# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

TRUST - VYSAR

PART XVIII

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# 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 *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

### THE PRONUNCIATION.

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

### DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

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

### THE QUOTATIONS.

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

### DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

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

### ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

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

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

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

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

### MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

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

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

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

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In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of *trust* and judgment.
*Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

There is not
In any court of Christendom a man
For quality or *trust* more absolute.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

**Active or special trust** (in *Scots law* called *accessory trust*), a trust in which the trustee is clothed with some actual power of disposition or management which cannot be properly exercised without his having the legal estate and right of actual possession: as distinguished from a *simple trust*, *naked trust*, or *passive trust* (in *Scots law* called *proprietary trust*), where the trustee is intended to be merely a figurehead to hold the apparent title, leaving the use or control to the beneficiary. Naked or passive trusts in land are now generally superseded by the rule (introduced originally by the statute of uses (see *use*), and extended in the United States by statutes of trusts) that, when a person attempts to create such a trust, no estate vests in the trustee, but the entire and absolute estate vests in the intended beneficiary.—**Breach of trust.** See *breach*.—**Charitable Trusts Acts.** See *charitable*.—**Constructive trust**, the legal relation similar to an express trust which arises upon circumstances which ought in equity to be dealt with as if there were a trust, irrespective of whether one was intended or not: thus, where a guardian transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether he intended to receive it for the ward's benefit or not.—**Declaration of trust.** See *declaration*.—**Deed of trust.** See *deed*.—**Executed trust.** (*a*) Technically, an express trust the objects and administration of which are so fully designated as to require no further act on the part of the creator of the trust to define the duty of the trustee, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one in which the instrument of creation reserves the declaration of the uses or some part thereof for further instructions. (*b*) A trust is also said to be *executed* when the trustee has performed his entire duty. (*c*) When the instrument creating a trust in land has the effect by virtue of the statute of uses of vesting the entire estate in the intended beneficiary, the trust is said to be *executed* by the statute.—**Express trust**, a trust which is created or declared in express terms, and usually, but not always, in writing, as distinguished from an *implied trust*, or one the existence of which is inferred from the conduct of the parties or the circumstances of the case. The phrase *implied trust* is sometimes loosely, but not improperly, applied to those constructive trusts in which there may be circumstances indicating that perhaps the parties intended a trust rather than a fraud.—**Implied trust.** See *express trust*.—**In trust**, as a trust; as a charge; for safe-keeping, or for the use of another to whom account is due.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**Naked trust**, a nominal or ostensible trust; a trust in which the trustee is not clothed with the right of possession or control. By the statute of uses, such trusts in land are executed, that is to say, the legal title is declared by law to be in the beneficiary, who has the right of possession and control, notwithstanding the contrary intent of the instrument creating the trust.—**On trust**, on credit; without present payment or security for payment: as, to buy *on trust;* to conduct one's business *on trust*.—**Passive trust.** See *active trust*.—**Private trusts.** See *private*.—**Proprietary trust.** See *active trust*.—**Public trust.** See *public*.—**Resulting trust**, a trust which is conclusively implied by rules of law from given circumstances; more specifically, that species of constructive trust which arises in favor of one who pays the price for real property on its conveyance to another. When one person obtained title to land for a consideration paid by another, the courts of chancery thus held the former to be a trustee of the property for the latter. By statute in many of the United States this result is precluded, except where the person paying is ignorant that the title is so taken, or where the claim to reach the property is made by his creditors.—**Special trust.** See *special*.—**Spendthrift trust**, a trust authorizing the trustees to pay the income for life to one person, the principal being given over to another on his death: so called under systems of law, as in Pennsylvania, which protect such income against claims of creditors.—**To run in trust**†, to run in debt; get credit. *Webster*.—**Trust certificate**, one of the certificates issued by the committee of trustees formed for the control of several corporations, showing the interest on profits accepted by one who was a stockholder in one of such corporations, upon surrendering his stock. See def. 7.—**Trust deed**, a conveyance in trust. More specifically—(*a*) A deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts. (*b*) A deed conveying property to a creditor in trust to sell and pay himself and restore the residue: a kind of mortgage.—**Trust estate**, an estate under the management of a trustee or trustees; or an estate given to be held in trust.—**Trust ex maleficio**, any constructive trust arising by reason of wrong-doing or intentional fraud on the part of the person charged as trustee, as where an attorney obtains title to his client's property in violation of duty.=**Syn.** I and 2. Faith, credence, assurance, dependence, expectation.

**II.** *a.* Held in trust: as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

**trust**[1] (trust), *v.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trusten*, *trosten*, also *tristen*, *trysten*, *tresten*, *traisten* (<Icel.) = OFries. *trāsta* = MD. D. *troosten* = MLG. *trösten* = OHG. *trōsten*, MHG. *trœsten*, G. *trösten*, comfort, console, = Icel. *treysta*, refl., trust to, rely on, = Sw. *trösta*, comfort, = Dan. *tröste*, comfort, *fortröste*, confide; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place or repose confidence in (a person); rely upon; depend upon.

Not withstondeng I wote wele what ye mene,
But *troste* me wele it goo not as ye wene.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

I have a mistress, and she has a heart,
She says; but, *trust* me, it is stone, no better.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

You would have *trusted* me
Once, but the time is alter'd.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To him thus Nestor: *Trust* the pow'rs above,
Nor think proud Hector's hopes confirm'd by Jove.
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 114.

The lower races . . . can seldom be *trusted* in their stories of long-past ages. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 35.

2. To believe; credit; receive with credence, as a statement, assertion, or the like.

Whos *tristeth* this Y holde him wode [mad].
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

If he be credulous and *trust* my tale,
I'll make him glad to seem Vincentio.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 67.

3. To intrust: with *with* before the object confided.

I will rather *trust* a Flemming *with* my butter.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 316.

Whom *with* your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden*.

4. To commit, consign, or allow with confidence; permit to be in some place, position, or company, or to do some particular thing, without misgiving or fear of consequences: as, to *trust* one's self to another's guidance.

I wonder men dare *trust* themselves with men.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 44.

Fool'd and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton*, P. L., x. 881.

I did not choose to *trust* these letters with our boatman.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 103.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war. *Macaulay*.

5. To give credit to; supply with goods or something of value in the expectation of future payment.

He that is a great gamester may be *trusted* for a quarter's board at all times. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 126.

It was your old mercer Shortyard, that you turned off a year ago, because he would *trust* you no longer.
*Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iv. 1.

6. To entertain a lively hope; feel sure; expect confidently: followed by a clause.

And we *trusted* to haue reched to ye Yle of Melyda for our herboronghe the same nyght, but the wynde was so scarse that we were put bak to the Yle of Medzo.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Oh yet we *trust* that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, liv.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To repose confidence; place faith or reliance; rely: with *on* or *in*.

But who may beste bigile if hym liste
Than he *on* whom men weneth best to *triste*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1267.

He is a more foole then any mute best
That *trustith on* the [fortune], or *in* thy behest!
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

*Trust in* the Lord, and do good. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

*Alb.* Well, you may fear too far.
*Gon.* Safer than *trust* too far.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 351.

2. To give credit for something due; sell on credit: as, to *trust* recklessly.

Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our belle-dames, if neither merchant, butcher, brewer, . . . would *trust*?
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, xvi.

**To trust to** (or **unto**), to depend or rely on; have confidence in.

The men of Israel . . . *trusted unto* the liers in wait.
Judges xx. 36.

The mouse that always *trusts to* one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.
*Pope*, Wife of Bath, l. 298.

Bunyan had a trade *to* which he could *trust*, and the young woman had been trained up in the way she should go. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 14.

**trust**[2]†. An obsolete spelling of *trussed*, preterit and past participle of *truss*.

**trustee** (trus-tē'), *n.* [< *trust*[1] + *-ee*[1].] 1. A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another; also, by extension, a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law. Compare *guardian*, 2.

I have made over all my Wealth to these
Honest Gentlemen; they are my *Trustees*.
*Etherege*, Love in a Tub, Epil.

Philip's mother's *trustee* was answerable to Philip for his property. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Their [the clergy's] gigantic wealth was in a great degree due to the legacies of those who regarded them as the *trustees* of the poor. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 89.

2. In the United States, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process* (see the phrase below).—**Trustee Churches Act.** See *church*.—**Trustee of bankrupt's estate.** Same as *assignee in bankruptcy* (which see, under *assignee*).—**Trustee process**, a species of attachment of rights of action of a debtor or property belonging to him in the hands of a third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, as the case may be, a party to the proceedings, so as to charge him with the money or the property as a trust for the attaching creditor of the debtor (equivalent to the process known in English law as *foreign attachment*). It is called *trustee process* in some jurisdictions, as distinguishing it from attachments which go to the length of taking the said property or fund into the actual custody of the law by seizure.

**trustee** (trus-tē'), *v. t.* [< *trustee*, *n.*] To attach by a trustee process. See *trustee*, *n.*, 3.

**trusteeship** (trus-tē'ship), *n.* [< *trustee* + *-ship*.] The office or functions of a trustee.

**truster** (trus'tėr), *n.* [< *trust*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who trusts or relies, or who accepts a thing as true; a believer.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 172.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast;
Rather than render back, out with your knives,
And cut your *trusters'* throats!
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1. 10.

3. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust deed: the correlative of *trustee*.

**trustful** (trust'fûl), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of trust; confiding: as, a person of a *trustful* disposition.

Consider, again, how much that is loveable and praiseworthy and energetic for good in individuals springs from the *trustful* and affectionate element in our nature.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

2†. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. *Stanihurst*.

**trustfully** (trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a trustful manner.

**trustfulness** (trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustful.

**trustily** (trus'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *trustily*, *tristiliche*; < *trusty* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a trusty manner. (*a*) Faithfully; honestly.

Thus having her restored *trustily*,
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 10.

(*b*†) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

Then I sent for the printer of this book, . . . requiring him that I might have some servant of his to watch him [a suspected person] faithfully that day, that I might understand *trustily* to what place he would repair at night unto. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 59.

(*c*†) Courageously; stoutly.

Than turned thei titli ażen & *trustili* gon fizt.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3904.

**trustiness** (trus'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being trusty; especially, that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly commendable, how excellent is the mind which ennobles them into virtues! *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

**trusting** (trus'ting), *p. a.* Trustful; confiding.

**trustingly** (trus'ting-li), *adv.* In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

**trustless** (trust'les), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *-less*.] Not worthy of trust; unfaithful; delusive; treacherous.

To catche ech *trustlesse* traytor, see thou faythfull doe remayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

O! *trustlesse* state of miserable men,
That builde your blis on hope of earthly thing.
*Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 107.

The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 2.

**trustlessness** (trust'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

**trustworthiness** (trust'wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustworthy.

The properties which constitute *trustworthiness* in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.
*Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, I. ii.

In the trial of Reason versus Perception, Reason claims superior *trustworthiness*.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

**trustworthy** (trust'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *worthy*.] Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty; reliable; that may be relied on.

The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one *trustworthy* government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.
*Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

=**Syn.** Faithful, honest.

**trusty** (trus'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trusty*, *trosty*, *tristy*, *tresty* (= Dan. *tröstig*, confident); < *trust*[1]

+ *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** True; trustworthy; faithful: that may be implicitly confided in: applied to persons: as, a *trusty* servant.

Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 54.

**2.** Not liable to fail; that may be relied upon, as in an emergency; strong; firm: applied to things: as, a *trusty* sword.

The neighing steeds are to the chariots tied,
The *trusty* weapon sits on every side.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 886.

**3†.** Trusting; trustful.

He [who is born under Mercury] wilbe (soe his state thereby may) mery
Apt to deceive even his most *trusty* friend.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

**4.** Involving trust and responsibility. [Rare.]

It were fit you knew him, lest . . . he might at some great and *trusty* business in a main danger fail you.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 16.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *trusties* (-tiz). A trusty person; specifically, a well-behaved and trustworthy convict to whom special privileges are granted.

By far the greater number of criminals confined in the jails of the far West are there for a class of offenses peculiar to the country. They are men dangerous in one direction, perhaps, but generally not depraved. The *trusties* are often domesticated upon ranches near the town, and apparently are unwatched, and on the best of terms with the ranchman's family. *The Century*, XXXVII. 448.

**trut,** *interj.* [ME. *trut*, also *ptrupt*, *ptrot*, < OF. *trut*, an interj. of contempt. Cf. *tut*[4].] An interjection of contempt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

**truth** (tröth), *n.* [Also, in a form now differentiated, *troth*, q. v.; < ME. *truthe*, *treuthe*, *trewthe*, *treuwethe*, *treouthe*, *treowthe*, etc., also *trouthe*, *trowthe*, < AS. *treówthu*, *treówth* (*treówth-*, *treóth-*) (= OHG. **triuwida*, in comp., = Icel. *tryggth*), truth, faith; with formative *-th*, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] **1.** The state or character of being true; trueness. (*a*) Conformity of thought with fact; conformity of a judgment, statement, or belief with the reality; exact correspondence of subjective and objective relations.

All admit that by *truth* is understood a harmony, an agreement, a correspondence between our thought and that which we think about. This definition we owe to the schoolmen. "Veritas intellectus," says Aquinas, "est adæquatio intellectus et rei, secundum quod intellectus dicit esse quod est, vel non esse quod non est."
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxvii.

In common life we call *truth* the agreement between an object and our conception of the object. We thus presuppose an object to which our conception must conform. In the philosophical sense of the word, on the other hand, *truth* may be described, in a general and one-sided way, as the agreement of the subject-matter of thought with itself. *Hegel*, Logic (tr. by Wallace), p. 43.

(*b*) The state of being made true or exact; exact conformity to a model, rule, or plan; accuracy of adjustment; exact adaptation.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron-work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Most gun-stocks are twisted over — that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of *truth* with the barrels than the heel. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 432.

(*c*) In the *fine arts*, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment; specifically, in *arch.*, avoidance of deceits in construction or decoration, as of non-concordance of apparent and real structure, or of imitation of stone or marble in paint or plaster.

The agony of the Laocoon, the action of the Discobulus, the upspringing of the Mercury, are all apparently real in their action by the innate *truth* of their conformation. . . . *Truth* is therefore the highest quality in Art.
*Fairholt*, Dict. Terms of Art.

In *truth* and skill of modelling even the sculptures of Chartres and St. Denis, which are a century earlier in date, surpass those of Wells.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 286.

(*d*) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; purity from falsehood; truthfulness; sincerity; uprightness; honesty: as, a man of *truth*.

For als longe as zee ben bounden to gedere in places — that is to seyne, in Love, in *Trouthe*, and in gode Accord — no man schalle ben of powere to greve zou.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 229.

Love is all *truth*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 804.

(*e*) Disposition to be faithful; fidelity; constancy.

Long since we were resolved of your *truth*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.

Now I shall try thy *truth*. If thou dost love me,
Thou weigh'st not any thing compar'd with me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison *truth*.
*Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

(*f*) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity.

The *truth* of thy love to me.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 13.

**2.** That which is true. (*a*) Fact; reality; verity: as, a lover of *truth*: often personified.

"Sygrem," he seid, "to yow I will not leyne,
I shall yow telle the *trouth* of this mater."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2284.

Deame thee best in euery doute
Tyl the *trouthe* be tryed oute.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

You peradventure think aptness and ableness all one; whereas the *truth* is that, had we kept our first ableness, grace should not need. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

For my mouth shall speak *truth*. Prov. viii. 7.

For *truth* is *truth*
To the end of reckoning. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 45.

Oh, *Truth*, thou art a mighty conqueress!
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

*Truth* is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adsmantine thing in the world. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

Kant regards it as a duty owed to oneself to speak the *truth*, because "a lie is an abandonment or, as it were, annihilation of the dignity of man."
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

(*b*) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Fundamental *truths*, . . . like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and entertaining in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things that without them could not be seen.
*Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(*c*) That which is righteous or in accordance with the divine standard.

He that doeth *truth* cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.
John iii. 21.

**3†.** Faith pledged; pledge; troth. See *troth*.

I'll give thee the *truth* of my right hand;
The *truth* of it I'll freely gie.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 4).

**Cartesian criterion of truth.** See *Cartesian*.— **Complex truth.** See *complex*.— **Contingent truth,** a truth which is not absolute, but contingent on something else. — **Criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.— **Ethical truth.** See *ethical*.— **Fewness and truth†.** See *fewness*.— **Formal, fundamental, gospel truth.** See the adjectives. — **God's truth.** See *God*[1].— **Immediate truths.** See *immediate*, 4.— **In truth,** truly; in fact; also, sincerely.— **Logical, material, objective truth.** See the adjectives. — **Of a truth, of truth,** in truth; in reality; certainly.

Ffor *of trewthe* he ys not content with no man that ys famyliar with the company that ys at the Rodes, ffor that hell broude takys them as hys mortall enimies.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

*Of a truth* it is good to be with good people.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxiii.

**Physical, pure, real, secondary, transcendental,** etc., **truth.** See the adjectives. = **Syn.** See *reality*[1].

**truth** (tröth), *v. t.* [< *truth*, *n.*] To affirm or declare truthfully. [Rare.]

The ancients
Who chatted of the golden age feigned trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven.
*Ford*, Fancies, ii. 2.

**truthful** (tröth'fûl), *a.* [< *truth* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of truth; habitually speaking the truth; veracious.

The perfectly *truthful* man cannot entertain the proposal to say what is false.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 666.

**2.** Conformable to truth; correct; true: as, a *truthful* statement. = **Syn.** Sincere, honest, candid, frank, open, ingenuous, artless, guileless.

**truthfully** (tröth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a truthful manner; with truth.

**truthfulness** (tröth'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being truthful: as, the *truthfulness* of a person or of a statement.

**truthiness** (trö'thi-nes), *n.* Truthfulness. [Rare.]

*Truthiness* is a habit, like every other virtue. There I hold by the Peripatetics. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

**truthless** (tröth'les), *a.* [< *truth* + *-less*. Cf. *trothless*.] **1.** Lacking truth; lacking reality; untrue. — **2.** Faithless.

Cast all your eyes
On this — what shall I call her? — *truthless* woman!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

**truthlessness** (tröth'les-nes), *n.* The character of being truthless.

**truth-lover** (tröth'luv″ėr), *n.* One devoted to the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named;
*Truth-lover* was our English Duke.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vii.

**truthnesst** (tröth'nes), *n.* Truth. *Marston.* [Rare.]

**truth-plight†** (tröth'plīt), *v.* [< ME. *truthplyten*, *truplyten*; < *truth* + *plight*[2]. Cf. *troth-plight*.] To pledge one's faith; betroth; affiance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

**truth-teller** (tröth'tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells the truth. See the quotation under *truth-lover*.

**truth-writ** (tröth'rit), *a.* Truthfully written. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

**truthy** (trö'thi), *a.* [< *truth* + *-y*[1].] Truthful; veracious. [Rare.]

They would have a more *truthy* import than what at present they convey.
*W. G. Palgrave*, Central and Eastern Arabia, I. ix.

**trutinate†** (trö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trutinatus*, pp. of *trutinare*, *trutinari*, weigh, balance, < *trutina*, < Gr. τρυτάνη, a balance, a pair of scales.] To weigh; balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
*Whiting*, Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 10. (*Nares.*)

**trutination†** (trö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *trutinate* + *-ion*.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**trutta†** (trut'ä), *n.* [ML.: see *trout*.] Same as *trout*.

**truttaceous** (tru-tā'shius), *a.* [< ML. *trutta*, a trout, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the trout; resembling a trout: as, a *truttaceous* fish.

**truwet,** *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *true*.

**try** (trī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tried*, ppr. *trying*. [Early mod. E. also *trie*, *trye*; < ME. *trien*, *tryen*, *trizen*, < OF. *trier*, pick, choose, separate, cull, orig. thresh (grain), = Pr. *triar*, separate, pick, choose, thresh (grain), = It. *tritare*, thresh, grind, bruise, wear, < ML. *tritare*, rub, thresh, freq. of L. *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh: see *trite*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To separate, as what is good from what is bad; separate by sifting; sift.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with grest difficultie wyll be *tryed* out. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

Hence — (*a*) To select; cull; pick out.

The kinges sone aawithe let sembul miche pupie,
*& trized* him to a tidi ost of the tidezist burues.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3556.

(*b*) To ascertain by sifting or examination. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 761.

Master More was once sent in commission into Kent, to help to *try* out, if it might be, what was the cause of Goodwin Sands. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

**2.** To separate (metal) from the ore or dross by melting; refine; assay. [Not a technical use.]

Silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. Ps. xii. 6.

The fire seven times *tried* this;
Seven times *tried* that judgement is
That did never choose amiss.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9. 63.

**3.** To separate or reduce by boiling or steaming; render: generally with *out*: as, to *try out* lard or blubber.

Aysell and wyne eke *oute* of hem men *trie*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

*Palm.* All my fat Oxen and Sheep are melted to this [money], Gentlemen.
*Whead.* Their Grease is well *try'd*, Sir.
*Etherege*, Love in a Tub, ii. 3.

**4.** To put to the test or proof; subject to experimental treatment, comparison with a standard, or the like, in order to determine the truth, accuracy, power, strength, speed, fitness, or other quality of; test; prove: as, to *try* weights and measures; to *try* a new invention; to *try* conclusions; to *try* one's patience, or one's luck.

This word of God *trieth* all doctrine.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

It is a true Observation that, among other effects of Affliction, one is to *try* a Friend. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

If God come to *trie* our constancy, we ought not to shrink, or atand the lesse firmly for that.
*Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

Had we no other way of *trying* the continuance of God's goodness to us but by exercising his patience by our greater provocations? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Your Goblin's Skill shall now be *try'd*.
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

**5.** To use, apply, or practise tentatively; experiment with: as, to *try* a new remedy; also, to experiment upon; treat tentatively.

A bulbe of sqylle eke summen wol devyde,
And ther into this plaunte of fig-tree *trie*,
And bynde it so therto that it abyde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

He [a hare] was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, . . . and by . . . *trying* him with a variety of herbs restored him to perfect health.
*Cowper*, Treatment of Hares.

If that child were mine, Francis, I should *try* her with a little taraxacum.
*Mrs. Annie Edwardes*, Ought we to Visit her? xi.

The artist sometimes *tried* an attitude on a grouping, and then, dissatisfied with the effect, abandoned it.
*Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

**6.** To endeavor experimentally to find out.

We are four damsels sent abroad,
To the east, west, north, and south,
To *try* whose fortune is so good
To find these champions forth.
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

But *try* with me, whether Heav'ns bridle will
Not curb your Lady's fierce career to hell.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 109.

O make me *try*,
By sleeping, what it is to die.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 12.

He *tried* the effect of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**7.** To experience; have knowledge of by experience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

**8.** To undertake; attempt; essay.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

I'll couch me here till evening gray,
Then darkling *try* my dangerous way.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 28.

**9.** To examine judicially; bring or set before a court with evidence or argument, or both, for a final judicial determination; submit to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal: as, to *try* a case; to *try* a prisoner. The word is used in law with reference to the issues raised by the pleadings, not with reference to motions and other interlocutory questions.

I do not deny,
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they *try*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 21.

Why, he was *tried* at York for stealing a coral and bells from the Mayoress's baby.
*D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, Job Pippins, v.

**10.** To bring to a decision; determine; settle; hence, to decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not *try* the matter by the sword.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

That 'a a queation: how shall we *try* it?
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 421.

The quarrel shall soon be *try'd*.
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

**11.** To bear hardly upon; subject to trials or suffering; afflict: as, the family has been sorely *tried*.—**12.** To strain: as, to *try* the eyes.—**13.** To incite to wrong; tempt; solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been *try'd*;
He comes too near, that comes to be deny'd.
*Lady M. W. Montagu*, The Lady's Resolve.

**14†.** To invite; escort.

Thane gerte he in his awene tente a table be sette,
And *tryede* in with tromppez travaillede biernez;
Serfede them solempnely with selkouthe metez.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1946.

**15.** In *joinery*, to dress with a trying-plane. See *trying-plane*.—**To try a fall.** See *fall*1.—**To try conclusions with a person.** See *conclusion*.—**To try it on the other leg.** See *leg*.—**To try on.** (*a*) To put on, as a garment, in order to test the fit, etc.

The daughters only tore two pair of kid-leather gloves, with *trying* 'em on. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

(*b*) To attempt; undertake. [Slang.]

It wouldn't do to *try* it *on* there. *Dickens.*

**To try one's hand, one's lungs,** etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To exert strength; make an effort; endeavor; attempt: as, to *try* for a situation.

If at first you don't succeed, *Try*, *try* again.
*Old song.*

**2.** To find or show what a person or a thing is; prove by experience; make or hold a trial.

Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such offenders, and let Time *try*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 204.

**3†.** *Naut.*, to lie to in a gale under storm-sails so as to keep a ship's bow to the sea.

Down with the topmast: yare! lower, lower! Bring her to *try* with main course. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 37.

When the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate the sea to our friend, and *tryed* out al that day with our maine corse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

**To try back.** (*a*) To go back, as in search of a road that one has missed; revert, as in conversation, in order to recover some point that one has missed; hark back.

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was astray and *try back*. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

The leading hounds . . . are *trying back*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Would it not be well then to *try back?* to bear in mind, as the first and most fundamental truth of all, that meat is suitable for grown men, that milk is suitable for babes?
*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 812.

(*b*) In *angling*, to fish again over a pool or stream where the fish have refused to bite before, as with a different cast of flies, from another direction with regard to the wind or sun, etc.: also used transitively: as, to *try back* the water.—**To try out.** (*a*) To separate, as fat or grease from a substance roasted, boiled, or steamed: as, the grease *tries out* of ham in cooking. Hence—(*b*) To transude, or ooze out, as sweat: as, the perspiration is *trying out* of him. [Low, New Eng.]—**Trying up,** in *joinery*, the operation of taking off a shaving extending the entire length of the stuff.—**Trying-up machine,** a planing-machine used for trying up scantling.=**Syn. 1.** To seek, essay, strive.

**try** (trī), *n.* [< *try*, *v.*] **1.** The act of trying; a trial; experiment; effort.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 11.

Don't give it up yet; . . . let 's have a *try* for him.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxvii.

The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any buildings that may have existed upon it have totally disappeared. A fresh *try* was made for tombs in a large field to the north of the same road.
*Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 358.

**2.** In *foot-ball*, in the Rugby game, the right to carry the ball in front of the goal and try to kick a goal. When goals are equal, the game is decided by the majority of tries.—**3.** A sieve; riddle; screen. [Prov. Eng.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

**tryable,** *a.* See *triable*.

**try-cock** (trī'kok), *n.* A gage-cock.

**tryet,** *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.

**tryet,** *a.* [< ME. *trie*, *trye*, < OF. *trié*, pp. of *trier*, pick, choose: see *try*, *v.*] Choice; select; approved; excellent.

Sugre that is so *trye*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 145.

Those hands of gold,
And eke her feete, those feete of silver *trye*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 26.

**tryedt,** *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tried*.

**Trygon**[1] (trī'gon), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809, from Adanson's manuscript), < L. *trygon*, < Gr. τρυγών, a sting-ray: said to be so named from the expansive pectoral fins, likened to a dove's wings; a transferred use of τρυγών, a dove. Compare similar use of *angel-fish*, and see *Trygon*[2].] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays, giving name to the family *Trygonidæ*; the sting-rays, having the long slender lash-like tail armed with a strong serrated spine near the base. These rays attain a large size and abound in warm seas. The genus is also called *Dasybatus* (Walbaum, 1793), a name varying to *Dasyatis* (Rafinesque, 1810), *Dasibatis* (Garman), and *Dasybatis* (Jordan). See cut under *sting-ray*.

**Trygon**[2] (trī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρύγων, a dove.] In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of Papuan pigeons, based by Hombron and Jacquinot in 1846 (in the form *Trugon*) upon *T. terrestris*, and subsequently variously applied.

**Trygonidæ** (trī-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trygon* + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid elasmobranchiate fishes, whose typical genus is *Trygon*; the sting-rays. The tail is armed with a sharp serrated spine or spines capable of inflicting a severe wound. The genera are about 10 and the species 50 in number; they are ovoviviparous, and found in most warm seas, some of them reaching comparatively high latitudes, and others inhabiting fresh waters of Central and South America. The family is also called *Dasybatidæ*. See *Trygon*, and cut under *sting-ray*.

**try-house** (trī'hous), *n.* A building or shed in which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which lard or the like is rendered.

**trying** (trī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *try*, *v.*] Of a kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult; severe: as, a *trying* ordeal; *trying* circumstances; a color *trying* to one's complexion.

He was restless as well as idle, a combination which is more *trying* to the peace of your housemates than any other can be. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, i.

**trying-plane** (trī'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane, used after the jack-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called *trying up*. See *plane*[2].

**trying-square** (trī'ing-skwār), *n.* Same as *try-square*. *E. H. Knight.*

**tryma** (trī'mä), *n.*; pl. *trymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. τρῦμα, τρύμη, a hole, < τρύειν, rub.] In *bot.*, a drupe or drupaceous nut with a fleshy exocarp which is at length dehiscent or otherwise, as in the walnut and hickory-nut. It may be accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-defined stony endocarp, and with the outer part of the pericarp fleshy, leathery, or fibrous; it is distinguished from the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites rufescens*).

**tryne†,** *a.* An old spelling of *trine*[3].

**Tryngites** (trin-jī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1856), < Gr. τρύγγας, a bird so called by Aristotle, a sandpiper, + *-ites*. Cf. *Tringa*.] A genus of small tattlers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*; the marble-winged sandpipers. They resemble true sandpipers very closely, but are totanine, not tringine; the bill is short and extremely slender; the toes are cleft to the base, or with a mere trace of webbing; the tail is not barred, and the flight-feathers have a peculiar tracery, like the veining of marble, of black on a pearly-white ground. *T. rufescens* (or *subruficollis*) is the buff-breasted sandpiper of both Americas, very wide-ranging, and breeding in high latitudes; it is about 8 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. This bird is a near relative of Bartram's sandpiper among North American forms, and is still more closely related to certain Polynesian sandpipers. See cut in preceding column.

**Trypanosoma** (trip″a-nō-sō'mä), *n.* [< Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Trypanosomatidæ*. *T. sanguinis*, also called *Undulina ranarum*, occurs in the blood of amphibians.

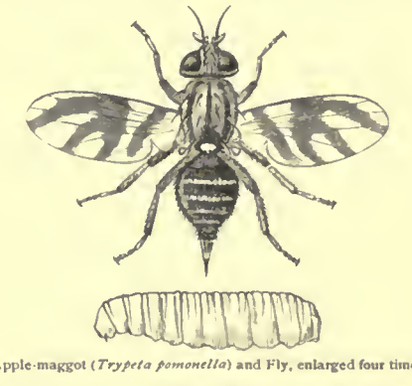
**Trypanosomata** (trip″a-nō-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trypanosomatus*: see *trypanosomatous*.] An order of infusorial animalcules, formed for the reception of the *Trypanosomatidæ* (which see).

**Trypanosomatidæ** (trip″a-nō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trypanosomata* + *-idæ*.] The only family of *Trypanosomata*. These animals are free-swimming, of compressed form, with one side produced as a thin undulating frill, the anterior end sometimes with a flagellate appendage, but without distinct oral aperture.

**trypanosomatous** (trip″a-nō-som'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *trypanosomatus*, < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, auger (see *trepan*[1]), + σῶμα, body.] Of or pertaining to the *Trypanosomata*.

**Trypanostoma** (trip-a-nos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of univalves: same as *Pleurocera*.

**Trypeta** (trī-pē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. τρυπητής, a borer, < τρυπᾶν, bore: see *trepan*[1].] A notable genus of flies, typical of the family *Trypetidæ*, of medium size, and yellowish-gray or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spotted, or clear wings. It is a large and wide-spread genus, the species of which mainly breed in the flower-heads of composite plants, often making gall-like deformations.



Apple-maggot (*Trypeta pomonella*) and Fly, enlarged four times.

The larva of *T. pomonella* is the common apple-maggot or railroad-worm of the United States; it often does great damage to the apple-crop, particularly in the northeastern States. *T. ludens* in the larval state bores into oranges in Mexico. About 25 species occur in Europe, while more than 80 are known in North America. The genus has been divided into a large number of subgenera.

**Trypethelium** (trip-ē-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, + θηλή, nipple.] A genus of verruculariaceous lichens, having immersed apothecia and ellipsoidal (usually four-celled) spores. About 30 species are known, mostly of intertropical regions, there being but 3 in North America.

**Trypetidæ** (trī-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1862), < *Trypeta* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate flies, typified by the genus *Trypeta*. They have the neuration complete, the front on each side with two rows of bristles, the border of the mouth with no vibrissæ, and only the middle tibiæ spurred. The ovipositor is horny, consisting of three elongated retractile segments, the last of which ends in a simple point. See cut under *Trypeta*.

**trypographic** (trip-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, perforate, + γράφειν, write.] Pertaining to or produced by trypographic printing: as, a *trypographic* stencil, circular, or letter.—**Trypographic printing,** a method of printing by the use of paper stencils, in which the stencils are formed by placing the paper sheets on a flat steel surface, uniformly cut after the manner of a file, and writing upon them with a stylus. The paper is thus minutely perforated under the marks made by the stylus. The stencils are used in the same way as ordinary stencils for reproducing the written text.

**try-pot** (trī'pot), *n.* In *whaling*, the vessel in which blubber is tried out.

**Trypoxylon** (trī-pok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Crabronidæ*, composed of small solitary wasps having the eyes deeply emarginate within, tho abdomen long and clavate, the marginal cell long, pointed at the apex, and the neuration of the posterior wings complete. They are noted for adapting the old nests of other species to their own use. *T. albitarse* is found abundantly in the old cells of wasps of the genus *Pelopæus* in the United States. Three European and fourteen North American species are known.

*Trypoxylon albitarse.* (Line shows natural size.)

**trypsin** (trip'sin), *n.* [Prob. for *tripsine*, so called because it was first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin; < Gr. τρῖψις, a rubbing (< τρίβειν, rub), + *-in*2.] The proteolytic ferment which is the active principle of the pancreatic fluid; pancreatin. It is active in neutral or alkaline solutions, and not only produces peptones from the proteid matter of the food, but further converts a portion of the peptones into leucin and tyrosin.

**trypsinogen** (trip-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [< *trypsin* + *-gen.*] A granular substance in the cells of the pancreas which is the antecedent of trypsin.

**tryptic** (trip'tik), *a.* [< *tryps-in* (*trypt-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trypsin: as, *tryptic* action.

**tryptone** (trip'tōn), *n.* [< *trypt-ie* + *-one.*] A substance formed by the action of pancreatic juice on proteids.

**trysail** (trī'sāl or trī'sl), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a gaff and sometimes with a boom on the foremast and mainmast of ships, or on a small mast called a *trysail-mast*. See *mast*1.

**try-square** (trī'skwār), *n.* A carpenters' square. Also *trial-square* and *trying-square*. See *square*1, 5.

**tryst** (trist), *n.* [< ME. *trist, tryst*, a variant of *trust:* see *trust*1. The present spelling *tryst* instead of *trist* is due to Scotch use.] †1. Same as *trust*1, in various senses.—2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting: as, to keep *tryst;* to break *tryst.*

There was a knight and a lady bright
Had a true *tryst* at the broom.
*The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 131).

Wae 's me for the time, Willie,
That our first *tryst* was set!
*Motherwell*, My Heid is Like to Rend, Willie.

3. An appointed place of meeting; a rendezvous.

Lo, holde the at thy *tryste* cloos, and I
Shal wel the deere unto thy bowe dryve.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1534.

4. An appointed meeting for the exchange of commodities; a market: as, Falkirk *tryst* (a noted horse- and cattle-market held at Falkirk in Scotland).

I neither dought to buy nor sell,
At fair or *tryst* where I may be.
*Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

**To bide tryst,** to wait at the appointed time and place to meet one according to engagement or agreement.

"You walk late," said I. . . . "I *bide tryste*," was the reply, "and so, I think, do you, Mr. Osbaldistone."
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

**tryst** (trist), *v.* [< ME. *tristen, trysten;* var. of *trust*1. Cf. *tryst, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. Same as *trust*1, in various senses.—2. To make an appointment to meet at a given time and place; engage to meet.

Sae cunningly 's I *trysted* her
Unto yon shade o' broom.
*William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 51).

Why did ye *tryst* me here?
*The Hireman Ckiel* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 238).

**II.** *intrans.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place. [Scotch.]

**trystell-treet,** *n.* [Formerly also *tristil;* < **trystell* for *tryster*2 + *tree.*] A tree at which a meeting is appointed.

Welcome be thou, gentill knyght,
Under my *trystell tree.*
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

**tryster**1 (trīs'tėr), *n.* [< *tryst* + *-er*1.] 1. One who trysts; one who sets or makes a tryst; one who fixes a time and place of meeting.—2. One who attends a tryst or market.

**tryster**2†, *n.* [< ME. *tryster, trister, tristre, trystor, tristur;* < OF. *tristre*, perhaps a var. of *tertre*, a piece of ground, a mound; confused in ME. with *tryst.*] An appointed place; a station; a rendezvous.

Thenne watz he went, er he wyst, to a wale *tryster.*
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1712.

**trystilyt,** *adv.* A Middle English form of *trustily.*

**trysting** (trīs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tryst, v.*] The act of appointing a meeting; an appointed meeting.

**trysting-day** (trīs'ting-dā), *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, etc.

By the nine gods he swore it,
And named a *trysting day.*
*Macaulay*, Horatius.

**trysting-place** (trīs'ting-plās), *n.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept.

At our *trysting-place* for a certain space
I must wander to and fro. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

**try-works** (trī'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* The boilers and furnaces, either on board a whaleship or on shore, for converting blubber into oil.

It was also necessary to build *try-works*, as they are called, being furnaces for melting the blubber.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 210.

**t. s.** An abbreviation of *tasto solo.*

**Tsabian,** *n.* See *Sabian*1.

**tsamba** (tsam'bä), *n.* [Tibetan.] The principal cereal product of Tatary, Tibet, and parts of China.

The principal grain is tsing-kou or black barley, from which the *tsamba*, the principal aliment of the whole population [of Tibet], rich or poor, is made.
*Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 153.

Fortunately I bought enough *tsamba* and butter to last for a day or two, for on the morrow the courtyard was deserted. *The Century*, XLI. 720.

**tsar, tsarevitch,** etc. See *ezar, ezarevitch,* etc.

**tsatlee** (tsat'lē), *n.* [< Chinese *Tsat-li*, the name of a place noted for the production of this kind of silk, < *tsat*, a dialectal form of *ts'ih*, seven, + *li*, a mile.] A variety of Chinese raw silk, said to be the finest known.

**tscheffkinite** (chef'kin-īt), *n.* [Named from Gen. *Tscheffkin*, chief of the Mining Department of Russia.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms of a velvet-black color. It is a silicate containing titanium, iron, the cerium metals, and other elements; its exact composition is doubtful.

**tschermigite** (chėr'mi-gīt), *n.* Same as *ammonialum.*

**Tschudi, Tschudic.** See *Chudi, Chudic.*

**Tsech,** *n.* See *Czech.*

**tse-hong** (tse'hong), *n.* [Chinese, < *tse, tsz'*, beautiful, fascinating, + *hong, hung*, red.] A purplish-red pigment, consisting of white lead with alumina, ferric oxid, and silica, used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain.

**tsetse** (tset'se), *n.* [Also *tsetze, tzetze, tzetse;* South African.] An African dipterous insect, of the family *Stomoxyidæ* and genus *Glossina*, *G. morsitans*, whose bite is often fatal to some animals, as horses, cattle, and dogs.

Tsetse (*Glossina morsitans*), four times natural size.

**tsetse-fly** (tset'se-flī), *n.* The tsetse.

**tsien** (chen), *n.* See *cash*3, 1.

**T-square** (tē'skwār), *n.* A ruler or guide used in mechanical and architectural drawing. It consists of two wooden arms joined together at right angles like the letter T, the shorter arm, called the *helve*, projecting so that it can slide along the edge of the drawing-table, which serves as a guide, and the longer arm or blade serving as a ruler. Some squares have additional members, in the form of a shifting helve or a pivoted protractor, for adjusting the blade at different angles on the drawing-table. See *square*1, 5.

**tsuba** (tsö'bä), *n.* [Jap.] The guard of a Japanese sword. It is a flat disk of metal, of rounded or irregular form, and is typically treated as an independent work of art, being in general pierced with fretwork, decorated with low relief, engraving, damaskeening, or the like.

Japanese Tsuba of Pierced Work.

**Tsuga** (tsū'gä), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1855), < Jap. *tsuga*, the name of *T. Araragi*, lit. 'yew-leafed' or 'evergreen.'] 1. A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, including the hemlocks, and intermediate between *Picea*, the spruce, and *Abies*, the fir. Its staminate flowers and its seemingly two-ranked flat linear leaves resemble those of *Abies*, but it agrees with *Picea* instead in its persistent petiole-bases and in its reflexed cones with persistent scales. The 6 species are evergreens with slender flat or often pendulous branchlets, and narrowly linear leaves, flat above (convex or keeled in *T. Pattoniana*), and spirally inserted, but spreading in two ranks. The main branches are mostly horizontal, and are irregularly inserted, not whorled as in the fir and spruce. They are tall trees (excepting *T. Caroliniana*), reaching 80 to 100 feet high, with large cylindrical trunks and thick brown bark, which is deep-red within. The cones are small and brown, an inch or less long, or in *T. Pattoniana* cylindrical and 2 or 3 inches long; in this and in *T. Mertensiana* they are bright-purple until ripe. Two species are found on the Atlantic and 2 on the Pacific side of North America, and 2 in Asia. In each case one of the two species is interior, alpine, and more or less local, while the other is more wide-spread, and approaches the coast. *T. Canadensis*, the hemlock-spruce, is most highly developed in the Alleghany range, extending south to Alabama, and forming the larger part of the dense forests northward. Its trunk is often 3, sometimes 6, feet in diameter, forming in the oldest trees a nearly uniform shaft for two thirds of its length. It furnishes the principal tan-bark of the eastern United States, and a coarse wood, the red and the white hemlock of lumbermen. It is the source of hemlock-pitch, used in stimulating plasters, and of a fluid extract sometimes used as an astringent. It is now planted for hedges and to ornament lawns in the eastern States, also in Europe and Australia, and is much admired in its earlier growth for its delicate spray with light-green leaves silvery beneath, and hung with small oval brown cones about the ends of the branches. (See cut under *imbricate.*) In middle life the long-persistent dead lower branches often render it unsightly, and impair the value of the wood. *T. Caroliniana* is the Carolina hemlock, a small and rare tree of dry rocky ridges in the Carolinas, having larger, glossier, blunter leaves, and larger cones with wide-spreading scales. *T. Mertensiana*, the western hemlock, forms large forests in Oregon, extending to Montana and Alaska; it yields the principal tanning-material of the northwestern States and a coarse inferior lumber; it excels the eastern species in its size, being sometimes 150 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. *T. Pattoniana*, the alpine spruce, occurring locally from British Columbia to California, sometimes 7 feet in diameter, peculiar in the deflexed base of its spreading branches and its finer satiny wood, is exceptional in the genus in its scattered quadrangular leaves, with the persistent petiole-base hardly prominent, two-lobed pollen-grains like those of pines, and large leather-brown cones with their scales reflexed. It is therefore separated by Lemmon (1890) as a genus, *Hesperopeuce*. *T. Ararayi* (*T. Sieboldii*) of Japan, the original species, forms large forests on Fusiyama and other

Branch with Cones of Hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

mountains, is planted about temples, and yields a fine-grained yellowish timber, much used by the Japanese and Chinese for turning and for furniture. Its variety *nana*, a dwarf species 2 or 3 feet high, known as *fine tsuga*, is there a favorite garden shrub. *T. dumosa* (*T. Brunoniana*), the tang-sing of Bhutan—a tall tree with graceful drooping branchlets, used for incense by the Hindus—is one of the handsomest forest-trees of the Himalayas, often growing to from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

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

**tsun** (tsun), *n.* [Chinese.] An inch, being the tenth part of a Chinese chih or foot.

**tsung-tuh** (tsung'tu'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Chinese, < *tsung*, general, + *tuh*, overseer.] The highest provincial officer in China; a viceroy or governor-general, having the general control of all civil and military affairs of one or more provinces, and subject only to the throne. The eighteen provinces of China proper are governed by eight tsung-tuh or viceroys, and sixteen futai or governors.

**tuart**, *n.* See *tooart*.

**tuatera** (tö-a-tā'rä), *n.* The gigantic lizard of New Zealand, *Hatteria* (or *Sphenodon*) *punctata*. See cut under *Hatteria*.

**tuath** (tū'ath), *n.* [< Ir. *tūath*, people: see *Dutch*.] An Irish territorial division, or an association of persons. See the quotation.

The term *Tuath* was at the same time genealogical and geographical, having been applied to the people occupying a district which had a complete political and legal administration, a chief or Rig, and could bring into the field a battalion of seven hundred men. The word was also applied, however, to a larger division, consisting of three or four, or even more, *Tuaths*, called a Mór *Tuath*, or great *Tuath*, which were associated together for certain legal and legislative purposes, and the troops of which were united together in war under one commander.
*W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxix.

**tub** (tub), *n.* [< ME. *tubbe*, < MD. D. *tobbe* = MLG. *tubbe*, *tobbe*, LG. *tubbe*, a tub; origin unknown. Some suppose, against phonetic probability, a connection with LG. *tōver* = OHG. *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, *zober*, a vessel, a contracted form of OHG. *zwibar*, *zuipar*, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. *einbar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a vessel with one handle); < LG. *to*, OHG. *zwei*, *zwi-*, two, + *-bar*, connected with E. *bear*[1] (see *amber*[1]).] 1. An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom: as, a wash-*tub*; a butter-*tub*; the *tub* in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat.—2. The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with *firkin*. A tub of butter, by a statute of George III., was 84 pounds or 1½ firkins, but locally still larger. As a measure of corn, by a statute of George II., the tub was 4 bushels. A tub of tea is 60 pounds.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub. (*a*) A pulpit: used contemptuously. Compare *tub-preacher*, *tub-thumper*. [Slang, Eng.]

High on a gorgeous seat, that far out-shone
Henley's gilt *tub*, or Flecknoe's Irish throne.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 2.

"The Rev. Mosea Barraclough: t' *tub* orator you call him sometimes, I think." "Ah!" said the Rector. . . . "He's a tailor by trade." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, viii.

(*b*) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt.

There is no uglier vessel than a real old north-country Geordie or coalman, with the run of a sugar-box. . . . The name of this deep and wallowing *tub* was the Richard and Ann. *W. C. Russell*, A Sea Queen, xvi.

(*c*) A boat used for practice-rowing.

The freshmen are put into harness in *tub*-pairs or four-oars. *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 17.

Practice in gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers).
*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven *tubs*. *Marryat*, Three Cutters, ii.

5. A receptacle for water or other liquid for bathing the person. See *bath-tub*.

The retiring bower,
So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
The silver bathing-*tub*, the cambric rubbers.
*Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

6. Hence, the act or process of bathing in a tub; specifically, a sponge-bath taken while standing in a tub. [Colloq.]

From early morn till dewy eve, when she had it out of him in the cold *tub* before putting him to bed.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

7†. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare *powdering-tub*, 2.—8. In *mining*: (*a*) A bucket for raising ore from a mine. (*b*) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or for underground haulage in general. The names given to the various vehicles or receptacles used for transporting coal, as well as their shape and size and the material of which they are made, vary considerably in different English collieries. See *buggy*[3]. (*c*) Same as *keeve*.—9. The top of a malt-kiln. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—10. The gurnet. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cat under a tub** (*naut.*), a supposed hindrance or obstacle; an accidental unavoidable delay. Thus, when a vessel is prevented from sailing by unavoidable circumstances, it is said that some one has a *cat under a tub*, it being a superstition that if a cat is put under a tub it will hinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—**Culling-tub**, a receptacle into which mackerel are thrown to be sorted.—**Grog-tub** (*naut.*), a tub for holding the grog which used to form part of the crew's rations.—**Powdering tub.** See *powdering-tub*.—**Quenching-tub.** See *quenching*.—**Tale of a tub**, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a shaw,
Which is a *tale of a tub*.
*Bp. Bale*, Comedy Concerning Three Laws. (*Nares.*)

You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor *tales of tubs*, but even the true word of God. *Coverdale.*

**To throw a tub to a whale**, to create a diversion in order to avoid a danger.—**Tub-camphor.** See the quotation.

Japanese camphor is distinguished from Formosan by being coarser grained, clearer, of pinker hue, and by subliming at a lower temperature. It is also known as "Dutch" or "*tub*" *camphor*, the latter name arising from its being imported to Europe in tubs covered with matting, each placed within a second tub secured on the outside by hoops of twisted cane. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 574.

**tub** (tub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tubbed*, ppr. *tubbing*. [< *tub*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plant or set in a tub: as, to *tub* plants.—2. To bathe in a tub or bath.

You shall be soaked, and stroked, and *tubbed*, and rubbed. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

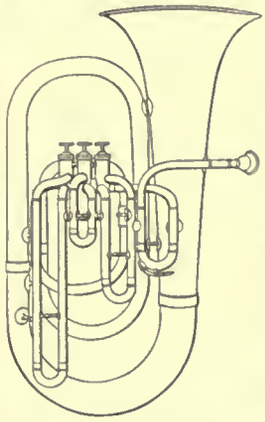
3. In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood or iron. See *tubbing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath. [Eng.]

We all *tub* in England. *Spectator.*

2. To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See *tub*, *n.*

**tuba** (tū'bä), *n.*; pl. *tubæ*, *tubas* (-bē, -bäs). [L., a trumpet: see *tube*.] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet family, of very large size and low pitch. It is essentially similar to the bombardon, though not always made in the same shape. Its compass is nearly four octaves, including, by means of three or five valves, all the chromatic tones. The fundamental tone is usually the third F or E♭ below middle C. Lower varieties are often called *bass* or *contra-bass tubas*. The tuba is much used in military bands, and is more or less common in the orchestra, where it is used in conjunction with the trombones.


Tuba.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop of large scale, so connected with a separate bellows with extra weights that the tones are of exceptional power and majesty. Usually called *tuba mirabilis*.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube or tubular part or organ; specifically, the Eustachian tube, or salpinx. See *hydra tuba* (under *hydra*), and cut under *scyphistoma*.—**Bass tuba**, a musical instrument, the largest of the trumpet family, and the deepest and most sonorous member of the brass wind division of the orchestra, having a large and long metal tube and five valves: its compass is about four octaves from the fourth A below middle C. It was invented in 1835.—**Dilatator tubæ.** See *dilatator*.

**tubage** (tū'bāj), *n.* [< *tube* + *-age*.] 1. In *gun.*, the act or process of lining a heavy gun by inserting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

The present short steel tube has been the result of the essays in the *tubage* of guns.
*Report of Chief of Ordnance*, 1882, p. 244.

2. In *med.*, the insertion of a tube into one of the passages, usually the esophagus or larynx; intubation.—**Tubage of the glottis.** Same as *intubation of the larynx* (which see, under *intubation*).

**tubal** (tū'bal), *a.* [< *tube* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or relating to one of the passages called tubes in the body, more commonly the Fallopian tube.—**Tubal dropsy**, dropsy of one or both Fallopian tubes.—**Tubal nephritis**, Bright's disease of the kidneys.—**Tubal pregnancy**, the development of the embyro to some extent within the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus.

**tubar** (tū'bär), *a.* [< *tube* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *tubal*: as, *tubar* pregnancy.

**tubarium** (tū-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tubaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tubus*, pipe, tube: see *tube*.] A tube or system of tubes secreted and inhabited by polypides or polypites; a tubular zoœcium or zoöthecium.

**tubate** (tū'bāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubatus*, < L. *tubus*, tube: see *tube*.] Forming a tube; tubiform; tubar; tubular; also, provided with a tube or tubes; tubulate.

**tubbeck** (tub'ek), *n.* [Burmese.] A sash of silk, or silk and cotton, usually red, worn by women in Burma.

**tubber** (tub'ėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-er*[1].] 1. A cooper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, a sort of pickax. Also called *beele*.

**tubber-man** (tub'ėr-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man who uses a tubber. Also called *beele-man*.

**tubbing** (tub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tub*, *v.*] 1. The art of making tubs.—2. Material for tubs.—3. In *mining*, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in very watery ground; also, the material employed for this. It consists in providing a water-tight lining for the shaft, which is inserted piece by piece as the sinking progresses, thus reducing the extent of surface from which the water enters the shaft as quickly and as completely as is possible. Tubbing was formerly usually made of oak timber in France, where this method of sinking was first introduced; but iron has been employed in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masonry has also been used in England and Germany.

4. The act or process of bathing or of being bathed in a tub; a tub-bath.

In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,
The routing and the grubbing,
The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever!
*Hood*, A Black Job.

5. The act of racing in tubs. See *tub-race*.

A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings. *The Field*, March 5, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tubbing-wedge** (tub'ing-wej), *n.* A wedge of yellow pine, about 4 inches in length. Wedges of this kind are driven in between the joints of tubbing in order to make them water-tight.

**tubbish** (tub'ish), *a.* [< *tub* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tub; tubby; round and fat.

He was a short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man.
*Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*,
Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense.
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

**tubby** (tub'i), *a.* [< *tub* + *-y*[1].] 1. Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel.

We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat, *tubby* little horse.
*Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, vi.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; sounding dull and without resonance: applied to stringed musical instruments.

**tub-drubber**† (tub'drub'ėr), *n.* A tub-thumper or tub-preacher. [Slang.]

Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason: which two latter, as has been judiciously observ'd by the fam'd *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.
*Tom Brown*, Works, III. 198. (*Davies.*)

**tube** (tūb), *n.* [< F. *tube* = Sp. Pg. It. *tubo*, < L. *tubus*, a pipe, tube; cf. *tuba*, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scientific apparatus. Mechanically there is no distinction between a *pipe* and a *tube*; but in use the two words are often somewhat arbitrarily distinguished. Thus, when the form of the thing is chiefly considered, *tube* is regularly used: as, a steam-boiler having the shape of a large *tube*—not *pipe*; so, also, with reference to certain mechanical uses one word or the other is exclusively used: as, a gas-*pipe*, a drain-*pipe*, a test-*tube*. The words are also distinguished in use, but less clearly, according to the material employed: as, an iron *pipe*, a rubber *tube*, a brass *tube*, etc.

He lifts the *tube* [a gun], and levels with his eye;
Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

2. Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty—that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial *tubes*; the Eustachian *tube*. An artery or a vein is a tube, but nearly if not all the structures which convey special fluids receive distinctive names. See *tuba*, *tubule*.

4. In *bot.*, any hollow elongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stamens (see cut 9 under *stamen*).—5. A priming-tube.—6. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.

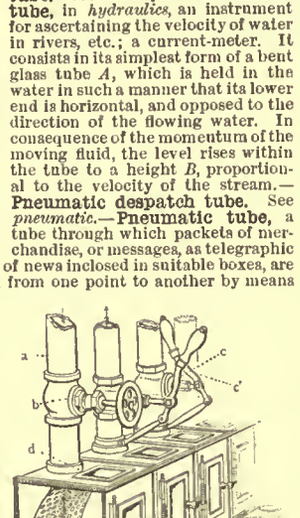
A spot like which, perhaps,
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
Through his glazed optic *tube* yet never saw.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 590.

Philosophic *tube*,
That brings the planets home into the eye
Of Observation. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 229.

**7.** The barrel of a chain-pump.—**8.** A small receptacle of drawn lead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twice or three times on itself, and having a screw-cap at the top, used to hold pigments or similar matter in a semifluid condition.—**Auricular tube.** See *auricular*.—**Bellini's tubes,** the excretory tubes of the kidneys, opening on the papilla.—**Bowman's corneal tubes.** See *corneal*.—**Bronchial tubes.** See *bronchial*.—**Capillary, cardiac, cerebromedullary, conarial tube.** See the adjectives.—**Circulating tubes,** tubes placed in steam-generators to afford or establish a circulation of the water.—**Conversation-tube.** See *conversation*.—**Dentinal, detonating, diffusion tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Esophageal tube.** Same as *stomach-tube*.—**Eustachian, Fallopian, gelatinous, hepatic tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Feeding-tube,** an elastic tube passed into the stomach, through which food is introduced.—**Geissler's tube,** an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction-coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.—**Impregnating-tube.** See *impregnate*.—**Intubation tube,** a short hollow cylinder of peculiar shape, having a flange at its upper extremity, which is inserted between the vocal cords in cases of laryngeal obstruction, especially in croup.—**Laryngeal tube,** a short hollow cylinder of special form, used in intubation of the larynx.—**Laticiferous tubes.** See *laticiferous*.—**Leiter's tube** or **coil,** a long flexible tube made into a coil surrounding the body or a limb, through which hot or cold water is allowed to flow in order to raise or lower the temperature of the part.—**Lightning-tube.** Same as *fulgurite*.—**Lobular bronchial tube, Malpighian tubes, medullary tube.** See *lobular, Malpighian, medullary*.—**Milk-testing tubes,** a form of lactometer containing a number of tubes graduated alike, in which different samples of milk can be put for comparison under identical conditions.—**Muscular, nasal, pericentral tube.** See the adjectives.—**Pitot's tube,** in *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, etc.; a current-meter. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass tube *A*, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water. In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid, the level rises within the tube to a height *B*, proportional to the velocity of the stream.—**Pneumatic despatch tube.** See *pneumatic*.—**Pneumatic tube,** a tube through which packets of merchandise, or messages, as telegraphic despatches or items of news inclosed in suitable boxes, are rapidly transmitted from one point to another by means of air-pressure. The difference of pressure necessary to effect the desired movement may be produced by forcing air in behind the carrier-box, after placing the latter in the tube, or by exhausting air from the space in front; or both these methods may be employed.—**Postal tube, pyloric tube, receiving tubes of the kidney.** See the qualifying words.—**Rectal tube,** an elastic rubber tube introduced into the rectum to give exit to the intestinal gases, or to facilitate the giving of enemata.—**Resistance-tube,** in *elect.*, a tube containing powdered carbon, water, or other conducting material used for introducing resistance into an electric circuit. The resistance is usually made adjustable either by changing the distance between the terminal plates in the case of a fluid, or by compressing the conducting material in the case of a powder.—**Respiratory bronchial tube.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube*.—**Respiratory tube.** See *respiratory*.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger.** See *salivary*.—**Test tube.** See *test-tube*.—**Torricellian tube.** See *Torricellian*.—**Tracheal tube,** the trachea or windpipe. See *trachea*.—**Tracheotomy-tube.** See *tracheotomy*.—**Tube of force,** in *elect.* and *magnetism*, a space bounded by a number of lines of force. The total electric force is constant across any section of a tube of force.—**Tube of safety.** Same as *safety-tube*.—**Tubes of Ferrein.** Same as *tubuli of Ferrein*.—**Uterine tubes,** the Fallopian tubes. See *Fallopian* and *uterus*.—**Visceral, vocal tube.** See the adjectives. (See also *air-tube, blowing-tube, breathing-tube, drainage-tube, stomach-tube, test-tube, vacuum-tube*.)

Pitot's Tube.

*A*, tube; *B*, line to which water is raised by the force of the current.



Pneumatic Tubes.

*a*, one of the exhaust-pipes connecting exhaust-fan apparatus with series of transmitting boxes of central station, one of which is shown in section at *f*; *b*, valve; *c*, different style of valve; *c'*, valve closed; *d*, window in top of box; *e*, perforated screen covering entrance to *a*; *g*, *f*, transmitting-tubes; *h*, single office-box consisting of two compartments, *i*, for sending, *i'*, for receiving messages, separated by perforated partition; *k*, carrier-box of leather of diameter to fit tubes, and adapted to contain message; *l*, open tubes for receiving and sending the carrier-boxes; *m*, door to box *f*, where messages are received through tubes *n*.

**tube** (tūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubed*, ppr. *tubing*. [< *tube*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tube or tubes.—2. To receive or inclose in a tube.

A recent improvement in the spinner *tubes* the yarn, rendering it smoother and more even than any process yet devised, leaving little to be desired in the manufacture of rope. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 598.

**tube-bearing** (tūb′bâr″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, tubuliferous: specifically noting the *Tubulifera*.

**tube-board** (tūb′bōrd), *n.* See the quotation.

The channels, the resonators above the reeds, are not varied in size or shape [in the American reed-organ] as in the harmonium; they exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the *tube-board*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 483.

**tube-breather** (tūb′brē″ᵺhèr), *n.* Any animal which breathes through tubes, tracheæ, or spiracles; a tracheate, as an insect: distinguished from *gill-breather*.

**tube-brush** (tūb′brush), *n.* A cylindrical or spiral wire brush used to clean the flues of a steam-boiler.

**tube-casts** (tūb′kâsts), *n. pl.* Minute cylinders found in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease. They are formed in the tubules of the kidneys. See *renal cast*, under *cast*[1].

**tube-clamp** (tūb′klamp), *n.* 1. A clamp for engaging by compression and frictional contact the outer surface of a tube or pipe. Also *tube-clip*.—2. In *well-boring*, a tool for lifting well-tubing and drawing it up. It consists of two jaws which can be clamped securely on the tube, each jaw having a bail in which the tackle-hook engages. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-cleaner** (tūb′klē″nèr), *n.* An instrument for scraping or brushing out the interiors of tubes, as a steel brush, a combination of steel springs arranged spirally about an axis, etc.

**tube-clip** (tūb′klip), *n.* 1. A form of tongs used by chemists, etc., for holding heated tubes or similar objects. *E. H. Knight*.—2. Same as *tube-clamp*, 1.

**tube-cock** (tūb′kok), *n.* A cock consisting of a nozle within which is inserted an india-rubber tube with a screw-valve to compress it when the opening is to be closed.

**tube-colors** (tūb′kul″ȯrz), *n. pl.* See *color*.

**tube-compass** (tūb′kum″pas), *n.* A draftsmen's compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws.

**tube-coral** (tūb′kor″al), *n.* Tubipore.

**tube-cutter** (tūb′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting metallic tubes. The usual forms have a jaw to grasp the pipe, and an adjustable rotary cutter. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-door** (tūb′dōr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, affording access to the tubes for examination and cleaning. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-drawing** (tūb′drâ″ing), *n.* The forming of tubes by drawing them down from thick cylinders.

**tube-ferrule** (tūb′fer″il), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a short slightly tapered metal sleeve driven over the end of a tube between the tube and the tube-sheet which supports the end, for the purpose of securing the parts firmly together by wedging. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-filter** (tūb′fil″tèr), *n.* A chamber with porous or perforated walls, placed at the bottom of a driven well-tube or a pump suction-tube, to exclude gravel and other foreign matter.

**tube-flower** (tūb′flou″èr), *n.* An ornamental shrub, *Clerodendron Siphonanthus*, native in the East Indies, widely cultivated in the tropics. It is an erect plant with few straight branches, and bears panicled white flowers with a very long curving corolla-tube (whence the name).

**tube-flue** (tūb′flö), *n.* In a furnace, a tube through which flame passes. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-foot** (tūb′fůt), *n.*; pl. *tube-feet* (-fēt). One of the numerous tubular locomotory pedicels of the ambulacra of echinoderms, as star-fishes and sea-urchins; a water-foot.

**tube-form** (tūb′fôrm), *a.* Same as *tubiform*.

**tube-germination** (tūb′jėr-mi-nā″shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore which first produces a germ-tube.

**tube-hearted** (tūb′här″ted), *a.* Having a simple tubular heart: specifying the *Leptocardia*.

**tube-machine** (tūb′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tubes or pipes; a tube-drawing machine.

**tube-nosed** (tūb′nōzd), *a.* Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial. See *Tubinares*.

**tube-plate** (tūb′plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, same as *flue-plate*.

**tube-plug** (tūb′plug), *n.* In locomotive engines, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam.

**tube-pouch** (tūb′pouch), *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes.

**tuber** (tū′bėr), *n.* [< L. *tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor, knob on plants, truffle, etc.; perhaps < √ *tu* in *tumere*, swell. Hence ult. prob. *truffle*.] 1. In *bot.*, a subterranean body, usually of an oblong or rounded form, consisting morphologically of a stolon-like branch of a rhizome, much thickened, commonly at the end, and beset with "eyes," which are properly modified axillary buds. Some of these buds normally sprout the second season, giving rise to a new plant, for the nourishment of which the tuber is richly stored with starch. Typical examples are the common potato and the Jerusalem artichoke (see *Helianthus*, with cut); less familiar are the tubers of the dwarf dandelion (*Krigia Dandelion*), the American ground-nut (*Apios tuberosa*), and the ground-nut of Great Britain, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Moniliform tubers occur, as in *Equisetum fluviatile* (see *moniliform*) and *Hydrocotyle Americana* (see *Hydrocotyle*). Strictly, the tuber is to be distinguished from the tubercle (see *tubercle* (*d*) (3)) and the tuberous root (see *tuberous*); but the term often embraces these, especially the former.

The rhizome of *Krigia Dandelion*, showing the tubers, *T*, at the end of the long stolons, *S*, and one larger tuber from which the plant has been developed; *C*, stem, underground; *R*, roots.


Tuber of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of subterranean discomycetous fungi, the truffles, having the peridium warty or tubercled, without definite base, the asci ovoid or globose, and one- to three- or (rarely) four-spored. About 50 species are known. *T. æstivum* is the common truffle. See *truffle* (with cut).—3. In *pathol.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, some rounded swelling part; a tuberosity; a tubercle; a knot or swelling which is not the result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word (with Latin plural *tubera*).—**Olfactory tuber.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).—**Tuber annulare,** the annular tuber of the brain; the pons Varolii.—**Tuber calcis,** the tuberosity of the calcaneum; the backward projection of the bone of the heel.—**Tuber cinereum,** a conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma and in front of the corpora albicantia.—**Tuber cochleæ,** the promontory of the tympanum. See *promontory*, 2 (*b*).—**Tuber ischii.** See *ischium*.—**Tuber radii,** the tuberosity of the radius, for the attachment of the bicepa.

**Tuberaceæ** (tū-bę-rā′sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *-aceæ*.] An order of hypogenous or subepigenous discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tuber*, having the gleba traversed by veins, and one- to eight-spored asci.

**tuberated** (tū′bę-rā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *tuberatus*, covered with knots or bosses (< L. *tuber*, a knob, boss: see *tuber*), + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a rounded projection, or more than one. A serpent *tuberated* is tied in a knot or a close coil near the middle of the body.


Serpent Tuberated.

**tubercle** (tū′bėr-kl), *n.* [< OF. *tubercle*, F. *tubercule* = Sp. *tubérculo* = Pg. It. *tuberculo*, < L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling, a pimple, tubercle, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] A little tuber, or tubercule; a small tuberosity; especially, a small projection of a bone, for the attachment of a ligament or tendon, as of the femur, hyoid, scaphoid, ulna, tibia, zygoma,

etc. See *tuberculum* and *tuberosity*. (*a*) A small rough elevation of the surface; a wart or pimple; a hard papilla; a little swelling: as, *tubercles* about the base of the bill of a bird, or on a toad's back. (*b*) In *Echinidæ*, one of the numerous small rounded elevations of the body-wall to which the spines are articulated. See *Echinidæ*, and cuts under *Echinus*, *Echinoidea*, and *senita*. (*c*) In *pathol.*: (1) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of the body or an organ. (2) A nodular mass of varying size, composed of granulation-cells, which often undergo caseation: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. (3) The affection called tuberculosis. (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Any wart-like or knob-like excrescence. (2) A very small tuber. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuberous root (see *tuberous*), except that it bears adventitious buds, especially near the top, thus approaching a tuber, whose buds, however, are normal: the sweet potato is an example; also, a tumefied kind of root produced by species of *Orchis* and related genera, definite in number and shape, apparently developed from the base of buds on the lower extremity of the stem, as in *Orchis maculata* and *Ophrys apifera* (see cuts under *palmate* and *Ophrys*). Compare *tubercule*. (*e*) In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*). —**Acoustic, amygdaloid, carotid tubercle.** See the adjectives. —**Anatomical tubercle,** in *pathol.*, a wart-like growth often seen on the hands of those who constantly dissect or make post-mortem examinations. —**Conoid tubercle,** a roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament. —**Cuneate tubercle,** the slight eminence of the cuneate funiculus on a level with the adjoining clava. —**Cuneiform tubercles.** See *cuneiform*. —**Darwin's tubercle,** a nodule on the edge of the helix of the human ear, believed to be the vestige of the point of a pointed ear, such as is attributed to the fauns and satyrs of classic mythology, and as man may have had in an early stage of evolution of the human species. —**Deltoid tubercle.** (*a*) A roughness on the clavicle for the attachment of the deltoid ligament. (*b*) A roughness on the humerus for the insertion of the deltoid muscle: usually called *deltoid ridge*. —**Genial tubercles.** See *genial*[2]. —**Genital tubercle,** the first appearance of the external organs of generation in the fetus. —**Lacrymal tubercle,** a small projection of the superior maxillary bone, at the beginning of the lacrymal duct: a guide to the surgeon in operations upon the duct. —**Laminated tubercle.** Same as *nodule* (*a*). —**Madreporic tubercles.** See *madreporic*. —**Mammillary tubercle.** See *mammillary*. —**Mental tubercles.** Same as *genial tubercles*. —**Miliary tubercle.** Same as *grutum*. —**Ocular tubercle.** Same as *eye-eminence*. —**Olfactory tubercle.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*). —**Optic tubercles.** See *optic*. —**Pearly tubercle.** Same as *grutum*. —**Pharyngeal, plantar, scalene tubercle.** See the adjectives. —**Posterior tubercle of the thalamus.** Same as *pulvinar*, 2. —**Supra-anal tubercle.** See *supra-anal*. —**Tubercle-bacillus,** the bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis. See cut under *tuberculosis*. —**Tubercle of a rib,** the shoulder of a rib, which articulates with the transprocess of the corresponding vertebra; a tuberculum. —**Tubercle of Lower,** a prominence, not constant, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavæ in the right auricle. —**Tubercle of Rolando.** Same as *tuberculum cinereum Rolandi* (which see, under *tuberculum*). —**Tubercle of the epiglottis.** See *cushion of the epiglottis*, under *epiglottis*. —**Tubercle of the ulna,** the rough area at the base of the coronoid process, for the attachment of the brachialis anticus muscle.

**tubercled** (tū'bėr-kld), *a.* [< *tubercle* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, tuberculate; provided with or affected by tubercles.

**tubercula,** *n.* Plural of *tuberculum*.

**tubercular** (tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tuberculoire* = Sp. *tubercular*, < NL. **tuberularis*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Formed like a tubercle; forming a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity: as, *tubercular* elevations. —2. Having tubercles; tuberculate. —3. In *pathol.*, characterized by the presence of tubercles; of or pertaining to tuberculosis; tuberculous. —**Tubercular consumption,** tuberculosis of the lungs. —**Tubercular diathesis,** a constitutional predisposition to tuberculosis. —**Tubercular laryngitis,** tuberculosis of the larynx; laryngeal phthisis. —**Tubercular leprosy,** a form of leprosy characterized by the presence of macules or of nodules of varying size on the surface of the body, especially the face; leontiasis; elephantiasis Græcorum. —**Tubercular meningitis,** an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually in children, due to the action of the tuberculous poison; acute hydrocephalus. —**Tubercular peritonitis.** See *peritonitis*. —**Tubercular phthisis,** tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the lungs. —**Tubercular process,** an elevation on the transverse process of a vertebra supporting the facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding rib. —**Tubercular sputum,** the sputum of one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually containing large numbers of the tubercle-bacilli. It is a common means of spreading the contagion of tuberculosis.

**Tuberculariа** (tū-bėr-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tode), < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having the conidia in filiform, usually branched sporophores, which are ovoid or oblong, hyaline, and typically solitary. The species, of which more than 60 are known, are not well characterized. *T. vulgaris*, one of the commonest forms, occurs on trees or shrubs, as of the genera *Corylus*, *Prunus*, *Rubus*, etc.

**Tuberculariеæ** (tū-bėr'kū-lā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < *Tuberculariа* + *-eæ*.] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tuberculariа*.

**tubercularize** (tū-bėr'kū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tuberculаrized*, ppr. *tuberculаrizing*. [< *tubercular* + *-ize*.] To infect with tuberculosis. Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire, and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung heaps, on garden soil (where they may *tuberculаrize* fowl) . . . *Science*, XIV. 177.

**tubercularly** (tū-bėr'kū-lär-li), *adv.* With regard to a tubercle or tubercles; so as to exhibit tubercles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 260.

**tuberculate** (tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculatus*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] Same as *tuberculate*.

**tuberculation** (tū-bėr-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *tuberculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of tubercles; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubercles; a tubercular part, organ, or system.

**tubercule** (tū'bėr-kūl), *n.* [< F. *tubercule*, < L. *tuberculum*: see *tubercle*.] 1. A tubercle or tuberculum. —2. In *bot.*, any root of a class embracing both tuberous roots and tubercles: used specifically by Lindley. —**Cinerititious tubercule.** (*a*) The tuber cinereum. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando.

**tuberculi,** *n.* Plural of *tuberculus*.

**tuberculiform** (tū-bėr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *forma*, form.] Like a tubercle in form; tubercular.

**tuberculin** (tū-bėr'kū-lin), *n.* [< *tuberculum* + *-in*[2].] 1. A liquid prepared by Koch (first in 1890) from cultures of tubercle-bacillus, administered by hypodermic injection in tuberculosis as a therapeutic or diagnostic measure. Also called *Koch's lymph*, *Koch's specific*, and *paratoloid*. —2. A ptomaïne formed by the action of the tubercle-bacillus.

**tuberculization** (tū-bėr'kū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *tuberculisation*; as *tubercule* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

**tuberculize** (tū-bėr'kū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tuberculized*, ppr. *tuberculizing*. [< *tubercule* + *-ize*.] Same as *tubercularize*. *Medical News*, LIII. 187.

**tuberculoid** (tū-bėr'kū-loid), *a.* [< *tubercule* + *-oid*.] In *zoöl.*, having the appearance or shape of a tubercle; tuberculiform.

**tuberculose** (tū-bėr'kū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculosus*: see *tuberculous*.] Tuberculate.

**tuberculosed** (tū-bėr'kū-lōst), *a.* [< *tuberculosis* + *-ed*[2].] In *pathol.*, affected with tuberculosis. *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

**tuberculosis** (tū-bėr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-osis*.] A specific disease affecting most of the tissues of the body, characterized by the formation of tubercles and the presence in the diseased parts of the tubercle-bacillus. —**Acute miliary tuberculosis,** an acute affection characterized by the deposit of large numbers of minute tubercules in various organs of the body, accompanied by high fever, rapid pulse, and marked prostration; galloping or quick consumption. The disease is almost always rapidly fatal. —**Laryngeal tuberculosis.** Same as *tubercular laryngitis* (which see, under *tubercular*). —**Pulmonary tuberculosis,** tuberculosis of the lungs, popularly called consumption.

*Bacillus tuberculosis*, very highly magnified.

**tuberculous** (tū-bėr'kū-lus), *a.* [= F. *tuberculeux* = Sp. Pg. *tuberculoso* = It. *tubercoloso*, < ML. **tuberculosus*, < L. *tuberculum*, a tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Tubercular; tuberculate. —2. In *pathol.*, affected by tubercles; exhibiting or containing tubercles. —3. Pertaining to or of the nature of tuberculosis.

Greek elephantiasis . . . is a *tuberculous* disease affecting especially the skin, the mouth, and the nasal fossæ, and the organs of voice and respiration.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 39.

**Tuberculous arthritis,** tuberculosis of a joint. —**Tuberculous inflammation,** inflammation caused by the presence of the tubercle-bacillus.

**tuberculum** (tū-bėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tuberculа* (-lą). [L.: see *tubercle*.] 1. A little tuber; a small tuberosity. —2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of the body or an organ. (*b*) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. —**Tuberculа quadrigemina,** the corpora quadrigemina. See *corpus*. —**Tuberculum annulare,** the pons Varolii. —**Tuberculum cinereum Rolandi,** an eminence between the cuneate funiculus and the posterolateral groove of the oblongata, formed by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. —**Tuberculum dolorosum,** a small painful nodule; neuroma. —**Tuberculum hypoglossi.** Same as *trigonum hypoglossi*. —**Tuberculum mallei.** Same as *short process of malleus* (which see, under *process*). —**Tuberculum of a rib,** the protuberance or shoulder by which a rib abuts against a transverse process of a vertebra, as opposed to its head or capitulum. See cut under *endoskeleton*. —**Tuberculum pubis, tuberculum pubicum.** Same as *pubic spine* (which see, under *pubic*). —**Tuberculum sellæ,** the olivary eminence. See *olivary*.

**tuberculus** (tū-bėr'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tuberculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *tuberculum*, *tubercle*.] In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*).

**tube-retort** (tūb'rē-tôrt′), *n.* A chemical retort consisting of a glass tube having one end closed, and sometimes made with an enlarged bulb. *E. H. Knight*.

**tuberiferous** (tū-bė-rif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing tubers: as, a *tuberiferous* root. See cut under *moniliform*.

**tuberiform** (tū'bėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, tuber-shaped.

**tuberon**† (tū'bėr-on), *n.* [< OF. *tiburon*, < Sp. *tiburon*, a shark.] A shark.

There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call *Tuberones*.
*T. Stevens*, 1579 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 133). (*Davies.*)

**tuberose**[1] (tū'bėr-ōs), *a.* [< L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.

**tuberose**[2] (tū'bė-rōs or tūb'rōz: see the etymology), *n.* [= F. *tubéreuse* = Sp. Pg. *tuberosa* = It. *tuberoso* = G. *tuberose*, < NL. *tuberosa*, the specific name of *Polianthes tuberosa*; prop. fem. of L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberose*[1], *tuberous*. The name has become popularly confused with *rose*, and is, though prop. pronounced tū'bė-rōs, commonly pronounced tūb'rōz, as if < *tube* + *rose*[1].] A garden and greenhouse bulb, *Polianthes tuberosa*, much cultivated for its creamy-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. These have a funnel-shaped perianth with thick lobes, often doubled, and are racemed at the summit of a wand-like stem 2 or 3 feet high. An American variety called the *pearl* has a much lower stem with larger flowers, and is preferred for forcing. In northern latitudes the bulbs are imported — in Europe, from France and Italy, and in the northern United States, formerly from Europe, but they are now grown in Florida and Georgia, or even in New Jersey. Where the season is short, the bulb is sprouted under cover before setting out. The tuberose affords a perfumer's oil. —**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.

**tuberosity** (tū-bė-ros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tuberosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tubérosité* = Sp. *tuberosidad* = Pg. *tuberosidade* = It. *tuberosità*, < ML. **tuberosita(t-)s*, < L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] 1. The state of being tuberous. —2. A swelling or prominence; especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a large rough projection or protuberance of bone; a bony tuber, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle: as, the *tuberosity* of the ischium, or tuber ischii; the greater and lesser *tuberosities* of the humerus. Small tuberosities of bone are generally called *tubercles*. See cuts under *crus*, *femur*, *humerus*, and *innominatum*.

Whether he . . . swell out in starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous *tuberosities*.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

**Gluteal tuberosity.** Same as *gluteal ridge* (which see, under *gluteal*).

**tuberous** (tū'bėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *tubereux*, F. *tubéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tuberoso*, < L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps or protuberances, < *tuber*, a knob, lump: see *tuber*.] 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed. —2. In *bot.*, of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing tubers. —**Tuberous angioma,** a subcutaneous form of angioma, resembling at times lipoma. —**Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath-pea*. See also *Lathyrus* and *knapperts*. —**Tuberous root,** a true root, commonly one of a fascicle, so thickened by the storage of nutriment as to resemble a tuber. It bears no buds itself, but nourishes those produced on the persistent base of the stem. The root of the dahlia is an example. See cut under *root*[1].

**tuberously** (tū'bėr-us-li), *adv.* With tubers or with tuberosity. *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 28.

**tuberousness** (tū'bėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuberous; tuberosity.

**tuberous-rooted** (tū'bėr-us-rō′ted), *a.* An epithet properly of plants with tuberous roots, but more often applied to those bearing true tubers.

**tube-scaler** (tūb'skā′lėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner for cleansing the interior of steam-boiler flues from soot and incrustations. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-scraper** (tūb'skrā′pėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner; especially, one with springs or blades, as distinguished from one made of wire.

**tube-sheet** (tūb'shēt), *n.* Same as *flue-plate*. —**Tube-sheet cutter,** a tool for cutting holes to receive the tubes in the tube-sheets of boilers. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-shell** (tūb'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ* in a broad sense, or

*Tubicolidæ*, as the watering-pot shell and related forms. They agree in secreting a shelly tube about the long siphons, and in extreme cases this formation makes them look very unlike ordinary bivalves. The case is like that of the related teredos or ship-worms. Both valves may be of considerable size and separate from the tube (see cut under *Gastrochæna*), or one may be free from the tube and the other fixed to it, as in *Clavagella;* or both may be very small and soldered to a large tube of singular construction, as in the true watering-pots. See cut under *watering-pot*.

**tube-spinner** (tūb′spin″ėr), *n.* A tube-weaver.

**tube-stopper** (tūb′stop″ėr), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a tube-plug.

**tube-valve** (tūb′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a tube, which is held against its seat by a ball-weighted lever. *E. H. Knight.*

**tube-vise** (tūb′vīs), *n.* A vise especially adapted for seizing tubes or pipes; a pipe-vise.

**tube-weaver** (tūb′wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Tubicolæ* or *Tubitelæ;* a tube-spinner. Compare *orb-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

**tube-well** (tūb′wel), *n.* A device for obtaining water from beneath the ground, consisting of a wrought-iron pipe armed with a sharp point, and having a series of perforations at the lower end above the point. It is driven into the soft ground until water is reached. For many localities, where water is comparatively near the surface, a tube-well answers for all domestic purposes. In soils where the water is abundant near the surface, four or more tube-wells may be driven a few feet apart and united at the top by branch pipes, and may serve to supply a steam fire-engine, etc., by a direct connection, or to feed a steam-pump. It is commonly called, in the United States, a *driven well*, or *drive-well*.

**tube-worm** (tūb′wėrm), *n.* A tubicolous worm; one of the sedentary annelids which live in cases; especially, a serpula. See *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

**tube-wrench** (tūb′rench), *n.* A pipe-wrench.

**tub-fake** (tub′fāk), *n.* A coil of tow-line in the line-tub of a whale-boat. *J. W. Collins.*

**tubfast**† (tub′fȧst), *n.* A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which strict abstinence had to be observed.

> Bring down rose-cheeked youth
> To the *tub-fast* and the diet.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 87.

**tub-fish** (tub′fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. See *gurnard*. [Local, Eng.]

**tubful** (tub′fůl), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ful*.] A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.

**tub-gig** (tub′gig), *n.* A Welsh car. See the quotation.

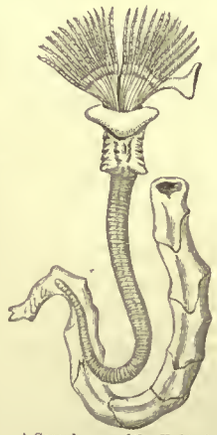
> The brothers [Carlyle] went in a steamer from Liverpool to Bangor, and thence to Llanberis, again in a *tub-gig*, or Welsh car. *Froude*, Carlyle (Life in London, xi.).

**tubi**, *n.* Plural of *tubus*.

**tubicen** (tū′bi-sen), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, < *tuba*, trumpet, + *canere*, sing, play.] A trumpeter.

**tubicinate** (tū-bis′i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tubicinated*, ppr. *tubicinating*. [< L. *tubicen* (*-cin-*), a trumpeter (see *tubicen*), + *-ate*[1].] To blow a trumpet. [Rare.]

**Tubicolæ** (tū-bik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tubicola:* see *tubicole*.] 1. A group of spiders which spin and inhabit a tubular web of silk, often strengthened outside with leaves or other materials; the tube-spinners. Compare *Tubitelæ*. —2. A group of annelids. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification, the first order of *Annelides*, consisting of such genera as *Serpula*, *Sabella*, *Terebella*, *Amphitrite*, and *Dentalium:* thus a heterogeneous association of certain mollusks and worms. (*b*) Now, the sedentary or tubicolous annelids, or those worms which live in tubes. They comprise a part of the polychætous annelids, and include several families, as *Serpulidæ*, *Sabellidæ*, *Terebellidæ*, *Amphictenidæ*, and others. They are also called *Sedentaria*, from their habits (as distinguished from *Errantia*), and *Cephalobranchia* or *Capitibranchia*, for the reason that the branchial organs are confined to the head or anterior part of the body. These are the processes which project so conspicuously from the tube. The tubes are of various substance and texture; they may be calcareous secretions of the animal, as in the serpulas, or composed of sandy and shelly or stony grit agglutinated together by a viscid secretion, as in the terebellas and others, or simply membranous. The tubes are straight or curved, sometimes spirally coiled, and usually form a complete case or covering into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Also *Tubicolidæ*. See also cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*.



A Serpula, one of the *Tubicolæ*, withdrawn from its tube, which is shown separately.

**tubicolar** (tū-bik′ō-lär), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *tubicolous*.

> Spirorbis and other *tubicolar* annelids occur as early as the Silurian period. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 62.

**tubicole** (tū′bi-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubicola*, living in a tube (i. e. in a tubular web), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tube or a tubular web, as a spider; tubicolar or tubicolous, as an annelid.

**II.** *n.* A tubicolous annelid.

**Tubicolidæ** (tū-bi-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubicolæ* + *-idæ*.] 1. In *conch.*, a family of bivalves: same as *Gastrochænidæ*. See *tube-shell*. —2. Same as *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

**tubicolous** (tū-bik′ō-lus), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar; spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk. See *Tubicolæ*, *tube-shell*, and cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*. — **Tubicolous rotifers**, those wheel-animalcules, as distinguished from the free forms, which are inclosed in gelatinous cases which they secrete. The elongated body ends behind in an adhesive disk, by which the animalcules, singly or several together, are fixed. The foot or peduncle, by which they are attached, is a process of the neural side of the body, and thus differs from the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets.

**tubicorn** (tū′bi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; cavicorn.

**II.** *n.* A tubicorn or cavicorn ruminant.

**Tubicornia** (tū-bi-kôr′ui-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubicorn*.] The hollow-horned ruminants: same as *Cavicornia*.

**tubifacient** (tū-bi-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *facien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Constructing a tube in which to dwell; tubicolous.

**tubifer** (tū′bi-fėr), *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] That which bears a tube, as a tubicolous annelid.

**tubiflorous** (tū′bi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having tubular flowers or florets.

**tubiform** (tū′bi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *tubiforme*, < L. *tubus*, tube, + *forma*, form.] Tubular; canalicular; having the form or character of a tube. Also *tubæform*.

**tubilingual** (tū-bi-ling′gwȧl), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a tubular tongue, as various honey-suckers and other birds.

**Tubilingues** (tū-bi-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubilingual*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Cinnyrimorphæ:* so named because the long extensile tongue constitutes a tubular suctorial organ.

**Tubinares** (tū-bi-nā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *nares*, nostrils.] The tube-nosed or tubinarial water-birds, having the nostrils formed into a tube which lies upon the base of the culmen, as in the petrels, or into a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of the bill, as in the albatrosses; the petrel family, or *Procellariidæ*. Also called *Nasutæ*. See cuts under *albatross*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, and *Œstrelata*.

**tubinarial** (tū-bi-nā′ri-ȧl), *a.* [As *Tubinares* + *-ial*.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tube-nosed; of or pertaining to the *Tubinares*.

**tubing** (tū′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tube*, *v.*] 1. The act of making tubes, or providing with tubes. —2. A tube or tubes collectively: as, ten feet of *tubing*. — **Rubber tubing**, flexible tubing made of caoutchouc. Such tubing is made impervious to coal-gas by coating it with a solution of sodium silicate, or water-glass.

**Tübingen school.** See *school*[1].

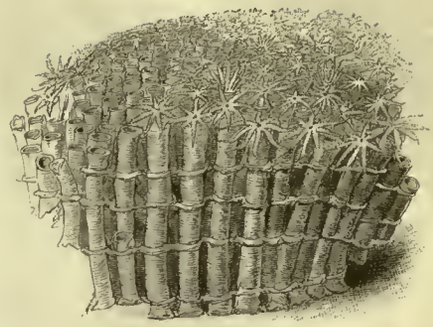
**tubiparous** (tū-bip′ȧ-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *parere*, produce.] Giving rise to tubes or tubules: as, a *tubiparous* gland. *Micros. Sci.*, XXXI. 186.

**Tubipora** (tū-bip′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage.] The leading genus of *Tubiporidæ*, or organ-pipe corals. *T. musica* is the best-known species. See cut in next column.

**Tubiporaceæ** (tū″bi-pō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubiporaceus:* see *tubiporaceous*.] An order of alcyonarian polyps, containing the *Tubiporidæ* or organ-pipe corals.

**tubiporacean** (tū″bi-pō-rā′sē-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *tubiporace-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tubipore*.

**tubiporaceous** (tū″bi-pō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage, + *-aceous*.] Having the character of organ-pipe coral; belonging to the *Tubiporaceæ*.



Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

**tubipore** (tū′bi-pōr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage.] **I.** *a.* Having tubular corallites, each one of which opens by a pore; tubiporaceous; belonging to the *Tubiporidæ*.

**II.** *n.* An organ-pipe coral.

**Tubiporidæ** (tū-bi-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Tubipora*, which secrete a hard corallum in the form of tubular thecæ bound together by epithecæ and without internal septa; the organ-pipe corals. The polyps have eight pinnately fringed tentacles, and are therefore octocoralline, not hexacoralline as most corals. They are completely retractile within their tubes, and are of a violet or grass-green color. The coral grows in large masses, usually red or purplish, and is found in the Indian and Pacific oceans. See cut under *Tubipora*.

**tubiporite** (tū′bi-pō-rīt), *n.* [< *Tubipora* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil organ-pipe coral, or some similar organism.

**Tubiporites** (tū″bi-pō-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schlotheim): see *tubiporite*.] A genus of tubiporites.

**tubiporous** (tū′bi-pō-rus), *a.* [As *tubipore* + *-ous*.] Same as *tubipore*.

**Tubitelæ** (tū-bi-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tubus*, tube, + *tela*, a web.] A group of rectigrade spiders, the tapestry-weavers, which have cylindrical spinnerets and spin tubular webs, as the genera *Agelena*, *Tegenaria*, and others: opposed to *Ineguitelæ*, *Orbitelæ*, etc.

**tubitelar** (tū-bi-tē′lär), *a.* [< *Tubitelæ* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelæ*.

**Tubitelariæ** (tū″bi-tē-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubitelæ*.] Same as *Tubitelæ*.

**tubitelarian** (tū″bi-tē-lā′ri-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubitelariæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelariæ;* tubitelar.

**II.** *n.* A spider of the division *Tubitelariæ*.

**tubivalve** (tū′bi-valv), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] **I.** *n.* A bivalve mollusk with tubular siphonal sheath; a tube-shell.

**II.** *a.* Having a tubular or fistulous shell.

**tubman** (tub′mȧn), *n.*; pl. *tubmen* (-men). A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England who had a precedence in motions. See *postman*[1].

**tubo-abdominal** (tū″bō-ab-dom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *abdomen* (*-min-*), abdomen, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to the cavity of the abdomen. — **Tubo-abdominal pregnancy**, a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum is arrested near the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, projecting thence in the course of its development into the abdominal cavity.

**tub-oar** (tub′ōr), *n.* In *whale-fishing*, the oar which is pulled opposite the line-tub; also, the tub-oarsman.

**tub-oarsman** (tub′ōrz″mȧn), *n.* In *whale-fishing*, a man whose place in a whale-boat is near the tub containing the whale-line, and whose business is to see that no entanglement of the line takes place.

**tubo-ovarian** (tū″bō-ō-vā′ri-ȧn), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *ovarium*, ovary, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

**tubovarian** (tū-bō-vā′ri-ȧn), *a.* Same as *tubo-ovarian*.

**tub-preacher** (tub′prē″chėr), *n.* [< *tub*, a kind of pulpit, + *preacher*.] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. Also *tubster*.

> Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to *tub-preachers* in conventicles. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 165. (*Davies.*)

**tub-race** (tub′rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants paddle with the hands in tubs.

**tu-brugget**, *n.* [ME., < *tu*, a form of *tow*[1], + *brugge*, bridge: see *tow*[1] and *bridge*[1].] A drawbridge. *Halliwell.*

Nou stont the heved above the *tu-brugge*
Faste bi Waleis.
*Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

**tub-saw** (tub'sâ), *n.* A cylindrical saw which cuts staves from a block, and rounds them transversely: same as *annular saw* (*a*) (which see, under *saw*[1]). *E. H. Knight.*

**tub-size** (tub'sīz), *v. t.* See the quotation.

If paper is to be *tub-sized* as well as engine-sized, an animal size, made by soaking out the gelatine from clippings of horns, hides, etc., is mixed with dissolved alum and placed in a tub or vat, through which the web of paper is run after leaving the first set of driers.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 124.

**tubster**† (tub'stėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ster*[1].] Same as *tub-preacher.*

He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich according to the practice of this wicked age must play the thief or the cheat. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 68. (*Davies.*)

**tub-sugar** (tub'shûg″ăr), *n.* Sugar packed in chests, and covered over with fine clay.

**tub-thumper** (tub'thum″pėr), *n.* A violent or gesticulating preacher; one who employs violent action to give the effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons. [Slang.]

**tub-thumping** (tub'thum″ping), *a.* Ranting. [Slang.]

Very modest gifts, belonging to what may be called the *tub-thumping* school of oratory, have been known to fill a large church with eager congregations.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 253.

**tubular** (tū'bū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *tubulaire* = Sp. Pg. *tubular* = It. *tubulare, tubolare,* < NL. **tubularis,* < L. *tubulus,* a small pipe: see *tubule.*] 1. Having the form of a tube or pipe, without reference to size; tubuliform; tubiform; tubar; fistulous.—2. In *bot.*, tube-like; tube-shaped; having a tube; tubulous: as, a *tubular* corolla or calyx.

*Tubular* filiform very fine colourless rootlets.
*Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 917.

3. As applied to respiratory sounds, noting a sound like that produced by a current of air through a tube.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary.*—**Tubular-arch bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Tubular bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Tubular car,** a car of which the sills and floor-framing are made of iron gas-pipe.—**Tubular crane,** a crane with a hollow or tubular jib. Large tubular cranes sometimes have jibs made of boiler-plate rolled into tubular form and joined with rivets.—**Tubular floating dock,** a dock formed of capacious tubes, which may be sunk or floated, according as the tubular spaces are filled with water or with air.—**Tubular girder,** any hollow girder of metal, whatever the form in section. See *girder*[1].—**Tubular glands,** compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a tubular form.—**Tubular lantern,** a lantern having no guards except a rectangular frame of tubes through which the air-supply is carried. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Tubular respiration.** See *respiration.*—**Tubular retort.** Same as *tube-retort.*—**Tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Tubular surface,** in *geom.* See *surface.*

**Tubularia** (tū-bū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1755), neut. pl. of **tubularis,* tubular: see *tubular.*] An old genus of tubularian hydroids, now restricted as the type of a family *Tubulariidæ. T. indivisa* is an example.

Tubularian Polyp (*Tubularia indivisa*).
1, group of polypites, half natural size; 2, single hydranth, enlarged; *a*, mouth, surrounded by tentacles; *o*, ovaries.

**Tubulariæ** (tū-bū-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubularia.*] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic hydromedusans; the *Athecata* or *Gymnoblastea.*

**tubularian** (tū-bū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubularia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Hydriform in tubular shape with a wide disk, a manubrium, and solid tentacles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulariæ,* or gymnoblastic hydrozoans.—**Tubularian hydroids,** the *Gymnoblastea.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Tubulariæ.* The tubularian polyps form an extensive series, by some authors divided into many families. Some of them resemble slender-stemmed composite flowers, as a dandelion, for example. In the usual forms the hydranth is flower-like and borne upon the end of a slender stalk (hydrocaul), several of which may unite below into a root-like part (hydrorhiza). The hydranth bears the gonophores upon stalks (blastostyles); these may be permanently attached (sporosacs), or may become detached and float off as free medusoids. Both hydranths and gonophores are naked (gymnoblastic or athecate).

**tubularidan** (tū-bū-lar'i-dąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tubularian.*

**Tubulariidæ** (tū″bū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubularia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of tubularian hydromedusans, represented by the genus *Tubularia,* having the polyp-stock invested with a hard perisarc. Also *Tubularidæ.* See cut under *Tubularia.*

**tubularity** (tū-bū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *tubular* + *-ity.*] The quality of a tubular sound. See *tubular,* 3.

**tubularly** (tū'bū-lăr-li), *adv.* In the form of a tube.

Cells, either expanded or *tubularly* or vesicularly concreted. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 182.

**tubulate** (tū'bū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *tubulé* = Pg. *tubulado,* < L. *tubulatus,* formed like a pipe, < *tubulus,* a small pipe, a tube: see *tubule.*] Formed like a tube; tubulated.

**tubulate** (tū'bū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubulated,* ppr. *tubulating.* [< *tubulate, a.*] To form into a tube; also, to furnish with a tube. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xxv. 2.

A *tubulated* glass shade with a metal base.
*Atkinson*, tr. of Ganot's Physics, § 763.

**Tubulated retort,** a retort having a small tube, furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb that substances can be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated receiver.*

**tubulation** (tū-bū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ion.*] The formation of a tube or tubule; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubes.

**tubulature** (tū'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ure.*] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

**tubule** (tū'būl), *n.* [= F. *tubule* = It. *tubolo,* < L. *tubulus,* a small pipe, a water-pipe, < *tubus,* a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] A small tube or pipe: as, the uriniferous or seminiferous *tubules.* See *tubulus,* and cut under *Malpighian.*

**tubuli,** *n.* Plural of *tubulus.*

**tubulibranch** (tū'bū-li-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubulibranchiata;* tubulibranchian; tubulibranchiate.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Tubulibranchiata.*

**tubulibranchian** (tū″bū-li-brang'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tubulibranchi(ata)* + *-an.*] Same as *tubulibranch.*

**Tubulibranchiata**† (tū″bū-li-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubulibranchiatus:* see *tubulibranchiate.*] In Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of gastropods, having a more or less irregularly tubular shell, and consisting of 3 genera—*Vermetus, Magilus,* and *Siliquaria:* an artificial group. See cuts under the generic names.

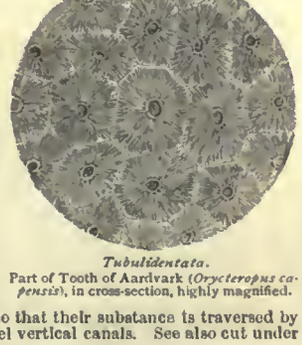
**tubulibranchiate** (tū″bū-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubulibranchiatus,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *branchiæ,* gills.] Same as *tubulibranch.*

**Tubulicolæ** (tū-bū-lik'ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tubulicola:* see *tubulicole.*] In Cuvier's classification, an order of polyps, including the tubularians.

**tubulicole** (tū'bū-li-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **tubulicola,* inhabiting a tube, < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *colere,* dwell, inhabit. Cf. *tubicole.*] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tubule, as a polyp; belonging to the *Tubulicolæ.*

**II.** *n.* A polyp of the group *Tubulicolæ.*

**Tubulidentata** (tū″bū-li-den-tā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulidentatus:* see *tubulidentate.*] One of the groups of the *Entomophaga,* or insectivorous *Edentata,* represented by the aardvark, or Cape ant-eater of South Africa, *Orycteropus capensis.* They furnish the only instance known among mammals of truly compound teeth, these organs being composed of bundles of parallel upright denticles, so that their substance is traversed by a number of parallel vertical canals. See also cut under *aardvark.*



*Tubulidentata.*
Part of Tooth of Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*), in cross-section, highly magnified.

**tubulidentate** (tū″bū-li-den'tāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubulidentatus,* < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *dentatus,* toothed: see *dentate.*] Having compound teeth composed of tubular bundles of denticles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata.*

**Tubulifera** (tū-bū-lif'ẹ-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), neut. pl. of **tubulifer:* see *tubuliferous.*] 1. In Latreille's system, the second tribe of hymenopterous insects, including the families *Proctotrupii* and *Chrysididæ,* by MacLeay and Westwood restricted to the family *Chrysididæ:* opposed to *Scurifera.*—2. A stirps of the order *Thysanoptera,* including the genus *Phlœothrips. Haliday*, 1836.

**tubuliferous** (tū-bū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubulifer,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, having a tube-like ovipositor (see *tubulus,* 2); of or pertaining to the family *Chrysididæ* or suborder *Tubulifera.*

**Tubulifloræ** (tū″bū-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), fem. pl. of **tubuliflorus:* see *tubuliflorous.*] A suborder of composite plants, including 11 tribes, or all of the order except the *Mutisiaceæ* and *Cichoriaceæ.* It is characterized by flower-heads with all the perfect flowers tubular. Many genera possess ray-flowers, which are either pistillate or neutral. The types of tribes included are the genera *Vernonia, Eupatorium, Aster, Inula, Helianthus, Helenium, Anthemis, Senecio, Calendula, Arctotis,* and *Cynara.* The composite genera having all the flowers ligulate were formerly classed in the suborder *Ligulifloræ.*

**tubuliflorous** (tū″bū-li-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubuliflorus,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having the flowers of a head (in *Compositæ*) all with tubular corollas; of or pertaining to the *Tubulifloræ.*

**tubuliform** (tū'bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tubulus,* tube, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a small tube or tubule; tubular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

**Tubulipora** (tū-bū-lip'ọ-rą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *porus,* pore.] The typical genus of *Tubuliporidæ,* containing such species as *T. serpens.*

**tubulipore** (tū'bū-li-pōr), *n.* [< NL. *Tubulipora.*] A polyzoan of the family *Tubuliporidæ.*

**Tubuliporidæ** (tū″bū-li-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Johnston, 1838), < *Tubulipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Tubulipora,* and characterized by the tubular calcareous calycles.

**tubuliporoid** (tū'bū-li-pō'roid), *a.* [< *tubulipore* + *-oid.*] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the *Tubuliporidæ.*

**Tubulosa** (tū-bū-lō'są), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulosus,* tubulose: see *tubulose, tubulous.*] A group of Paleozoic corals of doubtful character, named by Edwards and Haime for such forms as *Aulopora* and *Pyrgia.* They have compound or simple corallum (in the former case the corallites united by branches and creeping cœnenchyme), tubular or pyriform thecæ, rudimentary septa, and no tabulæ.

**tubulose** (tū'bū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **tubulosus:* see *tubulous.*] Tubular or tubuliform; fistulous. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa.* (*b*) In *entom.*, noting the lingua or tongue when it is very long, tubular, and capable of inflation, but without any terminal orifice, so that liquids cannot be sucked through it, as in the bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, tubular.

**tubulous** (tū'bū-lus), *a.* [< F. *tubuleux* = Pg. *tubuloso* = It. *tuboloso,* < NL. **tubulosus,* tubular, < L. *tubulus,* tube: see *tubule.*] Tubulose; tubular. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 160.

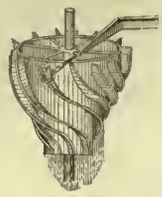
**tubulure** (tū'bū-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tubulure;* as *tubule* + *-ure.*] In *chem.*, a short open tube at the top of a retort, or in a receiver or bell-jar.

**tubulus** (tū'bū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tubuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *tubulus,* tube: see *tubule.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tubule: chiefly in the plural: as, *tubuli lactiferi,* the milk-ducts; *tubuli uriniferi,* the urinary tubules.—2. In *entom.*, a prolongation of the abdomen, consisting of several rings which can be retracted one into another like a pocket-telescope, serving as an ovipositor. It is found in the females of many flies and of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ.* See *Tubulifera,* 1.—3. In *bot.*, in *Hymenomycetes,* a tube on the surface of the pileus which is lined with the hymenium; in *Pyrenomycetes,* same as *neck* (see *pore*[2], 3); in *Diatomaceæ,* same as *cornu,* 2 (*b*).—**Tubuli lactiferi.** See def. 1, and *galactophorous ducts,* under *duct.*—**Tubuli of Ferrein,** the tubules composing the pyramid of Ferrein. Also called *tubes of Ferrein.*—**Tubuli recti,** short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the rete testis.

**Tuburcinia** (tū-bėr-sin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuburcinari,* eat greedily, devour.] A genus of molds. *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab.*

**tubus** (tū'bus), *n.*; pl. *tubi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *tubus,* a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube. [Little used.]—2. In *entom.*, the mentum, or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxillæ a tube leading to the epipharynx.—**Tubus Astronomicus,** a constellation: same as *Telescopium.*—**Tubus vertebralis, tubus medullaris,** the spinal canal; the hollow of the spinal column, containing the spinal cord.

**tub-wheel** (tub′hwēl), *n.* 1. A form of water-wheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats placed between two cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated between the cases from a chute, and is discharged at the bottom of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*— 2. In *tanning*, a hollow revolving drum in which skins or leather are washed by being tumbled in water. Similar wheels are used in other industries.


Tub-wheel, 1.

**tucan** (tō′kan), *n.* [< Mex. *tucan* (Hernandez).] The Mexican pocket-gopher, *Geomys mexicanus*. It is one of the largest gophers, 10 or 11 inches long, or, with the tail, from 13 to 14 inches, and resembles the quachil, but has soft, sleek fur. The incisors are each bisected by a single median furrow, which distinguishes the animal from all United States gophers except *G. castanops*. The tail and feet are clothed as usual in the genus. The coloration is a pure chestnut-brown, the hind feet and tail are mostly whitish, and sometimes there are small white patches on the under parts. The under fur is plumbeous, and some specimens vary from the normal chestnut to a plumbago or anthracite color. Also *tugan*, *tuca*, *tuza*.

**Tucana** (tū-kā′nä), *n.* [NL., < *toucan*, q. v.] 1. A southern constellation, the Toucan, south of the Phœnix, made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Ramphastos*. *Brisson*, 1760.

**tucet**† (tū′set), *n.* [< L. *tuctum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucket*[2].] A steak. See *tucket*[2].

The Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 212. (*Latham.*)

**tuch**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *touch*.

**tuck**[1] (tuk), *v.* [< ME. *tucken*, *tukken*, also *touken*; partly < AS. *tucian*, pull, pluck, full (cloth); partly < MLG. *tucken*, LG. *tukken*, *tokken*, pull up, draw up, tuck up, also entice, LG. also *tuken*, wrinkle, as a badly made garment, = MD. *tocken*, entice, = OHG. *zucchen*, *zukken*, MHG. G. *zucken*, *zücken*, draw in, draw together, shrug, etc.; a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *teón* (pret. *teāh*, pl. *tugon*) = OS. *tiohan* = MLG. *tien*, *tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohen*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw: see *tee*[1], and cf. *tow*[1], *tug*, *tick*[1], *touch*. Hence *tucker*[1], *tucker*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw close together; pull together. Specifically—(*a*) To thicken; full: said of cloth. Compare *tucking-mill*. [Now prov. Eng.]

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes, . . . *Ytouked*, and ytented. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 447.

(*b*) To gather up; draw or pull up, or in any direction; draw into folds: frequently followed by *up*.

And you *tucke* nat your gowne rounde aboute you, you shall be daggled by yonde all mercy. *Palsgrave*, p. 763.

They *tuck up* the skirts of their coats when they fight or march. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

She *tuckt* her girdle about her middle,
And ranne close by his side.
*The Knight and Shepherd's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. [262).

So, Dick Adept, *tuck* back thy Hair;
And I will pour into thy Ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

(*c*) In *needlework*, to lay and sew tucks in: as, the waist was *tucked* lengthwise. See *tuck*[1], *n.*, 2.

2. To press or crowd into a narrow space or compass; stuff; cram.

I . . . carry pistols about me, which I have always *tucked* within my girdle. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

They [footmen] would come to an honest labourer's cottage, eat his pancakes, *tuck* his fowls into their pockets, and cane the poor man himself. *Macaulay*, St. Denis and St. George.

The little cushions *tucked* in around her spine were of silk-covered eider-down. *The Century*, XL. 269.

Hence—3. To pack in barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

185 hogsheads [of pilchards] were *tucked* on Sunday. *Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 28, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To gird; clothe tightly or compactly; hence, to cover snugly with wrappings, as with bedclothes or rugs.

He departed from Blaase and com to Bredigan, and he was *tukked*, and on his heede a felt, and bar a longe staff on his bakke, and he was sklender and lene. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 279.

A bonnie lasse she was, verye well *tuckt* up in a russet pettlcoate. *Greene's Vision.*

The pigeons were snugly put to bed in a comfortable pie, and *tucked* in with a coverlet of crust. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 428.

5. To put into one's stomach; eat: usually with *in*. [Slang.]—6. In *seine-fishing*, to gather or draw (fish) out of a seine by means of a tuck-seine which is shot inside of the seine.

*Tucking* the fish is the next operation, and this is performed with the tuck-sean, which we described as being very deep in the middle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

7†. To pinch; nip; wound by the pressure of the finger-nail.

If any of the Freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly [in speaking], some of the forward or pragmatical Seniors would *Tuck* them—that is, set the nail of their Thumb to their chin, just under the Lipp, and by the help of their other Fingers under the Chin they would give him a Mark which sometimes would produce Blood. *Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 45.

**To tuck up.** (*a*) To gather or draw up. (*b*) To string up; hang. [Slang.]

I never saw an execution but once, and then the hangman asked the poor creature's pardon, and wiped his mouth as you do, and pleaded his duty, and then calmly *tucked up* the criminal. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 141. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To contract; draw together.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and, growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp*, Surgery.

2. To make tucks: as, a sewing-machine that *tucks* and gathers.

**tuck**[1] (tuk), *n.* [< *tuck*[1], *v.*] 1†. A garment tucked, girt, or wrapped about one; in the following quotation, a turban.

Vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

2. In *needlework*, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a part of a garment, fixed in place by stitches, and frequently one of a series laid parallel. Tucks are used either by way of decoration, or in order to dispose of extra material in a garment, with a view to letting it out as the wearer grows or as the fabric shrinks.

3. A short pinafore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *bookbinding*, a flap on one side of the cover, made to fold over the other side and tuck into a strap which holds it fast.—5. A kind of net.

The *Tucke* . . . is narrower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a long bunt in the midst. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

6†. A pinch; a nip. See the quotation under *tuck*[1], *v. t.*, 7.

If dull, nothing was given to him [the freshman] but salted Drink, . . . with *tucks* to boot. *Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 46.

7. *Naut.*, that part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking come together under the stern.—8. Eatables; viands; especially, sweets or pastry. Also *tucker*, in Australia. [Slang.]

Nothing can stop the mouth of a *tuck*-hunter. *A. Bunn*, The Stage, I. 295.

The Slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exerciae and ate too much *tuck*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 5.

9. An appetite. *Halliwell.* [Slang.]—**Nip and tuck.** See *nip*[1].

**tuck**[2] (tuk), *n.* [< OF. *estoe*, a rapier, also the stock of a tree, also a thrust (see *tuck*[3]), = It. *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, tuck: see *stock*[2], *stuck*[3]. For the form *tuck*, < OF. *estoc*, cf. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet*, *etiquet*.] A rapier. See *estoc*.

That wicked pernicious fashion to fight in the fields in duels with a rapier called a *tucke* only for the thrust. *Darcie*, Annals of Elizabeth, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

Dismount thy *tuck*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 244.

Now with their long *Tucks* thrusting at the face, now with their piked Targets bearing them down. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**tuck**[3] (tuk), *n.* [< ME. *tuk* (Sc. *tuick*, *touk*), < OF. *estoc*, a thrust, = Olt. *tocco*, a knock, stroke, as on a bell, peal of a bell; cf. *tuck*[2], *tucket*[1], and *tick*[1].] 1. A blow; a stroke; a tap; a beat; especially, the beating of a drum. See *beat* or *tuck of drum*, under *beat*[1]. [Scotch.]

Hercules it smytis with ane mychty *touk*. *G. Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 249.

Panmuir with all his men did cum,
The provost of braif Aberdene,
With trumpets and with *tuick* of drum,
Came schortly in thair armour schene.
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

So gallantly you come,
I read you for a bold Dragoon,
That lists the *tuck* of drum. *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 17.

2. A blast; a flourish; a tucket.

With the *tuk* of a trump, all his tore knightes
He assemblit full sone. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7107.

Wherever death has his red flag a flying, and sounds his own potent *tuck* upon the cannons. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 101.

**tuck**[3] (tuk), *v. i.* [< *tuck*[3], *n.*] To beat; tap: said of a drum.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums alloud did *touk*.
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

**tuckahoe** (tuk′a-hō), *n.* [Formerly also *tockawhough*; from an Amer. Ind. name represented by Delaware *ptucqui*, a (round) loaf or cake, < *petukqui*, Cree *pettikwow*, round, globular.] 1†. Formerly, either of the plants the Virginia wake-robin, *Peltandra undulata* (*P. Virginica*, once *Arum Virginicum*), and the golden-club, *Orontium aquaticum*, both aquatics with deep fleshy and starchy rootstocks, which, rendered edible by cooking, were used by the Indians of Virginia as food.

They [the aborigines of Virginia] haue two roots; . . . the other called *Tockawhough*, growing like a flagge, of the greatnes and taste of a Potato, which passeth a fiery purgation before they may eate it, being poyson whiles it is raw. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

2. A subterranean fungus, *Pachyma Cocos*, otherwise known as *Indian bread*, *Indian head*, and *Indian loaf*, found widely in the southern United States. It grows in light loamy soils on old roots as a saprophyte, or perhaps a parasite. Its size, form, and bark-like exterior give it the outward appearance of a cocoa-


*a* *b* *c*
Tuckahoe (*Pachyma Cocos*).
*a*, a root with growth of tuckahoe; *b*, mass of tuckahoe; *c*, microscopical section of the same.

nut; within it presents a compact white mass without apparent structure. When first taken from the ground, it is moist and yielding; but in drying the white substance becomes very hard, cracking from within. It is entirely tasteless, insoluble in water, without starch, and is composed in large measure of pectose.

**tuck-creaser** (tuk′krē″sėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which creases the fabric as it passes through the machine, in order to make a guiding line for the next tuck. It usually consists essentially of an adjustable spring-bar.

**tucked** (tukt), *p. a.* [Also *tuckt*; < ME. *tukked*; pp. of *tuck*[1], *v.*] Treated, affected, or arranged in any manner noted by the verb *tuck*[1].

A short *tuckt* garment of flame-colour. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

**Tucked up.** (*a*) Having the clothes drawn up so as to clear the ground.

The *tuck'd-up* sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides.
*Swift*, A City Shower.

(*b*) Hung high in the stock, so that the top is above the pivots or gudgeons: noting large bells.

It is difficult to set a much *tucked-up* bell tolling, though easy to keep it up afterwards. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 380.

(*c*) Contracted; narrow: as, a *tucked-up* room. [Colloq.] (*d*) Cramped. [Colloq.]

If a man is riding an ordinary fifty-eight inch roadster, it is clear that a closely built fifty-eight inch racer will be noticeably too short in the reach for him, and he will feel that he is what cyclists call "*tucked up*," "cramped," or "going short." *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 189.

**tucker**[1]† (tuk′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tucker*, *tokker*, *touker*, *towker*, *tuker*, *toucher*, a fuller, < *tuken*, < AS. *tucian*, pluck, pull, tease, full: see *tuck*[1].] A fuller.

Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen,
Taillours, tanneris, & *tokkeris* bothe. *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 100.

**tucker**[2] (tuk′ėr), *n.* [< *tuck*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tucks.—2. A piece of linen, lace, or other delicate fabric, covering the neck and shoulders of a woman above the top of the bodice. Its form varied greatly at different times from the middle of the seventeenth till the middle of the eighteenth century; it was sometimes drawn close with a string passed through a hem at the top, and sometimes was merely arranged like a kerchief, the two ends being crossed and


Tucker, 18th century.

tucked in. It was also sometimes a narrow ruffle. In its latest form the tucker is a kerchief or other piece of thin material covering the shoulders and neck loosely above the edge of the bodice, often merely a frill or fold in the neck of a high waist. Compare *modesty-piece*.

There is a certain female ornament, by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

Brown dresses, made high, and surrounded by a narrow *tucker* about the throat.

*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

3. Food: same as *tuck*[1], *n.*, 8. [Slang, Australia.]

Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and *tucker* for ten men? . . . I expect they would like their *tucker* now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes.

*Chambers's Journal*, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, May 17, 1890.

Hence—4. Work by which a miner is hardly able to make a living. [Slang, Australia.]

**tucker**[3] (tuk'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < *tucker*[2], the phrase *tucker out* being appar. equiv. to *ravel out*.] To tire; weary; cause to be tired or exhausted: commonly in the phrase *tuckered out*, as a fish by struggling on the hook. [New Eng.]

Hard work is good an' wholesome, past all doubt;
But 'taint so ef the mind gits *tuckered out*.

*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

She 's tired to death—quite *tuckered*, you know.

*W. D. Howells*, Lady of the Aroostook, xxii.

**tucker**[3] (tuk'ėr), *n.* [< *tucker*[3], *v.*] A state of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a mighty *tucker*. [New Eng.]

**Tucker circle.** See *circle*.

**tucker-in** (tuk'ėr-in'), *n.* A chambermaid. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tucket**[1] (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, prelude to a piece of music, < *toccata*, a touching, touch, < *toccare*, touch: see *touch*. Cf. *tuck*[3].] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. The term may originally have been used of a drum-signal.

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucket* sonance and the note to mount.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

A *tucket* sounds. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

**tucket**[2]† (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish or flesh, < *tocco*, bit, morsel, appar. not connected with LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucet*.] A steak; a collop.

**tucket**[3] (tuk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ear of maize in the green and milky stage of growth. Also used attributively: as, *tucket* corn. [Local, U. S.]

He had made, during the day, frequent deposits of green corn, of the diminutive species called *tucket*.

*J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 253.

**tuck-folder** (tuk'fōl'dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds a tuck ready for the machine to sew. It consists of a gage for the interval between the tucks, and a kind of mold or form in passing through which the stuff is folded in tucks.

**tuck-in** (tuk'in), *n.* Same as *tuck-out*. [Slang.]

They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat. *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tucking-gage** (tuk'ing-gāj), *n.* A creaser.

**tucking-girdle**† (tuk'ing-gėr'dl), *n.* A girdle by means of which the skirt was tucked up for work or for running.

*Tuckyng kyrdell* (read *gyrdell*)—saincture a coenrser.

*Palsgrave*, p. 283.

**tucking-mill**† (tuk'ing-mil), *n.* A fulling-mill.

**tuck-joint** (tuk'joint), *a.* Jointed so as to give the appearance of tucks: said of pointing in masonry. See *pointing*.

**tucklers** (tuk'lėrz), *n. pl.* [Prob. ult. < *tuck*[1], draw.] Short chains by which men were formerly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

**tuck-marker** (tuk'mär'kėr), *n.* A tuck-creaser.

**tuck-net** (tuk'net), *n.* A small net used to take fish from a larger one.

**tuck-out** (tuk'out), *n.* A full meal, especially of dainties; a treat. Also *tuck-in*. [Slang.]

His father . . . gave him two guineas publicly, most of which he spent in a general *tuck-out* for the school.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.

"What a *tuck-out* I had!" said Sandy, after a very bountiful and well-cooked dinner had been disposed of by the party. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 125.

**tuck-seine** (tuk'sān), *n.* A small fishing-seine used in tucking. It is from seventy to eighty fathoms long, eight fathoms at the wings, and ten fathoms in the middle or bunt. See *tuck*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

**tuck-shop** (tuk'shop), *n.* A shop where tuck or food, particularly sweet stuff, pastry, etc., is sold. [Slang.]

Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that 's our school-house *tuck-shop*—she bakes such stunning murphies.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

**tuck-stick**† (tuk'stik), *n.* A sword-cane or dagger-cane.

**tucum** (tö'kum), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare*. It is of great importance to the Indians, who make cordage, bowstrings, fishing-nets, etc., from the fine durable fiber consisting of the epidermis of its unexpanded leaves. Hammocks, hats, fans, etc., are also fabricated of this thread. The pulp of the fruit yields an oil useful in many ways. Its products are known as *tucum-fiber* or *-thread* and *tucum-oil*. *Tecum* appears to be a form of this name.

**tucuma** (tö'kö-mä), *n.* [Braz.] A palm, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, allied to the tucum, affording a less-used fiber and a fruit prized by the natives. Another related species, *A. tucumoides*, bears the same name.

**tucu-tucu** (tö'kö-tö'kö), *n.* [Braz.] A small rodent of South America, *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, belonging to the family *Octodontidæ*. It is of nocturnal habits, lives underground, forms extensive burrows, and is about as large as the common rat, with fur like that of a squirrel. Also *tuco-tucu*, *tuko-tuko*. See cut under *Ctenomys*.

**-tude.** [< F. *-tude* = Sp. Pg. *-tud* = It. *-tudine*, < L. *-tudo* (*-tudin-*), a formative of abstract fem. nouns from adjectives, as *amplitudo*, largeness, < *amplus*, large.] A suffix of many nouns of Latin origin, as *amplitude*, *latitude*, *aptitude*, *attitude*, *lassitude*, *rectitude*, *turpitude*, etc.

**Tudor** (tū'dor), *a.* [< W. *Tewdyr*, an accom. form of LL. *Theodorus*, < Gr. Θεόδωρος, a man's name (> E. *Theodore*), < θεός, god, + δῶρον, a gift.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VII.; the last, Elizabeth.—2. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture: as, a *Tudor* window or arch.

A *Tudor*-chimneyed bulk
Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers.

*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**Tudor rose.** (*a*) The conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by King Henry VII., and occurring in

Tudor Rose.—From gate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

decorative art of his and succeeding reigns. (*b*) In *her.* See *rose*[1].—**Tudor style**, in *arch.*, a name frequently given to the latest English medieval style. It was the last phase of the Perpendicular, and is sometimes called Florid Gothic. The period of this style begins in 1485, and is com-

Tudor Architecture.—Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1538.

monly extended to the end of the Elizabethan epoch in 1603. The style resulted from the influence exercised upon the Perpendicular by the Renaissance styles of the Continent. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, debased and inorganic carved decoration, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.

**Tudor-flower** (tū'dor-flou'ėr), *n.* A trefoil ornament much used in Tudor architecture. It

Tudor-flower.—From a cast in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, etc.

**tue**[1] (tū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tued*, ppr. *tuing*. See *tew*[1].

**tue**[2], **tui** (tö'e, -i), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand parson-bird or poë-bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*. See cut under *parson-bird*.

**Tuedian** (twē'di-an), *a.* [< ML. *Tueda* (< E. *Tweed*) + *-ian*.] Of or belonging to the river Tweed in Scotland, or the vicinity of that stream; specifically, in *geol.*, the name applied by G. Tate to distinguish the lowest beds of the Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland and the Tweed valley.

**tuefall** (tū'fâl), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *tofall*.

**tue-iron** (tū'ī'ėrn), *n.* [Said to be a corruption (simulating *iron*) of *tuyer*, *tuyere*.] 1. Same as *tuyer*.—2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmiths' tongs.

**tuel**† (tū'el), *n.* An old spelling of *tewel*.

**Tues.** An abbreviation of *Tuesday*.

**Tuesday** (tūz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Tewisday*, *Tiwes day* (cf. *Tisdæi*, *Tisdei*, < Icel. *Týsdagr*), < AS. *Tiwes dæg* (= OHG. *Ziestac*, MHG. *Ziestac*, *Ziestag*, *Zistac*, *Zistag* = Icel. *Týsdagr* = Sw. *Tisdag* = Dan. *Tirsdag*): *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw* (not found except in the name of the day) = OHG. *Zio* = Icel. *Týr* = Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός for *Διϝός) = OL. *Dioris*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, used with nom. *Juppiter*) = Skt. *dyu* (gen. *divas*); orig. the sky, heaven, day, then personified as a god, and in Gr. myth. the chief god, and so in Teutonic thought the god of war. See *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *Zeus*, *deity*.] The third day of the week. See *week*[1].

In the tyme that kynge Leodogan hadde somewned so his peple, it be-fill on a *Tewisday*, at euen, in the entreynge of May. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

He swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on *Tuesday* morning. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 170.

**Fastens Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. [Scotch.]—**Pancake Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. See *pancake*.—**Shrove Tuesday.** See *shrove*[1].

**tufa** (tö'fä), *n.* [< It. *tufa*, calcareous rock, tufa: see *tuff*[3].] A rock having a rough or cellular texture, sometimes a fragmental volcanic material, and sometimes a calcareous deposit from springs. The word *tufa* is rarely used by English geologists except with the epithet *calcareous*, when it has the same meaning as the *tophus* of Virgil and Pliny, or the *travertino* of the modern Italians. See *travertin* and *tuff*[3].

Calcareous *tufa*, travertine, pisolite, osteocolla, &c., are deposits formed by the chemical precipitation of carbonate of lime from waters holding bicarbonate of lime in solution. *Rutley*, Study of Rocks, xiv.

**tufaceous** (tö-fā'shius), *a.* [< It. *tufaceo*, < L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*, < *tofus*, sandstone: see *tuff*[3], *tufa*, *toph*.] Made up of tufa, or resembling it in a greater or less degree.

**tuff**[1] (tuf), *n.* [< ME. **tuffe* (cf. *tuft*), < OF. *tuffe*, F. *touffe*, aggregation or bunch of trees, flowers, feathers, etc., prob. < OHG. *zopf*, MHG. G. *zopf*, top, tuft, = LG. *topp* = D. *top* = E. *top*: see *top*[1]. Cf. OF. *top* (= Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*), F. dim. *toupet* (> E. *toupet*, *toupee*), tuft, crest, bunch of hair; from the LG. forms of the same word. Hence *tuft*[2], q. v.] Same as *tuft*[2]. *Halliwell*.

**tuff**[2]† (tuf), *a.* An old spelling of *tough*.

**tuff**[3] (tuf), *n.* [< F. *tuf*, formerly also *tuffe*, soft stone, < It. *tufo*, soft stone, *tufa*, tufa, < L. *tophus*, *tofus*, a soft sandy stone. Cf. *toph*, *tufa*.] A volcanic fragmental rock, varying from coarse deposits made of materials resembling fine gravel in size to those which are like the finest sand. Corsi defines *tufo* as being similar in composition to *peperino*, but bearing the marks of having been transported by and deposited from water. The *tophus* of Vitruvius and Columella was of volcanic origin; that of Virgil and Pliny was calcareous. The *tufo* of the Italians, at the present time, is volcanic, and is the same rock which was designated by the Romans as *lapis ruber*; it closely resembles *peperino* (the *lapis Albanus* of the Romans), and

does not differ, except in color and degree of compactness, from the modern *sperone* (*lapis Gabinus*), or from the so-called *manziana* (*lapis Anitianus*). These are all fragmental rocks made up of more or less firmly compacted volcanic cinders and ashes, and are all included under the term *tuff* as used by English geologists.

**tuff-cone** (tuf'kōn), *n.* A conical elevation made up of ashes or other fragmentary eruptivo material accumulated around a volcanic orifice.

The materials of a *tuff-cone* are arranged in more or less regularly stratified beds.
*Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 227.

**tuffoon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *typhoon*.

**Tufnell's bandage.** An immovable bandage stiffened with a paste of white of egg and flour. Also called *egg-and-flour bandage*.

**tuft**[1] (tuft), *n.* [< ME. *toft*, a piece of ground, < AS. *toft*, < Icel. *topt*, *tupt*, *toft*, *tuft*, *tomt*, a piece of ground: see *toft*[1].] **1.** A green knoll. See *toft*[1].—**2.** A grove; a plantation; a clump.

If you will know my house,
'Tis at the *tuft* of oltves, here hard by.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 75.

Yon *tuft* of hazel-trees. *Wordsworth*, Green Linnet.

**tuft**[1] (tuft), *v. t.* [< *tuft*[1], *n.*] To beat up (a thicket or covert) in stag-hunting.

With his hounds
The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbéd grounds
Where harbour'd is the Hart.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 112.

**tuft**[2] (tuft), *n.* [Also *tuff*; < ME. *tuft*, *toft*, a later form (with unorig. *-t*, prob. due in part to confusion with *tuft*[1]) of *tuff*[1]: see *tuff*[1].] **1.** A bunch of soft and flexible things fixed at the base with the upper part loose, especially when the whole is small: as, a *tuft* of feathers.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and thereon stood a *tuft* of heres.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 555.

With a knoppe, othirwyse callyd a *tuft*, of blak sylke.
*Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 36 (in a will of 1463).

A light-green *tuft* of plumes she bore,
Closed in a golden ring.
*Tennyson*, Launcelot and Guinevere.

**2**†. A turban.

Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

Antonius, being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings hoord, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to persuade and deliver their minds).
*Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

**3**†. A crest.

He is my nephew, and my chief, the point,
Tip, top, and *tuft* of all our family!
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

**4.** An imperial. [Colloq.]

Do you like those *tufts* that gentlemen wear sometimes on their chins? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

**5.** In *anat.*, a rete; a glomerulus. See cut under *Malpighian*.—**6.** In *bot.*, a fascicle of flowers on their several partial peduncles; a cluster of radical leaves; a clump or tussock of stems from a common root, as in many grasses and sedges; hence, any analogous bundle.

The round *tufts* or heads of Fennell, which containe the seed, are exceeding wholsome to be eaten.
*T. Venner*, Via Recta (ed. 1637), p. 219.

**7.** An undergraduate who bears a title: so called from the tuft worn on his cap to indicate his rank. [Eng. university slang: compare quotation under *tufted*, 1.]

He used to give the young noblemen the most painful and elaborate breakfasts. . . . It was good to watch him in the midst of a circle of young *tufts*, with his mean, smiling, eager, uneasy familisrity.
*Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiv.

**Branchial, Malpighian,** etc., **tuft.** See the adjectives. —**London-tuft.** Same as *London-pride*, 2.—**Spanish-tuft.** See *Thalictrum*.

**tuft**[2] (tuft), *v.* [< *tuft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate or combine into tufts.

Weeds cluster and *tuft* themselves on the cornices of ruins. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

**2.** To affix a tuft to; cover or stud with tufts, or as if with tufts.

The *tufted* tops of sacred Libanon,
To climb Mount Sion, down the stream are gon.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

To make old bareness picturesque,
And *tuft* with grass a feudal tower.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

Pines begin to *tuft* the slopes of gently rising hills.
*J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 295.

**3.** In *upholstery*, to draw together (a cushion or an upholstered covering) by passing a thread through it at regular intervals, the depressions thus produced being usually covered with tufts or buttons.

**II.** *intrans.* To grow in tufts; form a tuft or tufts. *Holland*.

**tuftaffeta**† (tuf-taf'e-tä), *n.* [< *tuft*[1] + *taffeta*.] A taffeta woven with a pile like that of velvet, arranged in tufts or spots.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become *tufftaffaty*. *Donne*, Satires, iv.

This fellow! that came with a *tufftaffata* jerkin to town but the other day, and a pair of pennyless hose.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**tufted** (tuf'ted), *p. a.* [< *tuft*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a tuft or tufts; especially, crested: as, the *tufted* duck.

Tufted Structure.—Stilbite.

The gold-*tufted* cap, which at Cambridge only designates a Johnian or Small-College Fellow-Commoner, is here [at Oxford] the mark of nobility.
*C. A. Bristed*, English [University, p. 176.

**2.** Formed into a tuft or cluster; growing in tufts; tufty: as, *tufted* moss; *tufted* structure in mineralogy.—**Tufted columbine.** See *Thalictrum*.—**Tufted duck,** *Fuligula cristata*, a common duck of the Palearctic region, very near the scaup and the pochard, with crested head. The male is 17 inches long, with a leaden-blue bill having a black nail; the feet

Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*).

are dusky; the general plumage is black, iridescent on the head, on the back minutely dotted with gray; the belly and a large wing-area are pure-white; the female is mainly brown where the male is black.—**Tufted fabric,** a fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp and then locked in by the shooting of the weft and the crossing of the warp-threads. *E. H. Knight*.—**Tufted loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.—**Tufted tit** or **titmouse.** See *tit*[2], and cut under *titmouse*.—**Tufted umber.** See *umber-bird*, and cut under *Scopus*.—**Tufted vetch.** See *vetch*.

**tufter** (tuf'tėr), *n.* [< *tuft*[1] + *-er*[1].] A staghound employed to drive a deer out of cover. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 394.

**tuftgill** (tuft'gil), *n.* A tuft-gilled fish, or lophobranch.

**tuft-gilled** (tuft'gild), *a.* Having tufted gills; cirribranchiate or lophobranchiate. Specifically —(*a*) Noting the tooth-shells or *Dentaliidæ*. See *Cirribranchiata*, and cut under *tooth-shell*. (*b*) Noting the seahorses and related fishes. See *Lophobranchii*, and cuts under *Hippocampidæ*, *pipe-fish*, and *Solenostomus*.

**tuft-hunter** (tuft'hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks or covets the society of titled persons; one who courts the acquaintance of celebrities at any sacrifice of personal dignity; a toady; a sycophant. The term took its rise at the English universities from a tuft worn on the cap by young noblemen. [Slang, Eng.]

At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of aucking *tuft-hunters* followed him. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

He was at no time the least of a *tufthunter*, but rather had a marked natural indifference to tufts.
*Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 3.

**tuft-hunting** (tuft'hun″ting), *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 8.

**tufting-button** (tuf'ting-but″on), *n.* A style of button used in upholstery. See *tuft*[2], *v. t.*, 3. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**tuft-moccado**† (tuft'mok″a-dō), *n.* Tufted moccado. See *moccado*.

Shee had a red lace, and a stomacher of *tuft mockado*.
*Greene's Vision.*

My skin all overwrought with worke like some kinde of *tuft mockado*, with crosses blew and red.
*Dr. Dee's* Diary, quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 225.

**tufty**[1] (tuf'ti), *a.* [< *tuft*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tufts; wooded.

The sylvans . . . about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 387.

**tufty**[2] (tuf'ti), *a.* [< *tuft*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in tufts or knots.

Here the ground lay jagged and shaggy, wrought up with high tufts of reed, . . . this *tufty*, flaggy ground.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

**2.** Growing in tufts.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

**tug** (tug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tugged*, ppr. *tugging*. [< ME. *tuggen*, *toggen*, *togen*, a secondary form of *tukken*, pull: see *tuck*[1], *tow*[1], *tee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pull or draw with sturdy effort or violent strain; haul with force; pull.

*Togyd* with tene [sorrow] was god of prya;
To don hym sorwe was here delya [their delight];
He seyde no word loth.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 248.

Turkes slauish *tugging* oares.
*Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

As when a slaughter'd bull's yet-reeking hide,
Strain'd with full force, and *tugg'd* from side to side,
The brawny curriers stretch. *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 451.

And [the satyrs] *tug* their shaggy Beards, and bite with Grief the Ground. *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

**2.** To tow by means of a steam-tug: as, the vessel had to be *tugged* into port.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pull with great effort; haul; drag.

The meaner sort [of Dalmatians] will *tug* lustily at one oare. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

**2.** To exert one's self; labor; strive; struggle; contend; wrestle.

The seas are rough and wider
Than his weak arms can *tug* with.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

They *tug*, they strain!—down, down they go,
The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 16.

**tug** (tug), *n.* [< *tug*, *v.*; in part ult. a var. of *tow*[2], a rope, etc., and connected with *tie*[1], a band, rope, etc.; all from the ult. verb represented by *tee*[1].] **1.** The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling with effort, exertion, or difficulty.

The idle vessel slides that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or *tug* of wind or oar.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

**2.** A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle; a contest; wrestle; tussle.

She had seen from the window Tartar in full *tug* with two carriers' dogs, each of them a match for him in size.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

**3.** A vehicle used in some parts of England for conveying timber or fagots.

I have seen one tree on a carriage which they call there [in Sussex] a *Tug*, drawn by twenty-two oxen.
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 204. (*Davies.*)

**4.** A small but powerful steam-vessel, whether screw or paddle, constructed for the purpose of towing other vessels.—**5.** A chain, strong rope, or leather strap used as a trace; a trace (of a harness).

It [tugge] signifieth the pull or draught of the oxen or horses, and therefore the leathera that beare the chiefe atresse of the draught the cartars call then *tugges*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 229.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse] 'a a wordy [worthy] beast
As e'er in *tug* or tow was trac'd. *Burns*, The Inventory.

**6.** In *mining*, an iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed.—**To hold one tug**†, to keep one busily employed; keep one in work.

There was work enough for a curious and critical Antiquary, that would *hold him tugg* for a whole yeare.
*Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 206.

**To hold tug**†, to stand severe handling or hard work.—**Tug of war.** (*a*) A severe and laborious contest.

When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the *tug of War*.
*Lee*, Alexander the Great, iv. 2.

(*b*) An athletic contest in which a number of persons, generally four on each side and limited to a certain weight, tug at the ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the rope from the other, or to pull the other side over a line marked on the ground between the contestants. Also called *rope-pull*.

**tugan,** *n.* Same as *tucan*.

**tugboat** (tug'bōt), *n.* A strongly built steamboat used for towing sailing and other vessels; a towboat; a tug.

**tug-carrier** (tug'kar″i-ėr), *n.* An attachment to the back-strap of a wagon-harness. *E. H. Knight*.

**tugger** (tug'ėr), *n.* One who tugs, or pulls with effort.

The *tuggers* at the oar. *William Morris*, Sigurd, i.

**tuggingly** (tug'ing-li), *adv.* With laborious pulling.

**tug-hook** (tug'hůk), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hook on the hame to which the trace is attached. *E. H. Knight.*

**tug-iron** (tug'ī'ėrn), *n.* The hook on the shaft of a wagon to which the traces are attached.

**tugman** (tug'man), *n.*; pl. *tugmen* (-men). One who is employed on board a steam-tug. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. ix. 5.

**tugmutton** (tug'mut'n), *n.* 1†. Same as *mutton-monger*. *John Taylor.* [Slang.]—2. A great glutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An American wood resembling box, formerly imported into England for making fans. *Campin*, Hand-Turning, p. 259.

**tug-slide** (tug'slid), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic frame serving instead of a buckle to adjust the length of a tug. *E. H. Knight.*

**tug-spring** (tug'spring), *n.* In *saddlery*, a frame containing a spring to which the tug is fastened. It serves to diminish the jerking strain on a horse in starting and stopping. *E. H. Knight.*

**tui**, *n.* See *tue*[2].

**tuille** (twēl), *n.* [< OF. *tuile, tuille*, < L. *tegula*, tile: see *tile*[1].] In *armor*, a plate of steel hanging below the tassets, or forming the lowermost division of the tassets. Sometimes two tuilles were worn on each side—a large one in front, and a smaller one on the hip. Also *toylle*.—**Large tuille**, the tuille as distinguished from the tuillette.

**tuillette** (twē-let'), *n.* [OF., dim. of *tuille*.] In *armor*, a smaller form of the tuille, used especially to protect the hip when the larger tuille covered the front of the thigh, the tuille and tuillette hanging side by side from the tasset.

**tuilyie, tuilzie** (töl'yi), *n.* Same as *toolye*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi. [Scotch.]

**tuism** (tū'izm), *n.* [< L. *tu*, thou, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person.

**tuition** (tū-ish'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuicyon*; < OF. *tuition, tuicion* = Sp. *tuicion*, < L. *tuitio*(*n*-), guard, protection, defense, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, watch, guard, see, observe. Cf. *intuition, tutor*.] 1†. Guard; keeping; protection; guardianship.

> The . . . *tuycyon* of your seid realme of Fraunche.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 103.

> As I can, I shall commend you unto the *tuition* of our Shepherd Christ.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 127.

2†. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

> The Prince had been a Student in Queen's Colledge in Oxford, under the *Tuition* of his Uncle Henry Beaufort, Chancellor of that Univeralty. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

> Who, if their sons some slight *tuition* share,
> Deem it of no great moment whose, or where.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 783.

4. The fee for instruction.

> The *tuition* is usually low. *The Century*, XXXIX. 474.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tuition* differs from the words compared under *instruction* chiefly in being a rather formal and business-like word: as, the charge for *tuition* is $100: it represents the act or series of acts, but not the art.

**tuitional** (tū-ish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-al*.] Same as *tuitionary*. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 482.

**tuitionary** (tū-ish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to tuition. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 93.

**tult**, *prep.* and *conj.* An old form of *till*[2].

> There they thought *tul* a [to have] had their prey.
> *Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

**tula** (tō'lä), *n.* [Mex. (?).] Same as *istle*.

**tulasi** (tō'la-si), *n.* [Telugu.] Same as *toolsi*.

**tula-work** (tō'lä-wėrk), *n.* Niello; niello-work; a kind of decorative work somewhat similar to enameling, done chiefly on silver. Niello-work has been long known, and is described by Pliny, by whom its invention is attributed to the Egyptians. It differs from enamel in that this latter is a vitreous compound, while niello is a combination of sulphur with silver, copper, and lead, the relative proportion of the ingredients, as given by different authors, varying greatly. The composition of niello, according to Pliny, is three parts of silver with one of copper, and no lead. All the more modern recipes demand less silver and some lead, the quantity of the precious metal diminishing from century to century. Benvenuto Cellini gives one sixth silver, one third copper, and one half lead as the composition of niello. The above has reference to the metallic ingredients of this article; in its manufacture sulphur is generally added in excess, that which is not taken up by the metals being volatilized in the process, which is performed in a crucible, a little sal ammoniac being used as a flux. Niello-work has been done in Russia for many years, and especially at Tula, which is the best-known locality for this branch of decorative art, although it is said that more artistic specimens are turned out at other places in that country. Niello is called in Russia "black silver." See *niello*.

**tulchan, tulchin** (tul'ċhan, -ċhin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk: used formerly in Scotland.—**Tulchan bishops**, a name derisively applied to the persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had impropriated them. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv. [Scotch.]

**tule** (tō'le), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A bulrush or club-rush of either of two species which in California and adjacent regions occupy large areas of overflowed bottom-land and marsh. One of these is the common bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, which there, in the variety *occidentalis*, becomes sometimes 8 or 10 feet high and an inch or more thick at the base. The other species is the very similar *S. Tatora*, found eastward to Louisiana, and also in South America. See *Scirpus* (with cut).

**tule-wren** (tō'le-ren), *n.* A kind of marsh-wren, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, var. *paludicola*, which abounds in the tule-marshes of California.

**tulip** (tū'lip), *n.* [Formerly also *tulipe, tulipie*, also *tulipa*; = MD. *tulpe*, D. *tulp* = G. *tulpe* = Ir. *tulp*, < OF. *tulipe, tulippe*, F. *tulipe* = OSp. *tulipa* = Pg. *tulipa* = It. *tulipa* (NL. *tulipa*); also MD. *tulpaan* = Dan. *tulipan* = Sw. *tulpan*. < OF. *tulipan* = Sp. *tulipan* = It. *tulipano*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban: a particular use of OF. * *tulipan, tulipant, tulpant*, etc., > E. *tulipant*, etc., NL. *tulipa*, etc., a turban: see *turban*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tulipa*, of which several species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, blooming in spring. The common garden tulips are derived chiefly from *T. Gesneriana*, a native of central and southern Europe and adjacent parts of Asia, having shining scarlet flowers with purple-black spots at the base of the divisions, or a partly yellow claw. Varieties of this species have been developed with great care, especially in the Netherlands, the seat at one time of a "tulipomania." The catalogue of a Haarlem florist of recent date offered 1,800 varieties. They are divided into four classes: namely, "breeders" or "self-flowers," with the natural plain color; "bizarres," having a clear yellow ground with red, brownish, maroon, or purple markings; "byblœmens," with a white background marked prevailingly with red or shades of purple; and "roses," with white background variegated with shades of rose-color, deep-red, or scarlet. It is said that when a self-tulip once "breaks," the new variety remains always the same. Another long-cultivated tulip is the Duc Van Thol, *T. suaveolens*, with fragrant scarlet, yellow, or variegated flowers, early, and especially suited for pot-culture and forcing. *T. præcox*, having scarlet flowers with large black-purple spots surrounded with yellow near the base, also affords varieties. Less conspicuous or less known species are *T. Oculus-solis*, the sun's-eye tulip, with a brilliant scarlet perianth, having black spots at the base of the segments; *T. australis* (*T. Celsiana*), with bright-yellow flowers smaller than the common kinds; *T. Clusiana*, low and delicate, having the three inner divisions pure-white, the three outer stained with pink; *T. pulchella*, type of a group of very pretty dwarf species; and *T. Greigi*, the Turkestan tulip, one of the most showy and desirable of all known tulips, bearing goblet-shaped flowers, commonly of a vivid orange-scarlet hue, also purple or yellow, from 4 to 6 inches broad when fully expanded.

2. In *ordnance*, a bell-shaped outward swell of the muzzle of a gun, as a rule abandoned in modern ordnance.

> The armament of the Collingwood consists of four 45-ton steel breech-loading guns, 27 ft. 4 in. long, and gradually tapering from a diameter of 4 ft. 7 in. at the breech to 17 in. near the muzzle, which possesses what artillerists call a *tulip* or "swell." *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 314.

**African tulip**, a plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*.—**Butterfly-tulip**, the mariposa-lily or pretty-grass, *Calochortus*, of California.—**Cape tulip**, (*a*) See *Hæmanthus*. (*b*) A liliaceous plant, *Bæometra columellaris* (*Tulipa Breyniana*), of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Checkered tulip, drooping tulip**. See *wild tulip* (*a*), below.—**Duc Van Thol tulip**. See def. 1.—**Parrot-tulip**, varieties of *T. acuminata* (*T. Turcica*), of a dwarf habit, with the petals curved and fantastically fringed, variegated, partly green, the form and color suggesting the name; also, a variety of the common tulip: the former sometimes distinguished as *Florentine parrot-tulip*.—**Sun's-eye tulip**. See def. 1.—**Turkestan tulip**. See def. 1.—**Van Thol tulip**. Short for *Duc Van Thol tulip*. See above.—**Wild tulip**. (*a*) In England, *Tulipa sylvestris*, the only native species; also, provincially, the guinea-hen plant, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, similarly called *checkered* and *drooping tulip*. (*b*) In California, same as *butterfly-tulip*: see above.

**Tulipa** (tū'li-pä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Lobel, 1576): see *tulip*.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, the tulips, type of the tribe *Tulipeæ*. It is characterized by flowers which are usually erect, bell-shaped, and marked by spots near the base, but without nectar-bearing glands; and by oblong, linear, erect, basifixed anthers. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe and Asia, extending from England to Japan, and southward into northern Africa. They are bulbous plants, with a simple stem bearing few leaves, linear or broader, and a handsome solitary flower, rarely two or three. See *tulip*.

2†. [*l. c.*] A tulip.

**tulipant**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

**Tulipeæ** (tū-lip'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Tulipa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by solitary or loosely racemed flowers, and a leaf-bearing stem produced from a coated or scaly bulb. It includes over 200 species belonging to 7 genera, of which *Tulipa* is the type. They are natives of north temperate regions, usually producing large and handsome flowers. The tribe includes the lily, crown-imperial, tulip, dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, and mariposa-lily. The genera *Lilium*, *Erythronium*, and *Lloydia* are partly American, and *Calochortus* wholly so; for the others, see *Fritillaria*, *Gagea*, and *Tulipa*.

**tulip-ear** (tū'lip-ēr), *n.* An upright or prick-ear in dogs. *Shaw.*

**tulip-eared** (tū'lip-ērd), *a.* Prick-eared, as a dog.

**tulipie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tulip*.

**tulipist** (tū'lip-ist), *n.* [< *tulip* + *-ist*.] A cultivator of tulips. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, Ep. Ded.

**tulipomania** (tū'li-pō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *tulipomanie* (Ménage); as E. *tulip* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*. The D. term is *tulpenhandel*, tulip-trade.] A craze for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips; specifically, that which arose in the Netherlands about the year 1634, seized on all classes like an epidemic, and led to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in various towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of *Semper Augustus* was sold for 13,000 florins. After several years the government found it necessary to interfere.

**tulipomaniac** (tū'li-pō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *tulipomania* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with tulipomania. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 66.

**tulip-poplar** (tū'lip-pop'lär), *n.* Same as *tulip-tree*.

**tulip-root** (tū'lip-röt), *n.* A disease of oats, caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes the base of the stem to swell until it somewhat resembles a tulip-bulb.

**tulip-shell** (tu'lip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Fasciolariidæ*; specifically, *Fasciolaria tulipa*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

**tulip-tree** (tū'lip-trē), *n.* A tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, found in North America, where, among deciduous trees, it is surpassed in size only by the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). A tree believed to be identical with it is found in China. The wood is soft, fine, and straight-grained, and is easily worked; it is used in construction and for inside finish, cabinet-work, pumps, woodenware, etc. The bark, especially of the root, is acrid and bitter, and is used domestically as a stimulant tonic. The tulip-tree is quite hardy, and is a much-admired shade and ornamental tree. Its timber, or the tree itself, is known as *whitewood*, though the wood turns yellowish on exposure, and as *poplar, tulip-poplar*, or *yellow poplar*. An old name, *saddletree* or *saddle-leaf*, refers to the form of the leaf; another, *canoe-wood*, to the use in which it was found among the Indians. The present name (the best of the common names) has reference to the flowers, which in form and size resemble a large tulip, the petals greenish-yellow marked with orange. See *Liriodendron* (with cut).

> The large *tulip tree*, which we call a poplar.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. § 18.

**Chinese tulip-tree**. (*a*) The North American tree defined above. (*b*) *Michelia* (*Magnolia*) *fuscata*.—**Laurel-leafed tulip-tree**, the magnolia, especially *Magnolia grandiflora* (*M. fœtida*).—**Queensland tulip-tree**. See *Stenocarpus*.—**Tulip-tree of the West Indies**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a tree of the size of the horse-chestnut, with large flowers, which are pale primrose-color in the morning, and become orange and deep-red as the day advances.

**tulip-wood** (tū'lip-wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of the tulip-tree.—2. One of several other woods, so called from their color and markings. (*a*) A choice rose-colored and striped wood imported into Europe from Brazil, the product of *Physocalymma floribundum*. It is used for inlaying costly furniture, in turnery, etc. (*b*) See *Harpullia*. (*c*) See *Owenia*.

**tulk**†, *n.* [ME., also *tolk*, < Icel. *tūlkr*, an interpreter, spokesman, broker, = Dan. Sw. *tolk* = MD. *tolch*, D. *tolk* = MLG. *tolk, tollik*, an interpreter, prob. (the D. and LG. through the Scand.) < Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter. See *talk*[1].] A man.

> Telagonius full tite at a *tulke* asket
> Who the freike was in faith that frayait his nome.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13925.

**tulk**†, *v. t.* [ME. *tulken*, < Icel. *tūlka* = Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke* = MD. *tolcken*, D. *tolken* = MLG. LG. *tolken*, interpret, translate; from the noun: see *tulk, n.*] To speak to; address.

> The Tebles *tulked* us with tene. *King Alexander*, p. 83.

**tull**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *till*[3].

> With empty hand men may none haukes *tulle*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 214.

**tulle** (töl), *n.* [So called from *Tulle*, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.] A fine and thin silk net, originally made with bobbins (compare *bobbin-net*), but now woven by machinery. It is used for women's veils and in dressmaking; it is sometimes ornamented with dots like those of blonde-lace, but is more commonly plain.—**Tulle embroidery**, needlework done with floss-silk or similar material on a background of tulle.

**Tullian** (tul'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Tullianus*, of or pertaining to the gens Tullius, or to one of that gens, < *Tullius*, Tullius: see def.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tully, or Marcus Tullius Cicero; Ciceronian.

**tullibee** (tul'i-bē), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] The mongrel whitefish, *Coregonus tullibee*, of the Great Lakes.

**Tully limestone.** [< *Tully*, a town in Onondaga county, New York.] A thin and not very persistent bed of limestone, lying between the Genesee shale and the Hamilton beds, divisions of the Devonian as developed in western New York.

**Tully's powder.** See *powder*.

**tulwar** (tul'wär), *n.* [Also *tulwaur* and erroneously *thulwär*; < Hind. *tulwār*, *tarwār*, late Skt. *taravāri*, a saber.] A saber carried by the people of northern India, as the Sikhs.

The lance is the favorite weapon of the Indian cavalry-soldier, although he can also make very deadly use of his *tulwar* (sword), which, kept in a wooden scabbard, has an edge so sharp that it cuts all it touches.
*Sir Garnet Wolseley*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 155.

**tuly**†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tewly*; < ME. *tule*; origin obscure.] A kind of red or scarlet color.

A mantel whit so melk,
The broider is of *tuli* selk.
*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

A skaue of *tewly* silk. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurell.

For to make bokeram *tuly* or *tuly* thread, . . . a manner of red colour, as it were of crop madder.
*Sloane MS.* 73, f. 214. (*Halliwell.*)

**tum**[1]† (tum), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To card (wool) for the first time; according to Ray, to mix wool of divers colors. *Halliwell.*

After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards; and then those cardings which you strike off are called tummings, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.
*Markham*, English House-Wife (1675), p. 126. (*Halliwell.*)

**tum**[2] (tum). A vocable imitating the vibration of a musical string: generally repeated, *tum, tum*. Compare *tom-tom*.

Since the day of the *tum, tum, tum* of the plantation banjo . . . there has been a wonderful improvement in construction. *Musical Record*, No. 328, p. 26.

**tumb**†, *v. i.* [< ME. *tumben, tomben*, < AS. *tumbian*, tumble, dance, = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen*, turn round, = Icel. *tumba*, tumble (< AS. ?); cf. OF. *tomber, tumber, tumer*, F. *tomber*, dial. *tumer* = Pr. *tombar, tumbar* = Sp. *tumbar* = Pg. *tombar* = It. **tombare, tomare*, It. dim. *tombolare*, fall, tumble. The relation of the Teut. to the Rom. forms is uncertain. Cf. *tumble*.] To tumble; jump; dance. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 365; *Verstegan*, Restitution (1628), p. 234.

**tumbak**, *n.* Same as *tombac*.

**tumbeki** (töm'bek-i), *n.* [Turk.: see *tobacco*.] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia. Also written *toumbeki*.

**tumbester**† (tum'bes-tėr), *n.* [ME. also *tombester, tombestere, tymbester, tymbestere, timbestere*; < *tumb* + *-ster*.] A female tumbler or dancer.

As the professional dancers of medieval times were usually also tumblers or acrobats, the words for dance and tumble were commonly used as synonymous. (Compare *hop*, dance, *hopster*, a female dancer, Latin *saltator, saltatrix*, a dancer, literally 'leaper.') The daughter of Herodias, who danced before Herod, is often pictured in medieval art as tumbling, walking on her hands, or standing on her head. Compare *tumble*, 5.

Herodias dougter, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him [Herod] and other grete lordes of that contre, he grantede to ȝeve hure whatevere he wolde bydde.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

And ryght anon than comen *tombesteres*
Fetys and smale, . . .
Whiche ben the verray deueles officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

[In this passage the word is the same as the above, but it is an erroneous translation of the Old French *tymberesse*, a female player on the tambour (*tymbre*).]

**tumble** (tum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumbled*, ppr. *tumbling*. [E. dial. also *tummle*; < ME. *tumblen, tomblen, tumlen* = MD. *tumelen, tummelen, tommelen*, D. *tuimelen* = MLG. *tumelen* = OHG. *tūmilōn*, MHG. *tūmeln, tumeln*, G. *taumeln, tummeln* = Sw. *tumla* = Dan. *tumle*, tumble, stagger, wallow; freq. of ME. *tumben, tomben*, < AS. *tumbian* = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen* = Icel. *tumba*, dance: see *tumb*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roll about by turning one way and another; toss; pitch about; wallow: as, he *tumbles* and tosses from pain; the *tumbling* sea.

Hedge-hogs which
Lie *tumbling* in my barefoot way.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 11.

*Mon.* I'll write to her to-morrow.
*Bird.* To-morrow! she'll not sleep, then, but *tumble*; an' if she might have it to-night, it would better please her.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

Just at this time a shoal of jolly porpoises came rolling and *tumbling* by, turning up their sleek sides to the sun.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 112.

**2.** To lose footing or support and fall to the ground; come down suddenly and violently; be precipitated: as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

He tit ouer his hors tayl *tombled* ded to therthe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3866.

And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that *tumbles* from the cliff,
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

In making the ascent of some of these precipitous mountain sides, now and then a mule would lose its footing and go *tumbling* and rolling many feet down.
*The Century*, XLI. 773.

**3.** To move or go in a rough, careless, or headlong manner.

They [Hottentots] have no Beds to lie on, but *tumble* down at night round the fire. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 539.

We stood or sat in a group, . . . out of the way of the men when they should come *tumbling* aft to make sail or haul upon the ropes. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, v.

**4.** To play mountebank tricks by various springs, balancings, posturings, and contortions of the body.

You daunce worse than you *tumble*. *Palsgrave*, p. 147.

**5**†. To dance.

The dougtir of Herodias daunside [ether *tumblide*, margin] in the myddil, and pleside Heroude.
*Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 6.

Hyt telleth that Eroud [Herod] swore
To here that *tumbled* yn the flore.
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

**6.** To fall rapidly, as prices: as, fancy stocks have *tumbled*. [Commercial slang.]—**To tumble home.** Same as *to tumble in* (*a*).—**To tumble in.** (*a*) Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth. (*b*) To turn in; go to bed.—**To tumble to**, to recognize or understand; be up to: as, to *tumble to* another's scheme or game; also, to go at (work and the like) vigorously. [Slang.]

The high words in a tragedy we call jaw-breakers, and say we can't *tumble to* that barrikin.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 15.

**To tumble up.** (*a*) To get out of bed; get up. [Slang.]

Mr. Bailey . . . opened the coach door, let down the steps, and, giving Jonas a shake, cried, "We've got home, my flower! *Tumble up* then!"
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to come up hastily and in a scrambling way through the hatchway on a ship's deck, as a sailor or a number of sailors together: as, the starboard watch *tumbled up*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To turn over; toss about as for examination or search; revolve in one's mind: usually with *over*.

*Tumbling* it *over* and *over* in his thoughts, . . . he lost all patience. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 95.

They *tumbled* all their little Quivers o'er
To chuse propitious Shafts.
*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

**2.** To disorder; rumple: as, to *tumble* bedclothes.

She had her bonnet in her hand (a bruised muslin one, with *tumbled* satin strings).
*E. S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester, I. 11.

**3.** To throw by chance or with violence; fling; pitch.

With it a blow that laid him full low,
And *tumbl'd* him into the brook.
*Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

A girl bare-footed brings and *tumbles*
Down on the pavement green-flesh melons.
*Browning*, De Gustibus.

**4.** To bring down; overturn or overthrow; cast to the ground; fling headlong.

Jerusalem hathe often tyme ben destroyed, and the Walles abated and beten doun and *tombled* in to the Vale.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

And wilt thou still be bammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

This ability to *tumble* a hare at full speed with the shotgun is no mean accomplishment.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 95.

**5.** To polish by revolution in a tumbling-box.

Small castings can be *tumbled* and thus deprived of much of their adhering scale and sand.
*Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

**To tumble in**, in *carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.—**Tumbled up and down**, agitated; perplexed.

They were greatly *tumbled up and down* in their minds, and knew not what to do. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

**tumble** (tum'bl), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*] **1.** A fall; a rolling or turning over; a somersault.

A *tumble* of heels over head, a feat performed by beggar-boys on the roads.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., General Lacy and Cura Merina.

Should I flounder awhile without a *tumble*
Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
They should speak to me not without a welcome,
All that chorus of indolent reviewers.
*Tennyson*, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

In their [the clowns'] absurd impertinences, in their impossible combinations, in their mistakes and *tumbles*, in their failing over queens and running up against monarchs. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxi.

**2.** A state of entanglement or confusion.

John Fry began again, being heartily glad to do so, that his story might get out of the *tumble* which all our talk had made in it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**3.** Same as *tumbling-box*.—**To take a tumble to one's self**, to make introspection; reflect how one's conduct is viewed by others: usually in the imperative mood. [Slang.]

**tumble-bug** (tum'bl-bug), *n.* One of several kinds of scarabæoid beetles, or dung-beetles, which roll up balls of dung in which their


Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*).
*a*, larva; *b*, a section of the hollow excrementitious ball in which the insect undergoes its transformations.

eggs are laid, and in which their larvæ transform; a straddle-bug, or similar large awkward scarab. The particular habit noted is characteristic of the subtribe *Ateuchini* (see *Ateuchus*) of the laparostict

Tumble-bug (*Canthon lævis*). Upper figure male, lower female, the former pulling and the latter pushing the ball in which are the eggs, and which is thus tumbled into a hole in the ground. (About natural size.)

*Scarabæidæ*. It has been noted from remote antiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts under *scarab, Scarabæus, Copris*, and *galea*. [U. S.]

**tumble-car** (tum'bl-kär), *n.* A cart drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the axle being made fast to the wheels and turning round with them. *Halliwell.*

**tumble-down** (tum'bl-doun), *a.* In a falling state; dilapidated; decayed; ruinous.

A *tumble-down* old Lutheran church.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 9.

A few dirty-looking men assemble at the door of a *tumble-down* building standing against the ruined castle.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 340.

**tumble-dung** (tum'bl-dung), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*, + obj. *dung*.] A tumble-bug.

**tumble-home** (tum'bl-hōm), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of a ship which inclines inward above the extreme breadth. [Rare.]

**tumbler** (tum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tumbler, tombeler, tumlare* (cf. AS. *tumbere*) (= MLG. *tumeler*); < *tumble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tumbles; one who performs by turning somersaults, walking on the hands, etc., as a mountebank.

There is no *tumbler*
Runs through his hoop with more dexterity
Than I about this business.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

The *tumbler* is walking upon his hands.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

**2.** [*cap.*] One of the religious sect known as Dunkers. See *Dunker*[1].—**3.** A breed of domestic pigeons which perform certain aërial evolutions called *tumbling*, during which they fall through the air for a distance before making play with their wings. This performance is an exaggeration of the sweeping or gyrating flight characteristic of wild pigeons, and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forehead and very short beak.

They are classed in two series, those bred to flight and those bred to color. The former are the ordinary or flying tumblers, most noted for their performances in mid air: some are even trained to tumble in a room. Some tumblers, known as *Oriental rollers*, are noted for leaving the flock individually and rising to execute the movement. Tumblers bred to color without special reference to their flight are of many strains, known by color-names, *black*, *red*, or *yellow mottle*, *red* or *yellow agate*, *almond-splash*, etc.

4. A kind of greyhound formerly used in coursing rabbits: so called in allusion to his characteristic motions and springs.

I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's necke.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

5. A porpoise. [Scotch.]

Delphinus Phocæna, . . . Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler*. Mereswine.
*Dr. Walker*, Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 532. (*Jamieson.*)

6. The aquatic larva of a mosquito, gnat, or other member of the *Culicidæ;* a wriggler: so called from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water. [Local, U. S.]—7. A figure or toy representing a fat person, usually a mandarin, sitting with crossed legs. The base of the figure is rounded, so as to rock at a touch.

Her legs tucked up mysteriously under her gown into a round ball, so that her figure resembled in shape the plaster *tumblers* sold by the Italians.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

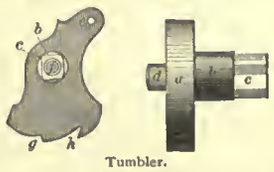
8†. One of a band of London reckless profligates in the early part of the eighteenth century.

A third sort [of Mohocks] are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

9. A drinking-glass. (*a*) One with a rounded or pointed bottom, so that it may not be set down without being emptied and inverted. (*b*) One without stem or foot, simply cylindrical or conical in form.

She . . . reminds him of days which he must remember, when she had a wine-glass out of poor Pa's *tumbler*.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

10. A sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt so as to prevent its motion until a key lifts it and sets the bolt at liberty.—11. Same as *tumbling-box*.—12. In a gun-lock, a piece of the nature of a lever, attached to the pivot of the hammer of the lock, and swiveled to the tip of the main-spring, which, when the hammer is released by pulling the trigger, forces the hammer violently forward, causing it to strike and explode the charge. See also cut under *gun-lock*.—13. A form of printing-machine which rocks or tumbles to the impression-surface. [Eng.]—14. *Naut.*, one of the movable pins for the engagement of the cat-head stopper and shank-painter. These pins, moving simultaneously, release the ends of the cat-stopper and shank-painter, thus letting go the anchor.



Tumbler.
*a*, body; *b*, arbor; *c*, square; *d*, pivot; *e*, swivel-arm and pinhole; *f*, tumbler-screw hole; *g*, cock-notch; *h*, half-cock notch.

15. In *weaving*, any one of a set of levers (also called *coupers*) from which in some forms of loom the heddles are suspended.—16. Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

Behind them [the gipsies] followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country [south of Scotland].
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

**tumbler-brush** (tum'blėr-brush), *n.* A brush made for the special purpose of cleaning the inside of a tumbler or drinking-glass.

**tumbler-cart** (tum'blėr-kärt), *n.* Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

More recently *tumbler carts* with solid wheels, mere slabs of timber, were substituted.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 38.

**tumbler-dog** (tum'blėr-dog), *n.* A catch to hold the hasp of a padlock locked except when it enters the tumbler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**tumbler-drum** (tum'blėr-drum), *n.* Same as *tumbling-box*.

The skins are either trodden in it with the feet, or put into a *tumbler-drum*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

**tumblerful** (tum'blėr-fūl), *n.* [< *tumbler* + *-ful*.] The quantity of liquid which fills or nearly fills a tumbler: as, to drink a *tumblerful* of water.

**tumbler-glass** (tum'blėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *tumbler*, 9.

**tumbler-holder** (tum'blėr-hōl″dėr), *n.* A circular frame of metal with a handle, into which a glass of soda-water, etc., is set, for convenience in drinking.

**tumbler-lock** (tum'blėr-lok), *n.* A lock having a set of disks or latches which must be arranged in some particular way with reference to one another before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under *lock*.

**tumbler-punch** (tum'blėr-punch), *n.* In *gunsmithing*, a small punch with two blades, used, in taking a gun apart, to remove the arbor of the tumbler, etc.

**tumbler-stand** (tum'blėr-stand), *n.* A tray for tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc. Some are fitted with appliances for washing the tumblers. Compare *tumbler-washer*.

**tumbler-tank** (tum'blėr-tangk), *n.* In *plumbing*, a flush-tank in which an oblong tilting receiving vessel pivoted midwise, and having a midwise partition, is fitted and poised in such manner that when water runs into one of the compartments of the vessel a quantity must accumulate before it can tilt and discharge its contents, and in such manner that the tilt brings the opposite compartment into position to be filled. A considerable volume of water is thus suddenly discharged at each tilting of the receiving vessel, although the stream affording the supply may be small.

**tumbler-washer** (tum'blėr-wosh″ėr), *n.* A tumbler-stand so contrived as to wash automatically the tumblers placed upon it. A usual form consists of a basin fitted with upright projecting pipes, on which the tumblers are hung bottom up, and from which jets of water escape into the tumblers, used with soda-water fountains, etc.

**tumbleweed** (tum'bl-wēd), *n.* A branching plant whose top assumes a globular figure and in autumn is detached and rolled over the plains by the wind, scattering its seed. The name is given to several such plants in the western United States. Species so called are *Amarantus albus* (compare *ghost-plant*) and *A. blitoides*, *Psoralea lanceolata* (Dakota and Montana), the bug-seed, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, and the winged pigweed, *Cycloloma platyphylla*. Also called *rolling-weed*.

The list of plants having the habit of rounding up their stems and branches so as to form a nearly spherical plant body, which at the end of the season breaks away at the root, thus forming a *tumble-weed*, must be increased by adding the winged pig-weed. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 929.

**tumbling** (tum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tumble*, *v.*] The act of falling; also, the act of turning somersaults, and the like; specifically, the action of the tumbler pigeon in flight.

**tumbling** (tum'bling), *a.* [< ME. *towmblynge;* ppr. of *tumble*.] Falling; fleeting; passing; transitory.

Wolthow thanne trusten in the *towmblynge* fortunes of men? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 3.

**tumbling-barrel** (tum'bling-bar″el), *n.* See *barrel*.

**tumbling-bay** (tum'bling-bā), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, that part of a weir in which the surface of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly directed curvilinear form.

**tumbling-bob** (tum'bling-bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a weighted arm or lever which, when moved to a certain point, reacts and by its weight produces movements in other parts of the machine.

**tumbling-box** (tum'bling-boks), *n.* A box or cylindrical vessel of wood or iron, pivoted at each end or at two corners, so that it can be made to revolve. Small castings, shot, pens, needles, buttons, and similar objects are placed in the box, with a quantity of loose emery-powder, sand, sawdust, or other abradant, and when the box revolves the abradant and the objects fall or tumble over, rubbing against each other and becoming quickly cleaned or polished. The device is largely used in many manufactories to save labor in cleaning and polishing material of all kinds, and in mixing or dissolving gums, etc. Also called, in various forms, *tumbler* or *cleansing-mill*, *tumble*, *tumbler-drum*, *tumbling-wheel*, *rolling-barrel*, *scouring-barrel*.

**tumbling-net** (tum'bling-net), *n.* A trammel-net.

**tumbling-shaft** (tum'bling-shȧft), *n.* The cam-shaft used in stamping-mills, threshing-machines, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**tumbling-trough** (tum'bling-trôf), *n.* In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the so-called cascade apparatus, a trough or box of pipe-clay constructed on the principle of the tumbler-tank for conveying nitric acid into the leaden chambers.

**tumbling-wheel** (tum'bling-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a variety of the tumbling-box, used especially for polishing wooden bobbins, shoe-pegs, etc.

**tumbly** (tum'bli), *a.* [< *tumble* + *-y*1.] Uneven, rough, humpy, or lumpy, as if full of debris which has tumbled upon it; covered with loose rocks, as a sea-bottom or fishing-ground.

**tumbrel** (tum'brel), *n.* [Also *tumbril*, and formerly *tumbrell*, *tumrell;* < ME. *tomberel*, *tomerel*, *tumrel*, < OF. *tumbrell*, *tumberel*, *tomberel*, *tumbreau*, *tumbereau*, *tombereau*, F. *tombereau*, a dump-cart, < *tomber*, fall, tumble: see *tumb*, *tumble*.] 1. A low cart used by farmers for the removal of dung, etc.; a dung-cart. The body of the cart was a separate box, sometimes called a *which* (see *which*1), in which the dung or other load was placed, to be dumped by upsetting the box. The name is often given to the carts used to convey the victims of the French Revolution to the guillotine, but contemporary plates represent these as large four-wheeled wagons.

What stinking scavenger (if so he will,
Though streets be fair) but may right easily fill
His dungy *tumbrel?* *Marston*, Satires, iv. 13.

Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble hollow and harsh. Six *tumbrils* carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

A yoke of starveling steers, in a *tumbril* cart, the wheels of which were formed from a solid block of wood.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

2. A covered cart with two wheels, which accompanies artillery, for the conveyance of tools, ammunition, etc.—3. A chair fixed on a pair of wheels and having very long shafts, used to punish scolds. On its being wheeled into a pond backward, and suddenly tilted up, the woman was plunged into the water. Compare *cucking-stool* and *ducking-stool*.

In this town [Shepton-Mallet, Whitstone, Somersetshire] was anciently a *tumbrell* or cucking-stool, set up . . . in the time of Henry III. for the correction of unquiet women.
*J. Collinson*, Hist. Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for holding food for sheep in winter.

**tumefacient** (tū-mē-fā'shient), *a.* Swelling: swollen.

The infant . . . had grown unctuous and *tumefacient* under the kisses and embraces of half the hotel.
*Bret Harte*, By Shore and Sedge, p. 73.

**tumefaction** (tū-mē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *tuméfaction* = Sp. *tumefaccion*, < L. *tumefacere*, pp. *tumefactus*, swell: see *tumefy*.] 1. The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; also, the condition of being tumefied or swollen.—2. That which is tumefied or swollen; a tumid part; a tumor.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

**tumefy** (tū'mē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumefied*, ppr. *tumefying*. [< F. *tuméfier*, cause to swell, < LL. **tumeficare*, < L. *tumefacere*, cause to swell, < *tumere*, swell, + *facere*, make: see *tumid* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To swell, or cause to swell or be tumid.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. *De Quincey.*

II. *intrans.* To swell; become tumid.

**tumescence** (tū-mes'ens), *n.* [< *tumescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1. The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.—2. A swelling, tumid part, or tumor; an intumescence.

**tumescent** (tū-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *tumescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *tumescere*, begin to swell or swell up, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] 1. Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumor; intumescent.—2. In *bot.*, slightly tumid or swollen.

**tumid** (tū'mid), *a.* [= Sp. *túmido* = Pg. It. *tumido*, < L. *tumidus*, swollen, swelling, < *tumere*, swell; cf. *tumulus*, a mound (see *tumulus*), Gr. *τύμβος*, a mound (see *tomb*), Skt. *tumra*, swelling, standing out, √ *tu*, swell, increase.] 1. Swollen; slightly inflated; tumefied: as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.—2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; inflated: as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

A mind no way *tumid*, light, effeminate, confused, or melancholic. *Bacon*, Political Fables, v., Expl.

The real poet, who is not driven by failing language or thought into frigid or *tumid* absurdities.
*R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

**Tumid wing**, in *entom.*, a wing in which the membrane of every cell is larger than the cell itself, so that it projects slightly, as in the saw-flies.

**tumidity** (tū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *tumidita*(*t*-)*s*, a swelling, a tumor, < L. *tumidus*, swollen: see *tumid*.] 1. The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

The swelling diction of Æschylus and Isaiah resembles that of Almanzor and Maximin no more than the *tumidity* of a muscle resembles the *tumidity* of a boil. The former is symptomatic of health and strength, the latter of debility and disease. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Hence—2. A pompous or bombastic style; turgidness; fustian.

**tumidly** (tū'mid-li), *adv.* In a tumid manner or form.

**tumidness** (tū'mid-nes), *n.* The state of being tumid, in any sense. =Syn. *Bathos, Fustian*, etc. See *bombast*.

**tumika-oil** (tō'mi-kä-oil), *n.* A concrete fixed oil from the seeds of the wild mangosteen, *Diospyros Embryopteris*.

**tummer** (tum'ėr), *n.* A connecting cylinder in a carding-machine.

The carding engines [in cotton-manufacture] are often made with two main cylinders and a connecting cylinder called the *tummer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 494.

**tummle** (tum'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *tumble*.

**tumogo,** *n.* [African.] An African antelope, the water-buck, *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*.

**tumor, tumour** (tū'mor), *n.* [< F. *tumeur* = Sp. Pg. *tumor* = It. *tumore*, < L. *tumor*, a swelling, the state of being swollen, < *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] 1. A swell or rise of any kind. [Rare.]

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
*B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) A swelling; one of the four necessary accompaniments, according to the older pathologists, of inflammation—namely, *calor, dolor, rubor, et tumor* (heat, pain, redness, and swelling). (*b*) An abnormal prominence existing upon any of the cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces in any part of the body, and not due to acute inflammation. A tumor is usually a new formation of tissue foreign to the part in which it exists, and is thus distinguished in general from *hypertrophy*, though a hypertrophy may occasionally be so localized as to constitute a true tumor. A neoplasm is called a tumor when it forms a prominence on any surface. A swelling may be acute or chronic, and may be circumscribed or diffuse; a tumor is a chronic circumscribed swelling.

3. A swelling port or style; tumidity; bombast.

She satisfies and fills the mind, without *tumour* and ostentation. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 174.

**Adipose tumor,** a lipoma.—**Aneurismal tumor,** an aneurism.—**Apostoli's method for the treatment of fibroid tumor of the uterus,** destruction of the tumor by electrolysis.—**Benign tumor,** a tumor which does not recur, as a rule, after removal, and is not inimical to the life of the patient.—**Cavernous tumor,** a tumor formed of loosely reticulated tissue.—**Dermatoid** or **dermoid tumor,** a cystic tumor the inner wall of which is composed of cutaneous tissue, and which often contains some of the appendages of the skin, such as hair, nails, or even teeth.—**Encysted tumor.** See *encyst*.—**Erectile tumor,** a tumor composed of a vascular tissue resembling erectile tissue.—**Fibroid tumor,** a tumor composed of fibrous tissue: usually referring to a fibromuscular tumor of the uterus.—**Fibroplastic tumor**†. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.—**Floating tumor,** a movable body within the abdomen, usually the spleen or a kidney, which has loose attachments, allowing of change of position of the organ.—**Gubler's tumor,** a prominence on the back of the wrist, seen in cases of wrist-drop from lead-poisoning.—**Histoid tumor,** a tumor composed of connective tissue.—**Malignant tumor,** a tumor which tends to recur after removal, and eventually to cause the patient's death.—**Margaroid tumor,** cholesteatoma.—**Mixed tumor,** a tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue.—**Ovarian tumor.** See *ovarian*.—**Phantom tumor,** a circumscribed abdominal swelling, occurring usually in hysterical women, due to muscular contraction or to an accumulation of intestinal gases. The swelling commonly disappears when the patient is asleep or under the influence of an anesthetic. It is sometimes very deceptive in its appearance, and has not infrequently been mistaken for pregnancy.—**Sand tumor,** psammoma: so called because of the sand-like calcareous matter which it contains.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma*.—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors.** See *operation*.—**Transition tumor.** See *transition*.—**Tumor albus,** tuberculous synovitis, especially of the knee-joint; white-swelling.—**Vascular tumor.** See *vascular*.—**Warty tumor.** See *warty*.

**tumored, tumoured** (tū'mord), *a.* [< *tumor* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with a tumor or tumors; swollen; tumid; distended. [Rare.]

I might behold his legs *tumor'd* and swel'd.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 362.

**tumorous**† (tū'mor-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tumoroso*, < LL. *tumorosus*, swollen, inflated, bloated, < L. *tumor*, a swelling: see *tumor*.] 1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine small below and above and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; fustian.

According to their subject these styles vary; . . . for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson*, Discoverles.

**tumour, tumoured.** See *tumor, tumored*.

**tump** (tump), *n.* [< W. *twmp*, a round mass, a hillock; cf. L. *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus, tomb*.] A little hillock; a heap; a clump.

He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him from behind a *tump* of whortles. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**tump** (tump), *v. t.* [< *tump, n.*] In *hort.*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant): as, to *tump* teazel.

**tump-line** (tump'līn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption, among the Canadian Indians and the French voyageurs, of E. **temple-line* (or of a corresponding F. term), < *temple*[2] (F. *tempe*) + *line*[2].] A strap by which a pack is carried across a portage or through the woods. It crosses the forehead, the advantage being that its use in this position leaves the hands free for clearing the way with an ax or otherwise; it is frequently shifted in position so as to cross the breast, for temporary relief. This method of carrying is common through the St. Lawrence valley and to the furthest Northwest, alike among whites, half-breeds, and Indians. The term is used in Maine and on its borders: elsewhere the strap is called *portage-strap* or *pack-strap*.

**tumpy** (tum'pi), *a.* [< *tump* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tumps or hillocks; uneven. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tum-tum** (tum'tum), *n.* [Appar. ult. imitative of the beating of a drum; cf. *tum*[2] and *tom-tom*.] 1. A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating boiled plantains quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.—2. Same as *tom-tom*.

**tumular** (tū'mū-lär), *a.* [< F. *tumulaire*, as if < L. **tumularis*, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] Same as *tumulary*. *Pinkerton.*

**tumulary** (tū'mū-lā-ri), *a.* [As *tumular*, q. v.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

**tumulate**[1] (tū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated*, ppr. *tumulating*. [< L. *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, cover with a mound, entomb, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] To cover with a mound; bury.

**tumulate**[2]† (tū'mū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated*, ppr. *tumulating*. [Irreg. (after *tumulus*, a mound) < L. *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] To swell.

His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 17.

**tumuli,** *n.* Plural of *tumulus*.

**tumulose, tumulous** (tū'mū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *tumulosus*, full of mounds or hills, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] Full of mounds or hills. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**tumulosity** (tū-mū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *tumulose* + *-ity*.] The state of being tumulous. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**tumulous,** *a.* See *tumulose*.

**tumult** (tū'mult), *n.* [< F. *tumulte* = Pr. *tumult* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumulto*, < L. *tumultus*, commotion, disturbance, tumult, < *tumere*, swell, be excited: see *tumid*.] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confused talking; an uproar; hence, a noisy uprising, as of a mob.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?* 1 Sam. iv. 14.

There is this difference between the *tumults* here [in Cairo] and those at Constantinople, that the latter are commonly begun by some resolute fellows among the janizaries, whereas here the mob is generally raised by some great man, who envies one that is a rival to him.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 169.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

In this piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature?
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion.

The *tumult* in her mind seemed not yet abated.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

=Syn. Disturbance, turbulence, confusion, hubbub, ferment, outbreak, mêlée.

**tumult**† (tū'mult), *v. i.* [< *tumult, n.* Cf. *tumultuate*.] To make a tumult; be in great commotion. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**tumulter**† (tū'mul-tėr), *n.* [< *tumult* + *-er*[1].] One who raises or takes part in a tumult. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 466.

**tumultuarily** (tū-mul'tū-ā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted.
*Sandys*, Christ's Passion (1640), notes, p. 95.

2. Without system or order.

I have, according to your desire, putt in writing these Minutes of Lives *tumultuarily*, as they occur'd to my thoughts, or as occasionally I had information of them.
*Aubrey*, Lives, Int. Ep.

**tumultuariness** (tū-mul'tū-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *Eikon Basilike.*

**tumultuary** (tū-mul'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [< F. *tumultuaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuario*, < L. *tumultuarius*, full of tumult, hurried, < *tumultus*, tumult: see *tumult*.] 1. Disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused: as, a *tumultuary* conflict.

It would be too long to relate the *tumultuary* insurrections of the inhabitants of Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iv.

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**tumultuate**† (tū-mul'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *tumultuatus*, pp. of *tumultuari* (> It. *tumultuare* = Sp. Pg. *tumultuar*), make a tumult, < *tumultus*, a tumult: see *tumult*.] To make a tumult. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

**tumultuation** (tū-mul-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *tumultuate* + *-ion*.] Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

**tumultuous** (tū-mul'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *tumultueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuoso*, < L. *tumultuosus*, full of tumult, < *tumultus*, tumult: see *tumult*.] 1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly.

And in this seat of peace *tumultuous* wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 140.

2. Characterized by uproar, noise, confusion, or the like: as, a *tumultuous* assembly.

Strange the far-off rooks' sweet *tumultuous* voice.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Agitated; disturbed, as by passion.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth,
Now rolling boils in his *tumultuous* breast.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 16.

4. Turbulent; violent.

Furiously running in upon him, with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables.
*Knolles.*

=Syn. 2. Uproarious, riotous.

**tumultuously** (tū-mul'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with tumult or turbulence; by a disorderly multitude.

**tumultuousness** (tū-mul'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tumultuous, in any sense; disorder; commotion.

**tumultus** (tū-mul'tus), *n.* [L., commotion, tumult: see *tumult*.] Commotion; irregular action.—**Tumultus cordis,** irregular action of the heart.—**Tumultus sermonis,** a form of aphasia in which the patient stutters when reading aloud.

**tumulus** (tū'mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tumuli* (-lī). [< L. *tumulus*, a mound, < *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*. Cf. *tump*[1] and *tomb*.] A sepulchral mound, as the famous Mound of Marathon raised over the bodies of those Athenians who fell in repelling the invading Persians; a barrow; very frequently, a mound covering and inclosing a more or less elaborate structure of masonry. The raising of mounds over the tombs of the dead, particularly of distinguished persons, or those slain in battle, was a usual practice among very many peoples from the most remote antiquity.

**tun**[1] (tun), *n.* [Also *ton* (now used only in the sense of a measure); early mod. E. *tunne, tonne*, < ME. *tunne, tonne*, < AS. *tunne* = MD. *tonne*, D. *ton* = OHG. *tunna*, MHG. *tunne*, G. *tonne* = Icel. *tunna* = Sw. *tunna*, OSw. *tynna* = Dan. *tönde;* cf. F. *tonne* (dim. *tonneau*, OF. *tonnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. dim. *tonel*), ML. *tunna*, Ir. and Gael. *tunna;* root unknown; it is uncertain whether the Teut. or the Celtic forms are original. Hence *tunnel*.] 1. A large cask for holding liquids, especially wine, ale, or beer. See *ton*[1].

As who so filled a *tonne* of a fresshe ryuer,
And went forth with that water to woke with [add water to] Themese. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 331.

Take four and twenty bucks and ewes,
And ten *tun* of the wine.
*Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

The tallow to be sapouified is placed in a large, slightly conical, wooden *tun*, which is made of oak or cedar, and is tightly bound with iron hoops.
*W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

2. Any vessel; a jar.

Wel ofter of the welle than of the *tonne*
She drank. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, i. 159.

3. In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A measure of capacity, equal by old statutes to 252 wine-gallons. There was a local tun of beer in London of 2 butts, and a customary tun of sweet oil was 236 gallons, and of syrup 3½ barrels. As all measures of capacity are regarded by metrologists as having been defined first by weight, some have supposed the tun was originally a short ton weight of water.

5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Dolium* or family *Doliidæ;* a tun-shell.—6. The upper

part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

My newe hous with the iij. *tunnys* of chemeneyis.
*Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 20.

**Bolt and tun,** in *her.* See *bolt*[1].

**tun**[1] (tun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tunned*, ppr. *tunning*. [< *tun*[1], *n.*] 1. To store in a tun or tuns, as wine or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of any sort for keeping.

Amongst the rest with the apples of Adam; the juice whereof they *tun* up and send into Turky.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 175.

2†. To fill as if a tun.

A vale of tears, a vessel *tunn'd* with breath,
By sickness broach'd, to be drawn out by death.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 8.

3. To mingle with liquor when it is stored, as for the purpose of flavoring it, or making it keep better.

The women of our northern parts do *tun* the herb alehouve into their ale.
*Gerard's Herball* (1579), quoted by Bickerdyke, p. 63.

**tun**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *town*.

**tuna**[1] (tö'nä), *n.* A fish. See *Thynnus*, *Sarda*, *Orcynus*, and *tunny*.

**tuna**[2] (tū'nä), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia Tuna*, or its fruit. It grows erect, sometimes 20 feet high, is spiny, and is much used for hedges in southern Europe. Its fruit, which is barrel shaped and 2 or 3 inches long, is much eaten, fresh and dried. It is one of the foremost cochineal-plants, and is said to be the only species used for this production in the Canaries.

**tunable** (tū'na-bl), *a.* [Also *tuneable*; < *tune* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

God ringing the changes on all accidents, and making them *tunable* to His glory.
*Fuller*, Holy State, IV. xiii. 12.

2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 184.

**tunableness** (tū'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodiousness. Also *tuneableness*.

The *tunableness* and chiming of verse.
*Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

**tunably** (tū'na-bli), *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. Also *tuneably*.

They can sing any thing most *tunably*, Sir, but Psalms.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

**tun-bellied**† (tun'bel'id), *a.* Having a large protuberant belly; pot-bellied; paunchy.

Their great huge rowling *tunbellyed* god Bacchus.
*Cartwright*, Royal Slave (1651). (*Nares.*)

**tun-belly** (tun'bel'i), *n.* A large protuberant belly.

A double chin and a *tun-belly*.
*Tom Brown*, Works, III. 152. (*Davies.*)

**tun-dish**† (tun'dish), *n.* A funnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 182.

**tundra** (tön'drä), *n.* [Also *toondra*; < Russ. *tundra*, a marshy plain.] In the northern part of Russia (both in Europe and in Asia), one of the nearly level treeless areas which occupy most of that region, and do not differ essentially from the steppes, except that, lying further north, their climate and vegetation are more decidedly arctic than those of the country to the south, with a corresponding increase in the number of small lakes and morasses.

A short distance south of Yefremov Kamen begins the veritable *tundra*, a woodless plain, interrupted by no mountain heights, with small lakes scattered over it, and narrow valleys crossing it, which often make an excursion on the apparently level plain extremely tiresome.
*Nordenskiöld*, Voyage of the Vega (trans.), I. 377.

**tundun** (tun'dun), *n.* A toy: same as *bull-roarer*.

**tune** (tūn), *n.* [< ME. *tune*, < OF. *ton*, F. *ton* = Pr. *ton* = Sp. *ton*, *tono* = It. *tuono*, < L. *tonus*, < Gr. τόνος, a tone: see *tone*[1], of which *tune* is a doublet.] 1. A sound, especially a musical tone.

Leave your betraying smiles,
And change the *tunes* of your enticing tongue
To penitential prayers.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Whose senses in so evil consort their stepdame Nature lays
That ravishing delight in them most sweet *tunes* doth not raise.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

2. A well-rounded and pleasing succession of tones; an air; a melody; especially, a brief melodic piece in simple metrical form. The term is often extended to include the harmony with which such a melody is accompanied. Specifically—3. A musical setting of a hymn, usually in four-part harmony, intended for use in public worship; a hymn-tune; chorale.—4. Same as *entr'acte*. Sometimes called an *act-tune*.—5. Correct intonation in singing or playing on an instrument; capacity for producing tones in correct intonation; the proper construction or adjustment of a musical instrument with reference to such intonation; mutual adaptation of voices or instruments in pitch and temperament.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 166.

A continual Parliament (I thought) would but keep the Common-weal in *tune*, by preserving Laws in their due execution and vigour. *Eikon Basilike*, p. 27.

6. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being: as, to be in *tune* (to be in the right disposition, or fit temper or humor).

The poor distressed Lear's i' the town;
Who sometime, in his better *tune*, remembers
What we are come about. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 41.

7. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, of which the organ is said to be situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty is claimed to give the perception of melody or harmony. See *phrenology*.—**In tune,** in correct or properly adjusted intonation; harmonious.—**Out of tune,** in incorrect or improperly adjusted intonation; inharmonious.—**To change one's tune,** to alter one's manner and way of talking.

O gin I live and bruik my life,
I'll gar ye *change your tune*.
*Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

**To sing another tune.** See *sing*.—**To the tune of,** to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]

Will Hazard has got the hipps, having lost *to the tune of* five hundr'd pound, tho' he understands play very well, no body better. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 230.

**tune** (tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tuned*, ppr. *tuning*. [< *tune*, *n.* Cf. *attune*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adjust the tones of (a voice or a musical instrument) with reference to a correct or given standard of pitch or temperament. See *tuning*.

*Tune* your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

2. To play upon; produce melody or harmony from.

When Orpheus *tuned* his lyre with pleasing woe,
Rivers forgot to run, and winds to blow.
*Addison*, Epil. to Granville's British Enchanters.

3. To express by means of melody or harmony; celebrate in music.

Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 196.

4. To give a special tone or character to; attune.

To that high-sounding Lyre I *tune* my Strains.
*Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, i.

In peace, Love *tunes* the shepherd's reed.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

5. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Come, let me *tune* you; glaze not thus your eyes
With self-love of a vow'd virginity.
*Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

6. To bring into uniformity or harmony.

Elizabeth might silence or *tune* the pulpits; but it was impossible for her to silence or *tune* the great preachers of justice, and mercy, and truth.
*J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 456.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To give forth musical sound.

*Tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her.
*Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

2. To accord with some correct or given standard of pitch or temperament.—3. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; sing without using words; hum a tune. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**To tune up,** to begin to sing or play: as, birds *tune up* after a shower. [Colloq.]

**tuneable, tuneableness,** etc. See *tunable*, etc.

**tuned** (tūnd), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ed*[2].] Toned: usually in composition: as, a shrill-*tuned* bell.

**tuneful** (tūn'fûl), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ful*.] Full of melody or tune. (*a*) Melodious; sweet of sound.

The *tuneful* voice was heard from high.
*Dryden*, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(*b*) Producing sweet sounds; musical.

The Minstrel was infirm and old; . . .
His *tuneful* brethren all were dead.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

**tunefully** (tūn'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.

**tunefulness** (tūn'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuneful.

**tuneless** (tūn'les), *a.* [< *tune* + *-less*.] 1. Unmusical; inharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!
*Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 244.

2. Not employed in or not capable of making music.

When in hand my *tunelesse* harp I take,
Then doe I more augment my foes despight.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, xliv.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is *tuneless* now;
The heroic bosom beats no more!
*Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

**tuner** (tū'nėr), *n.* [< *tune* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tunes or puts in tune; also, one who makes music or sings.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes, these new *tuners* of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 30.

Our mournful Philomel,
That rarest *tuner*.
*Drayton*, Shepherd's Sirena.

Specifically—2. One whose occupation it is to put musical instruments in proper tune and repair.

There are a good many blind *tuners*.
*J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, viii.

3. In *organ-building*, an adjustable flap or opening near the top of a flue-pipe, whereby the effective length of the air-column may be altered, so as to alter the pitch of the tone.

**tungt**, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

**tung-oil** (tung'oil), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *oil*.] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the tung-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, forming 35 per cent. of their weight. It is produced in immense quantities in China, where it is universally employed for calking and painting junks and boats, and for varnishing and preserving all kinds of woodwork. In drying quality it surpasses all other known oils. It is also used for lighting, but is inferior for the purpose to tea-oil. It is not known in European commerce. Also *tree-oil* or *wood-oil*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

**tun-great**† (tun'grāt), *a.* [ME. *tonne greet*; < *tun*[1] + *great*.] Having a circumference of the size of a tun.

Every piler, the temple to sustene,
Was *tonne-greet*, of iren bright and shene.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1136.

**tungstate** (tung'stāt), *n.* [< *tungst(ie)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tungstic acid: as, *tungstate* of lime.—**Sodium tungstate,** a crystalline salt prepared by roasting wolfram with soda-ash. It is used as a mordant, and to render fabrics uninflammable.

**tungsten** (tung'sten), *n.* [= F. *tungstène* = Sp. Pg. It. *tungsteno* = G. *tungstein*, < Sw. *tungsten* (= Dan. *tungsteen*), < *tung*, heavy, = Dan. *tung* = Icel. *thungr*, heavy (cf. *thungi*, a load, *thunga*, load), + *sten*, stone, = Dan. *steen* = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, q. v.] 1. Chemical symbol, W; atomic weight, 183.5. A metal some of whose ores have long been known (see *wolfram* and *scheelite*), but they were supposed to be compounds of tin. That scheelite (tungstate of lime) was a compound of lime with a peculiar metallic acid was proved by Scheele and Bergman in 1781, and the composition of wolfram was also determined by the brothers D'Elhujar a few years later. Metallic tungsten, as obtained by the reduction of the trioxid, is a gray powder having a metallic luster and a specific gravity of 19.129 (Roscoe). The most interesting fact in regard to tungsten is that tungsteniferous minerals, especially wolfram, are very frequent associates of the ores of tin. (See *wolfram*.) Tungsten has been experimented with in various ways, as in improving the quality of steel by being added to it in small quantity; but no alloy containing tungsten has come into general use. (See *tungsten steel*, under *steel*[1].) A new alloy called *sideraphite*, containing a large percentage of iron, with some nickel, aluminium, and copper, together with 4 per cent. of tungsten, has recently been introduced; this is said to resemble silver, and to be very ductile and malleable and not easily attacked by acids. Another alloy called *minargent*, consisting chiefly of copper and nickel, is said sometimes to contain a small percentage of tungsten. Tungsten is chemically related to molybdenum and uranium. Certain chemically remarkable compounds of tungsten (tungstates with tungsten dioxid) have been employed as substitutes for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of lime.—**Tungsten steel.** See *steel*[1].

**tungstenic** (tung-sten'ik), *a.* [< *tungsten* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or procured from tungsten; tungstic.

**tungsteniferous** (tung-sten-if'e-rus), *a.* Containing tungsten.

**tungstic** (tung'stik), *a.* [< *tungst(en)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.—**Tungstic acid,** an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstic oxid in an alkali by the addition of an acid. It is dibasic, having the composition $H_2WO_4$.—**Tungstic ocher.** Same as *tungstite*.

**tungstite** (tung'stīt), *n.* [< *tungst(en)* + *-ite*[2].] Native oxid of tungsten, occurring in pulverulent form, of a bright-yellow color, usually in connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron and manganese. Also called *tungstic ocher*.

**tungstous** (tung'stus), *a.* Same as *tungstic.*

**tung-tree** (tung'trē), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *tree.*] The Chinese varnish- or oil-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, extensively grown in China for its oil product. See *tung-oil.*

**Tungusic** (tun-gō'sik), *a.* A designation applied to a group of Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues spoken by tribes in the northeast of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644.

**tunhoof** (tun'höf), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

**tunic** (tū'nik), *n.* [< ME. **tunike* (?) (cf. *tunicle*) (cf. AS. *tunice, tunicæ* = OHG. *tunihhā*); < OF. (and F.) *tunique* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tunica* = It. *tonica*, < L. *tunica*, a tunic.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a garment like a shirt or gown worn by either sex, very often an undergarment: hence a general term applied to garments, of all periods and materials, which are worn depending from the neck, whether girded at the waist or not, or kept in place by other garments worn outside of them, and whether such garments are long and full or short and scant. Thus, the name is given to the Greek chiton in its various forms, to the early English garment worn under the cloak, and even to the hauberk of mail. In the breast of the tunic of the ancient Roman senator a broad vertical stripe of purple (called *latus clavus*) was woven; the equites wore two narrow parallel stripes (called *angusti clavi*) extending from the shoulders to the bottom of the tunic. Hence the terms *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii* applied to persons of these orders. See also cut under *stola.*

Tunic or Chiton of Ionian form (over it is girded the Dionysiac nebris or fawn-skin), from a Greek amphora of the 4th century B. C., found at Perugia. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

*Tunick* or Tunicat, a Jerkin, Jacket, or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**2.** At the present time, a garment generally loose, but gathered or girded at the waist, worn by women, usually an outer garment; a sort of wrap or coat for street wear.

Her Majesty wore a white satin petticoat, over which was a silver llama *tunic*, trimmed with silver and white blonde lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 230.

**3.** *Eccles.*, a vestment worn over the alb in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches by the subdeacon or epistler at the celebration of the mass or holy communion. It is similar in shape and color to the dalmatic, but sometimes smaller and with less ornamentation. The bishop's tunic is worn under the dalmatic, and is shorter than the subdeacon's. See *tunicle.*

**4.** A military surcoat.—**5.** In the British army, the ordinary fatigue-coat: applied usually to the coat of a private, but sometimes to that of an officer. [Colloq.]

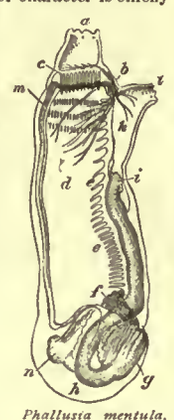
"Please show me your Victoria Cross." "It's on my *tunic*, and that 's in my quarters in camp."
*J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, vii.

**6.** A natural covering; an integument. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a covering or investing part; a tunicle; a coat, as of the eyeball, the stomach, or an artery. See *tunica.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, one of the layers forming the covering of an ascidian. See *Tunicata* (with cut), and cut under *Ascidia.* (*c*) In *bot.*, any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis the skin of a seed; also, the peridium of certain fungi.—**Albugineous tunic.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Arachnoid tunic.** Same as *arachnoid*, 3.—**Inner tunic**, in *bot.*, a membrane, more or less colored, which surrounds the nucleus or hymenium in the genus *Verrucaria*, situated immediately beneath the perithecium. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens.—**Ruyschian tunic.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Talaric tunic.** See *talaric*, and *Ionic chiton*, under *chiton.*—**Vaginal tunic.** See *vaginal* and *eye*[1], 1.

**tunica** (tū'ni-kạ), *n.*; pl. *tunicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] Same as *tunic.*—**Tunica abdominalis**, the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles of some animals, as the horse, forming a strong fascia or sheet for the support of the abdominal viscera.—**Tunica adnata**, one of the coats of the eyeball, lying between the sclerotic proper and the conjunctiva. It is the expansion of fibrous tissue, or aponeurosis, whereby the muscles of the eyeball are inserted into the sclerotic. Also called *adnata, tunica albuginea.*—**Tunica adventitia.** See *adventitia.*—**Tunica albuginea.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Tunica arachnoidea.** (*a*) The arachnoid membrane, a thin membrane forming one of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) One of the layers of the choroid coat of the eye.—**Tunica choriocapillaris.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica conjunctiva.** Same as *conjunctiva*, 1.—**Tunica cornea pellucida.** Same as *cornea*, 1.—**Tunica granulosa**, the granular lining of the cavity of a Graafian follicle.—**Tunica intima.** Same as *intima.*—**Tunica muscularis mucosæ**, a thin and at places incomplete layer of smooth muscle-fibers in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Also called simply *muscularis mucosæ.*—**Tunica propria**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The proper coat of some structure, as an artery; the layer which specially constitutes such a structure, as distinguished from other layers which may form a part of it by investing or lining it. The tunica propria of the spleen is a strong elastic connective-tissue coat lying immediately beneath the serous coat; that of the testis is defined under *tunica vaginalis testis.* (*b*) Specifically, the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the ear; the walls of the membranous labyrinth.—**Tunica reflexa**, the outer wall of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**Tunica Ruyschiana.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vaginalis oculi**, a sheathing fascia which surrounds the optic nerve and part of the eyeball, formed of fascia.—**Tunica vaginalis testis**, the serous investment of the testicle, formed of a pouch or process of the peritoneum, usually a shut sac: it has two walls, the tunica propria, upon the testis itself, and the tunica reflexa, separated from this by the cavity.—**Tunica vasculosa Halleri.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vasculosa testis**, the pia mater of the testicle, a vascular layer underlying the tunica albuginea.

**tunicary** (tū'ni-kạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *tunicaries* (-riz). [< *tunic* + *-ary.*] A tunicate.

**Tunicata** (tū-ni-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tunicatus*, clothed with a tunic: see *tunicate.*] A class, superclass, or phylum of animals intermediate between and connecting the invertebrates with the true vertebrates, now made a prime division of chordate animals (see *Chordata*); the ascidians, tunicaries, or sea-squirts. The evidence of vertebrate affinity or character is chiefly in the larval state, when there is a sort of notochord, the urochord (see *Urochorda*), which in one group persists in the adult (see *Appendiculariidæ*). The tunicates are so called from the thick, tough, leathery integument or tunic, the name having been given by Lamarck in 1816 to the forms then known, and the class having been placed in his system between the worms and the radiates. The tunicates had before been regarded as polyps or even as sponges; with Cuvier they formed a division (*Nuda*) of mollusks; afterward and for many years they were considered as molluscoids, and associated with or approximated to the brachiopods and polyzoans. The discovery of the urochord by Kowalevsky in 1866 gave the first evidence of their proper position among chordate animals, and consequently of their vertebrate affinity. They were thereupon regarded as the "ancestors" of the vertebrates, of which, however, they appear rather to represent a degenerate or retrograde side-shoot. The development history is intricate and perplexing. Alternation of generation has been determined for the whole group, and some members of it occur under two distinct forms. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of *Tunicata* is the presence in the integument of tunicin, a kind of animal cellulose—cellulose having been supposed to be peculiar to plants. Tunicates are very dissimilar to one another in outward appearance, though they conform to a type of structure most parts of which can be clearly homologized with those of vertebrates. An ordinary simple ascidian resembles a leathern bottle fixed at the base, and provided with two openings, through one of which water is indrawn, and through the other of which it can be expelled with some force when the animal contracts, whence the name *sea-squirt;* other fanciful names are *sea-pear, sea-peach, sea-pork*, and *sea-potato.* Other tunicates, also fixed, are social, aggregate, or colonial; some are free-swimming, or fixed and free at different stages of their development, and of the free forms some are simple and others are linked in chains. The salps and pyrosomes are phosphorescent. All tunicates are marine; most live on the shore or surface, but some at great depths. Their classification has been almost as changeable as their location in the system. The arrangement of H. Milne Edwards (1826, and long current with little modification) has been entirely remodeled. According to the latest views, *Tunicata* rank as a class divided into three orders: (*a*) *Larvalia*, tailed when adult, represented by the family *Appendiculariidæ* (see cut under *Appendicularia*); (*b*) *Thaliacea*, free-swimming, simple or compound, without a tail in the adult, and either cyclomyarian (*Doliolidæ*) or hemimyarian (*Salpidæ* and *Octacnemidæ*) (see cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Salpa*); and (*c*) *Ascidiacea*, of which there are three groups or suborders—(1) *Salpiformes*, resembling salps in being free-swimming, colonial, and luminous, with one family, *Pyrosomatidæ;* (2) *Compositæ*, fixed, reproducing by gemmation and so forming compound organisms, with seven families, of which *Botryllidæ* is the best-known, a member of it having been described in 1756; and (3) *Simplices*, fixed (exceptionally free) and solitary (rarely social—that is, imperfectly composite), with four families, *Molgulidæ, Cynthiidæ, Ascidiidæ*, and *Clavellinidæ.* The last named are the social ascidians; the second and third families are each divided into subfamilies ranked as families by some writers, and are also the largest families, represented by the numerous genera and species which come most frequently under observation, and to which the common name *ascidian* is specially pertinent. (See cuts under *Ascidia* and *gastrulation.*) A former broader arrangement, which ignored the peculiarities of the *Larvalia*, was into two orders, by means of which the salps and the doliolids on the one hand were contrasted with all other tunicates on the other; and each of these orders had a number of different names. Also called *Ascidioida.*



*Phallusia mentula*, one of the *Tunicata*, the test removed; the cut is in effect a longitudinal section.

*a*, oral aperture; *b*, ganglion; *c*, circlet of tentacles; *d*, branchial sac, the three rows of marks at its upper part indicating the stigmata; *e*, languets; *f*, esophageal opening; *g*, stomach; *h*, intestine; *i*, anus; *k*, atrium; *l*, atrial orifice; *m*, endostyle; *n*, heart.

**tunicate** (tū'ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tunicatus*, pp. of *tunicare*, clothe with a tunic, < *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.*, coated; covered with tunics or integuments; specifically, enveloped in membranous integuments or tunics, as an ascidian; of or pertaining to the *Tunicata;* tunicated.—**2.** In *entom.*, covered one by another, like a set of thimbles, as the joints of some antennæ.—**3.** In *bot.*, covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.—**Tunicate club** or **capitulum** of an antenna, a club or capitulum formed of tunicate joints, the outer joints being visible only at the end.—**Tunicate joints**, in *entom.*, joints set one into another like funnels.

**II.** *n.* 1†. A tunic. *Blount.*—**2.** An ascidian, tunicary, or sea-squirt; any member of the *Tunicata.*

**tunicated** (tū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *tunicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tunicate.*—**Tunicated bulb**, a bulb composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

**tunicin** (tū'ni-sin), *n.* [< *tunic*(*ate*) + *-in*[2].] The peculiar substance, resembling if not identical with vegetable cellulose, found in the integument of the tunicates; animal cellulose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 609.

**tunicle** (tū'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tunicle*, < OF. **tunicle*, < L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] **1.** A tunic; especially, a fine, thin, or delicate tunic; a slight coat or covering.

The humours and *tunicles* [of the eye] are transparent, to let in colours, and therefore tinctured with none themselves. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 34.

**2.** *Eccles.*, same as *tunic*, 3. When used in the plural it signifies both the dalmatic and the tunic. Also spelled *tunacle.*

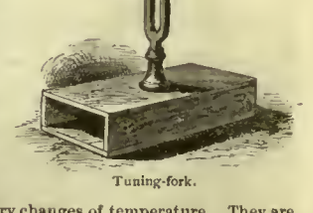
Where there be many Priestes, or Decons, there so many shalbe ready to help the Priest . . . as shalbe requisite: And shall haue upon theim lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministery—that is to saye, Albes, with *tunacles.*
*Book of Common Prayer*, Edw. VI., 1549 (ed. Pickering), fol. [ci. (The Supper of the Lord).

**tuning** (tū'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tune*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument. The process varies with the mechanical construction of the instrument. In stringed instruments, like the pianoforte, violin, harp, etc., it consists in adjusting the tension of the strings by means of tuning-pins or -pegs. In wind-instruments, like the flute, clarinet, trumpet, etc., it consists in adjusting the length of the tube by means of some kind of sliding joint or crook, so that the fundamental tone of the tube shall be correct. In a bell it consists in adjusting the thickness of the sound-bow. In the organ it consists in various adjustments of the effective length of the air-column in flue-pipes, or of the vibrating part of the reed in reed-pipes. The intricacy of the process depends chiefly on the number of separate tones whose intonation is fixed, and is most conspicuous in instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte. On these instruments some system of compromise temperament is a necessity, if freedom of modulation is desired. Accordingly, great pains is taken to set the temperament in a single central octave, and all other octaves are then adjusted thereto. Tuning is much facilitated by the phenomenon of beats, especially in the case of the organ. See *temperament* and *beat*[1].—**Flat** or **French flat tuning**, one of the methods of tuning a lute: so called because the French pitch was lower than that elsewhere used.—**Pythagorean tuning.** See *Pythagorean.*

**tuning-cone** (tū'ning-kōn), *n.* A cone of brass, usually hollow, used in tuning metal organ-pipes. When the pitch is to be raised the point of the cone is driven into the top of the pipe so as to increase its flare, and when the pitch is to be lowered the base of the cone is driven over the top of the pipe so as to decrease its flare. Also *tuning-horn.*

**tuning-crook** (tū'ning-krůk), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a crook or loop of tube which may be inserted to change the fundamental tone of the tube.

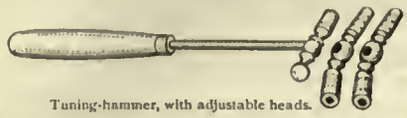
**tuning-fork** (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed to produce, when struck, a musical tone of some particular pitch. Its invention is ascribed to John Shore, in the middle of the eighteenth century. Tuning-forks are particularly useful because their tone is comparatively free from harmonics, and because their pitch is not disturbed by ordinary changes of temperature. They are therefore much employed in acoustical investigation and



Tuning-fork.

to furnish convenient standards of pitch. Compare *tonometer*, and see *pitch*[1].

**tuning-hammer** (tū′ning-ham″ėr), *n.* A wrench used in tuning the pianoforte, consisting of a



Tuning-hammer, with adjustable heads.

long wooden handle with two hollow metal heads made to fit over the tuning-pins: so called because of its general shape.

**tuning-horn** (tū′ning-hôrn), *n.* Same as *tuning-cone*.

**tuning-key** (tū′ning-kē), *n.* See *key*[1].

**tuning-knife** (tū′ning-nīf), *n.* Same as *reed-knife*.

**tuning-lever** (tū′ning-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as *tuning-hammer*.

**tuning-peg** (tū′ning-peg), *n.* See *peg*, I (*c*).

**tuning-pin** (tū′ning-pin), *n.* Same as *tuning-peg*.

**tuning-slide** (tū′ning-slīd), *n.* See *slide*, 9 (*c*), and *horn*, 4 (*c*).

**tuning-wire** (tū′ning-wīr), *n.* See *pipe*[1], 2 (*b*).

**Tunisian** (tū-nis′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tunisien*; as *Tunis* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tunis, a regency and protectorate of Frunee, in northern Africa, or to Tunis, its principal city.

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

**tunist** (tū′nist), *n.* A tuner. *Sedley Taylor*, Science of Music, p. 132. [Rare.]

**tunk** (tungk), *n.* [Cf. *thump*.] A blow; a stroke; a hit. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**Tunker**, *n.* See *Dunker*[1].

**tun-moot** (tun′mōt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *moot*[1].] In *early Eng. hist.*, an assembly, court, or place of meeting of the town or village. See *moot*[1].

There is no ground for believing that the *tun-moot* was a judicial court. Its work was the ordering of the village life and the village industry; and traces of this still survive in our institutions.

*J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 187.

**tunnage** (tun′āj), *n.* [< *tun*[1] + *-age*. Cf. *tonnage*.] A tax or duty of so much per tun formerly imposed in England upon all imported wines. Sometimes spelled *tonnage*, and used chiefly in the phrase *tunnage* (or *tonnage*) *and poundage*. See *poundage*[1], 1.

The parliament, which met on the 4th of November under Bedford, signalised its gratitude by granting . . . *tunnage and poundage* for life. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 326.

**tunnegar** (tun′e-gär), *n.* A funnel. *Halliwell.*

**tunnel** (tun′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tonnel*, *tonnell*; < ME. *tonnell*, < OF. *tonnel*, later *tonneau*, m., a tun, cask, pipe, a tunnel for partridges (F. *tonneau*, a tun, cask, ton), also OF. *tonnelle*, F. *tonnelle*, f., an arbor, arched vault, a tunnel for partridges, etc., dim. of *tonne*, a tun, cask, pipe: see *tun*. Hence F. *tunnel*, a tunnel (def. 7).] 1. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue.

One great chimney, whose long *tonnell* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

2. Hence, figuratively, a nostril. [Rare.]

He does take this same filthy roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth at 's *tonnels*.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

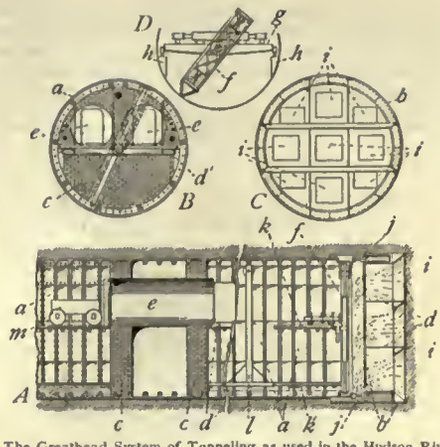
3. A funnel. See *funnel*, 1.

His [a vainglorious man's] barrel hath a continual spigot, but no *tunnel*; and, like an unthrift, he spends more than he gets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

4†. A long pipe-like passage made of wire, into which partridges were decoyed.

*Tonnelle*, a *tunnell* or stanlking horse for partridges . . . *Tonneller*, to take Partridges with a *Tunnell* or Stanlking horse. *Cotgrave.*

5. A tunnel-net.—6. An arched drain. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A gallery, passage, or roadway beneath the ground, under the bed of a stream, or through a hill or mountain. Tunnels are used in military operations, in mining, in conveying water, and as passageways for vehicles and railway-trains. They are of various construction, according to the character of the soil or rock through which they pass. In soft silt or sand, as in subways beneath a stream, the interior of the tunnel is lined with brickwork, with, in some instances, a shield of plate-iron outside the bricks. In soil, soft rock, or quicksands, heavy masonry lining is sometimes required. In solid rock, a simple excavation is generally sufficient, as in many of the shorter railroad-tunnels. The section of a tunnel is usually a cylindrical or elliptical arch, with sometimes, in soft soils, an inverted arch below. The earlier modern tunnels were excavated by hand-drilling and blasting; but machine-drilling, by means of compressed air, has been brought to great perfection, and the rate of progression has been increased and the cost of excavation reduced. In the Greathead system of tunneling, the tunnel is made by




The Greathead System of Tunneling as used in the Hudson River Tunnel at New York.

*A*, longitudinal vertical section; *B*, transverse section, looking toward bulkhead; *C*, elevation of shield, looking toward the face; *D*, detail view of the erector: *a*, shell; *b*, shield; *c*, brick bulkhead; *d*, platforms in shield; *d′*, platform at bulkhead; *e*, air-locks; *f*, Moir's erector, whereby the heavy cast-iron segments of the shell are lifted or carried into position; *g*, support for the erector, resting on the brackets *h*; *i*, openings in the face of the shield, through which the silt is caused to flow by pressure (as shown in *A*); *j*, jacks, by which the shield is pressed forward into the silt; *k*, *k′*, railway-tracks, the upper for the erector, the lower for transporting excavated material to the elevator *l*, at the bulkhead; *m*, car, by which the excavated material passed through the air-locks is received for removal.

the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydraulic pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is filled with grout forced in by air-pressure. The shell is made of segments bolted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the face of the shield, and excavated material is taken out through air-locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad-tunnel is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosac tunnel, in western Massachusetts (4¾ miles).

8. In *mining*, any level or drift in a mine open at one end, or which may serve for an adit. See *adit*, 1.—9. In *zoöl.*, the underground burrow of some animals, when long and tortuous, as of the mole or of the gopher.—**Pilot tunnel**, a device for directing a tunnel in the prescribed grade, consisting of a flanged tube made up of interchangeable plates, which can be bolted to the shield and forced concentrically into the silt in advance of the face of the heading. From this measurements in any direction can be made to limit the cutting to the proper dimensions and distance from the center.—**Tunnel of Corti**, in *anat.*, a canal, triangular in section, between the inner and outer sets of the slanting Cortian rods, filled with endolymph. Also *Cortian tunnel*.

**tunnel** (tun′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tunneled*, *tunnelled*, ppr. *tunneling*, *tunnelling*. [< *tunnel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form, cut, or dig a tunnel through or under.—2. To form like a tunnel; hollow out in length.

Some foreign birds . . . plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them, and commodiously form them into nests.

*Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 13.

3. To catch in a tunnel-net.

**II.** *intrans.* To form, cut, or drive a tunnel.

**tunnel-disease** (tun′el-di-zēz″), *n.* A form of anemia caused by the parasite *Dochmius*.

The Italians who died from cholera in digging the Suez Canal, or from *tunnel-disease* in the St. Gothard Tunnel. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 150.

**tunneled** (tun′eld), *a.* [< *tunnel* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a tunnel.—**Tunneled sound**, in *surg.*, a metallic sound having a central cavity or bore by means of which it can be passed over a more slender instrument previously introduced, called a *guide*: used when it is desired to effect an entrance through a very narrow passage, as in tight stricture of the urethra. See *sound*[4], *n.*

**tunnel-head** (tun′el-hed), *n.* In *metal.*, the top of a blast- or shaft-furnace.

**tunnel-hole** (tun′el-hōl), *n.* The throat of a blast-furnace.

**tunnel-kiln** (tun′el-kil), *n.* A lime-kiln in which the fuel used is coal, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood is used. *E. H. Knight.*

**tunnel-net** (tun′el-net), *n.* 1. A fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrow at the opposite end.—2. A part of a pound-net through which fish pass into the bowl. [Lake Michigan.]

**tunnel-pit** (tun′el-pit), *n.* Same as *tunnel-shaft*.

**tunnel-shaft** (tun′el-shâft), *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

**tunnel-vault** (tun′el-vâlt), *n.* In *arch.*, a barrel- or cradle-vault; a semicircular vault. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

**tunnel-weaver** (tun′el-wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Territelariæ*: distinguished from *orb-weaver*.

**tunning** (tun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tun*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of brewing; also, that which is brewed at one time.

You have some plot now,
Upon a *tunning* of ale, to stale the yeast.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. The process of being put into a cask or tun.

So Skelton-laureat was of Elinour Rumming,
But she the subject of the rout and *tunning*.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

**tunning-cask** (tun′ing-kâsk), *n.* A cask in which fermented ale is stored when racked off. See *tun*[1], *v. t.*

**tunning-dish** (tun′ing-dish), *n.* 1†. Same as *tun-dish*.—2. A wooden dish used in dairies. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tunny** (tun′i), *n.*; pl. *tunnies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tunnie*, *tuny*, *tonny*, sometimes *thunny*; appar. a dim. form of what would reg. be **ton*, < OF. *ton*, *thon*, F. *thon* = Pr. *thon* = It. *tonno*, < L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, ML. also *tinnus*, prob. also **tunnus*, < Gr. *θίννος*, *θύννος*, a tunny, prob. lit. 'darter,' < *θίνειν*, dart along.] A scombroid fish of the genus *Orcynus*, as *O. thynnus*. The germon, or long-finned tunny, is *O. germo* or *alalonga*. (See cut under *albacore*.) The true tunny of the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters has been the object of an important fishery, systematically conducted from remote antiquity, as by the Phenicians, to the present day. It is one of the largest food-fishes, growing to a length of 10 feet, and acquiring a weight of one thousand pounds or more. It is a near relative of the bonito and albacore, but is distinguished from the latter by the much shorter pectoral fins; the body is deepest about the middle, whence it tapers rapidly to a slender caudal peduncle; there are eight or nine short separate finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins; the dorsals are two, of which the first rises high in front; the caudal fin is very short, but its upper and under lobes extend high and low. The color is dark-bluish above, and below grayish, irregularly silvery. The tunny is a fish of the high seas, but periodically wanders in large shoals coastwise. The flesh is eaten fresh, or preserved in salt or in oil.

To see the small fish *Tuny* scape the net.

*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

**tun-shell** (tun′shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a tun. See *Doliidæ*, and cut under *Dolium*.

**tuny** (tū′ni), *a.* [< *tune* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being *tuny*, say what they will. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

**tup** (tup), *n.* [Sc. also *tip*; < ME. *tuppe*, *tupe*, a ram. Cf. LG. *tuppen*, *toppen*, pull by the hair.] 1. A ram; the male of the sheep.

Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white,
Not oonly woolled, but also thair tonge.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

2. In *mech. engin.*, the mass which forms the striking face of a tilt-, drop-, or steam-hammer. It is usually so arranged that it can be removed when worn out or broken. *Gun Foundry Board Report*, p. 37.

**tup** (tup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tupped*, ppr. *tupping*. [< *tup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover or copulate with: used specifically of a ram. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 89.—2. To butt. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To bow to before drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To copulate, as a ram.—2. To butt, as a ram. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tupaia** (tū-pā′iạ), *n.* [NL. (Sir S. Raffles, 1821), from a native name.] The typical genus of the family *Tupaiidæ*, the squirrel-shrews, contain-

Banxring (*Tupaia javanica*).

ing several species of India, the Malay peninsula, and various Malayan islands. They are pretty little creatures of arboreal habits, with long bushy tails, feeding upon fruits and insects, with the general aspect and manners of squirrels. Some are called *banxring* and *tana*. Also written *Tupaja*, *Tupaya*.

**Tupaiidæ** (tū-pā-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tupaia* + *-idæ*.] A family of squirrel-like arboreal and diurnal insectivorous mammals. They have a developed cæcum, a comparatively large brain-case, completed orbits, large zygomatic arches, bullate tympanic bones, tibia and fibula separate, the pubic symphysis long, the hind limbs moderately exceeding the fore in length, and thirty-eight teeth. There are at least 2 genera, *Tupaia*, the banxrings, and *Ptilocercus*, the pentails, inhabiting Asia and Malaysia, with several species. See cuts under *Ptilocercus* and *Tupaia*. Also *Tupaiadæ*.

**tupelo** (tū′pe-lō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] One of several species of *Nyssa*, most commonly *N. sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), the pepperidge, sour-gum, or black-gum. See *black-gum*, and cut under *Nyssa*. The sour tupelo is *N. capitata*, otherwise called *gopher-plum* and *Ogeechee lime*. (See *lime*³.) The large tupelo, cotton- or tupelo-gum, is *N. uniflora*, a large tree of deep swamps and river-bottoms in the southern United States. Its wood, which is light, soft, and unwedgeable, is used in turnery, largely for woodenware, for wooden shoes, etc.; that of the root is used for the floats of nets. *Sargent.*—**Tupelo tent**, a small rod of tupelo which is inserted into the mouth of the womb when it is desired to dilate this passage. The tupelo effects this by increasing in size through absorption of the fluids of the parts.

**Tupistra** (tū-pis′trạ), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1814), so called from the shape of the stigma; < Gr. τυπίς, or τυπάς, a mallet, < τύπτειν, strike: see *type*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Aspidistreæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a dense cylindrical spike with spreading perianth-lobes, and a thick peltate stigma which is deeply lobed or is nearly entire and closes the throat of the flower. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Burma and of the Himalayas. They are perennial herbs, with long ample leaves contracted into an erect petiole, growing from a thick rhizome which is either elongated or short and tuberous. The violet or lurid flowers are sessile, crowded between smaller green or scarious bracts upon an erect or recurved scape. They are known as *mallet-flower*. *T. squalida*, the original species, and *T. nutans*, the nodding mallet-flower, are sometimes cultivated under glass.

**tup-man** (tup′mạn), *n.* A breeder of or dealer in tups. [Local, Eng.]

**tupsee** (tup′sē), *n.* The mango-fish, *Polynemus paradoxus*.

**tuque** (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. form of F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque*.] A cap worn in Canada. See the quotation.


Tuque.
*a*, folded to fit the head; *b*, as knitted.

But the *tuque* is disappearing, we are sorry to say, and ordinary caps are taking its place. It alone served to mark the habitant. It is something like a long stocking, knit and closed at both ends, and one end being pushed into the other to double it, it is drawn over the head, down the back of the neck, and indeed over the whole face and shoulders if necessary. . . . The sash . . . has been adopted as an ornamental and useful appendage by the citizens; and the snow-shoe clubs have adopted the *tuque*.
*The Century*, II. 454.

**tu quoque** (tū kwō′kwē). [< L. *tu quoque*, 'thou too,' i. e. 'you have done the same thing,' or 'you're another': *tu* = E. *thou*; *quoque*, also, too, perhaps orig. **quomque*, < *quom*, *quum*, as, when, + *-que*, and.] A retort consisting of a charge or accusation similar to that which has been made by one's antagonist, as in the case of a person charged with bribery who replies that his accuser's hands are not clean of corruption: also used attributively: as, the *tu quoque* argument is not conclusive.

**tur** (tėr), *n.* The urus.

**turacin** (tō′rạ-sin), *n.* [< *turacou*, *touracou*, + *-in*².] The red or crimson coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo. In solution turacin gives two absorption-bands of its spectrum like those of oxyhemoglobin. It contains about six per cent. of copper, which cannot be isolated without destroying the pigment. Turacin is said to wash out more or less during the rainy season, leaving the feathers that were scarlet of a pinkish white.

**turacou**, *n.* See *turakoo*.

**turacoverdin** (tū′rạ-kō-vėr′din), *n.* [< *turaco* + F. *vert*, green (see *verd*), + *-in*².] The green coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo.

**Turacus** (tū′rạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < F. *touraco* or *touracou*.] A genus of turakoos, now restricted to species with feathered nostrils, as *T. persa*, *T. corythaix*, and about 12 others. It has several synonyms, the most prominent of which is *Corythaix* (Illiger, 1811). Also *Touraco*.

**turakoo** (tō′rạ-kō), *n.* [Also *turako*, *turaco*, *tourakoo*, *touracou*, *touraco*, etc. (NL. *Turacus*); an African name.] A bird of the family *Musophagidæ* and any of the genera *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*), *Schizorhis*, etc.; a kind of plantain-eater: sometimes extended to all the birds of this family. The species are numerous, all African, of large size and striking appearance. In the members of the genus *Turacus* the plumage is mostly bright-green and rich-red,

Giant Turakoo (*Corythæola cristata*).

and there is an elegant helmet-like crest which the birds instantly erect when excited or alarmed. They live in the woods in small companies, and their voice is very loud and harsh. One of the best-known is *T. corythaix*, the white-crested turakoo of South Africa. The Senegal turakoo is *T. persa*. Another is *Schizorhis africanus* of West Africa. The gray turakoo is a plainer species, *S. concolor*, of South Africa. The giant turakoo, *Corythæola cristata* (formerly *Turacus giganteus*, *T. cristatus*, *Musophaga cristata*, etc., the blue cursssow of Latham, 1823), is a plantain-eater very near the species of *Musophaga* proper, with oval exposed nostrils, and a helmet crest; the plumage is chiefly verditer-blue, without crimson; the tail has a broad black subterminal bar; the bill is yellow and scarlet; the eyes are red; the total length is 28 inches. This turakoo inhabits West and Central Africa.

**Turanian** (tū-rā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turan* (see *Iranian*) + *-ian*.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate a family of languages, sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so including various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

**turbt**, *n.* [< L. *turba*, a crowd.] A troop; a throng or crowd.

In the second *turbe* was Maister Coradin.
*Rob. of Brunne*, l. 188.

Alle the *tourbe of* damellis fleying in the ayer fledde backwarde. *Golden Legend*, fol. 24. (*Richardson Suppl.*)

**turba** (tėr′bạ), *n.* [L., a crowd: see *turbid*, *trouble*.] The chorus in medieval passion-plays, representing the Jewish populace.

**turban** (tėr′bạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turband*, *turbant*, *turbent*, *turribant*, *turbanto* = MD. *turbant* = G. Sw. Dan. *turban*, < OF. *turban*, *turbant*, F. *turban* = Sp. Pg. It. *turbante*; also in a more orig. form, early mod. E. *tuliban*, *tolliban*, *tulibant*, *tolibant*, *tulipant*, *tolipant*, *tolipane* = D. *tulband*, *tulpe*, < OF. *toliban*, *tollipan*, *tolopan* (ML. *tulipantus*, also *tulipa*); < Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend* = Ar. *dulband*, < Pers. Hind. *dulband*, a turban. From the same source is E. *tulip*, lit. 'a turban': see *tulip*.] 1. The distinctive head-dress of men of the Moslem nations, consisting of a scarf or shawl wound around the turboosh. The color and material of the scarf differ with the rank and position of the wearer,


Turbans of Modern Levantines.
1, green turban of Mohammedan saint (in this case a poor water-carrier); 2, turban of Maronite (Christian) priest; 3, turban of citizen of Damascus.

though not uniformly. Thus, a sherif, or descendant of Mohammed, is entitled to wear a green wrapper for the turban, and the doctors of the law sometimes wear a turban of extraordinary size, of which the exact style, number of turns in the twist, etc., are important.

Old Cybele, arayd with pompous pride,
Wearing a Diademe embattild wide
With hundred turrets, like a *Turribant*.
*Spencer*, F. Q., IV. xi. 28.

Vpon his head was a *tolipane* with a sharpe end standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 346.

They wrappe and fold together . . . almost as much linnen upon their heads as the Turks doe in those linnen caps they weare, which are called *Turbents*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

2. A modification of the Oriental turban, worn by women in Europe and America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

I was anxious to prevent her from disfiguring her small gentle mousey face with a great Saracen's-head *turban*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ix.

3. A head-dress consisting of a bright-colored handkerchief or square of cotton, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.

A black woman in blue cotton gown, red-and-yellow Madras *turban*, . . . crouched against the wall.
*G. W. Cable*, Au Large, i.

4. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, a hat consisting of a crown either without a brim or with a brim turned up close alongside the crown, worn by women and children.—5. In *her.*, a high rounded cap, supposed to be the official head-dress of the Sultan of Turkey: it is usually represented with plumes attached to its sides, with jeweled clasps, and the like. Also called *Turkish crown*.—6. In *conch.*, the spire of a univalve shell. See *spire*², 2, and *univalve* (with cuts).—**Mamamouchi turban**, a kind of cap, made in supposed imitation of a Turkish turban: the name is taken from Molière's play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

**turband†** (tėr′bạud), *n.* Same as *turban*.

**turbaned** (tėr′bạnd), *a.* [< *turban* + *-ed*².] Wearing a turban.

A malignant and a *turban'd* Turk
Beat a Venetian. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 353.

**turban-shell** (tėr′bạn-shel), *n.* The test or case of a sea-urchin.

**turban-stone** (tėr′bạn-stōn), *n.* The typical form of Mohammedan tombstone. It is a low cylindrical pillar with a representation of a turban carved on its top.

**turbant†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

**turban-top** (tėr′bạn-top), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvella*, a kind of fungus or mushroom.

**turbary** (tėr′bạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *turbaria*, < L. *turba*, turf: see *turf*¹.] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Blackstone.*

*Turbarie* (*Turbaria*) is an Interest to dig Turves upon a Common Kitchin, fol. 94. *Cowell's Interpreter.*

2. A peat-bog, peat-moor, or peat-swamp; any locality where peat occurs in considerable quantity. See the quotation under *peat-moor*.

A small bit of *turbary* land, given up by the parish to the curate for teaching a school.
*Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

**Common of turbary.** See *common*, 4.

**Turbellaria** (tėr-be-lā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the currents caused by their moving cilia; < L. *turba*, a crowd, + *-ella* + *-aria*.] A class of worms, or an order of flatworms, characterized by the ciliation of the body, by means of which they set up little currents or vortices of water; the whirl-worms. The name was given in 1831 by Ehrenberg to worms which had long been known as *planarians* (see *Planarida*), and was a mere substitute for or synonym of the earlier designation. It has been used with various extensions and restrictions, and has included the nemerteans or so-called rhynchocœlous turbellarians (see *Nemertea*). These are now excluded, and the *Turbellaria*, as an order of flatworms, are those whose body is ciliated and which have a mouth and with few exceptions an alimentary canal, but no anus. Most of them fall in the two main divisions of rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarians, according to the simple or branched condition of the alimentary canal. They are mainly free-swimming worms, some of microscopic size, others several inches long; some forms inhabit fresh and others salt water. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.

**turbellarian** (tėr-be-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turbellaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Causing little currents or vortexes of water by ciliary action, as the more minute members of the class *Turbellaria*; belonging to this class, as a worm.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Turbellaria*.

**turbellariform** (tėr-be-lar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Turbellaria*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Like or likened to a turbellarian: as, the *turbellariform* larva of *Balanoglossus*.

**turbeth†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpeth*.

**turbid** (tėr′bid), *a.* [< L. *turbidus*, disturbed, < *turbare*, disturb, < *turba*, mass, throng, crowd, tumult, disturbance. From the same source are E. *disturb*, *trouble*, *turbine*, etc.] 1. Properly, having the lees disturbed; in a more general

sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear: used of liquids of any kind, or of color.

Though their stream is loaded with sand, and *turbid* with alluvial waste. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. Confused; disordered; disquieted; disturbed.

I had divers Fits of Melancholy, and such *turbid* Intervals that used to attend close Prisoners. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

A grim man in a flannel shirt, hatless and with *turbid* red hair. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

**Turbidæ** (tėr'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), irreg. < *Turbo* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Turbinidæ*.

**turbidity** (tėr-bid'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *turbiedad* = It. *turbidità*; < *turbid* + *-ity*.] The state of being turbid; turbidness.

**turbidly** (tėr'bid-li), *adv.* 1. In a turbid or muddy manner.—2. With disorder or roughness; boisterously; vehemently. [Rare.]

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour; . . . one of great merit *turbidly* resents them. *Young*, Estimation of Human Life. (*Richardson.*)

**turbidness** (tėr'bid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; turbidity.

**turbillion** (tėr-bil'yon), *n.* [< F. *tourbillon* = Sp. *turbion* = Pg. *turbilhão*, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, whirlwind, hurricane: see *turbine*.] A whirl; a vortex.

Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 472.

**Turbinacea** (tėr-bi-nā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-acea*.] Same as *Turbinidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1822.

**turbinaceous** (tėr-bi-nā'shius), *a.* [Erroneous form for **turbaceous*, < ML. *turba*, turf, + *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to turf or peat; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

The real *turbinaceous* flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.

**turbinal** (tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *turbinate*.

**II.** *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A turbinate bone; one of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the nasal passages specified as *ethmoturbinal*, *maxilloturbinal*, and *sphenoturbinal* (see the distinctive names). See *turbinate*, and the phrases there. (*b*) In the *Ophidia*, a bone of the skull different from (*a*). See the quotation, and cut under *Pythonidæ*.

Forming the floor of the front part of the nasal chamber, on each side, is a large concavo-convex bone, which extends from the ethmoidal septum to the maxilla, protects the nasal gland, and is commonly termed a *turbinal*; though, if it be a membrane-bone, it does not truly correspond with the turbinals of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 204.

**Alinasal turbinal.** See *alinasal*.

**turbinate** (tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *turbiné* = Sp. Pg. *turbinado* = It. *turbinato*, < L. *turbinatus*, shaped like a top or cone, < *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top: see *turbine*.] 1. Shaped like a whipping-top. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, shaped like a top or a cone inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the apex: as, a *turbinate* germ, nectary, or pericarp. (*b*) In *conch.*, spiral, as a univalve shell; whorled from a broad base to an apex. 2. In *anat.*, whorled or scroll-like in shape; turbinal; spongy in texture, or full of cavities: applied to certain bones and parts of bones in the nasal fossæ.—3. Whirling in the manner of a top.—**Inferior turbinate bone**, a distinct bone attached to the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, separating the middle from the inferior nasal fossa; the maxilloturbinal. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal*.—**Middle turbinate bone**, an indefinite lower section of the lateral mass of the ethmoid.—**Superior turbinate bone**, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid. The superior and middle turbinate bones, taken together, are the ethmoturbinal bone. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal*.—**Turbinate crest.** See *turbinated crest*, under *crest*.—**Turbinate process.** See *process*.

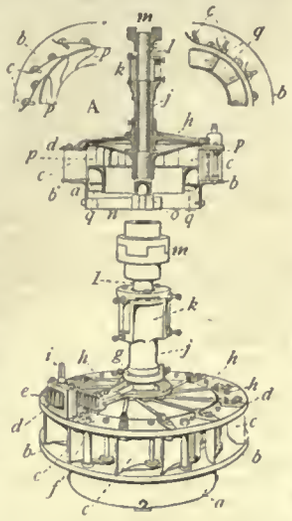
**turbinate** (tėr'bi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *turbinated*, ppr. *turbinating*. [< L. *turbinatus*, like a top: see *turbinate*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To fashion like a top. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Turbinated crest.** See *crest*.

**II.** *intrans.* To revolve like a top; spin; whirl. [Rare.]

**turbinate-lentiform** (tėr'bi-nāt-len'ti-fôrm), *a.* In *bot.*, between turbinate and lentiform in shape.

**turbination** (tėr-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *turbinatio*(*n-*), a pointing in the form of a cone, shaped like a top, < *turbinatus*, cone-shaped: see *turbinate*.] 1. The act of turbinating, or the state of being turbinate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. That which is turbinated; a whorled or scroll-like formation, as a shell.

**turbine** (tėr'bin), *n.* [< F. *turbine* = Sp. *turbina*, turbine, = It. *turbine*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), also *turben*, anything that whirls around, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind, < *turbare*, disturb, move, < *turba*, disturbance, uproar, turmoil, also a crowd: see *turbid*.] A water-wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on vertical shafts. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into *reaction-turbines*, or those actuated substantially by the reaction of the water passing through them (their buckets moving in a direction opposite to that of the flow); *impulse-turbines*, or those principally driven by impact against their blades or buckets (the buckets moving with the flow); and *combined reaction and impulse wheels*, which include the best modern types of turbines. They are also distinguished, by the manner in which they discharge the water, into *outward-*, *vertical-*, or *central-discharge wheels*. In some types of turbines the discharge is partly vertical and partly central. Such is the case with the wheel shown in the cut, which is constructed and set so that the water enters at the perimeter of the case. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel. Compare cut under *scroll*.—**Air-turbine**, a wheel of turbinate form driven by wind, or air ejected from a pipe or tube.—**Journal-turbine**, a turbine having a downward discharge, as distinguished from those in which the discharge is outward, oblique, combined, etc.

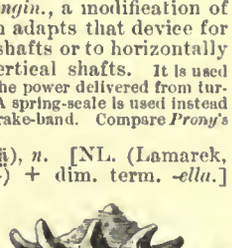


Turbine.

*a*, cylinder; *b*, lower flange of case; *c*, gates, which also act as guides to direct the flow upon the buckets, and which are pivoted medially to balance the hydrostatic pressure upon them; *d*, upper flange, or crown-plate; *e*, gate-pinion, which gears with the toothed segment *f*, connected by an arm with the gate-arm hub *g*; *h*, *k*, gate-rods pivoted at their inner ends to *g*, and at their outer ends to the gates *c*, *c*, by which mechanism the turning of the pinion *e* causes the opening or closing of the gates; *i*, gate-pinion shaft, either operated independently or controlled by a governor for regulating the flow of water to the buckets; *j*, sleeve, which is held by the bush *k* and set-screws on the shaft *l*, the sleeve holding the gate-hub in position; *m*, clutch-coupling for connecting with a shaft for transmitting power. A is a vertical section, with two diagrams, showing bridge-tree *n*, which carries the locust or lignum-vitæ step *o*, fitted to a concave bearing in the bottom of the shaft *l*. It also shows the upper and central discharge-buckets *p*, and the lower and vertical discharge-buckets *q*.

**turbine-dynamometer** (tėr'bin-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a modification of the Prony brake, which adapts that device for application to vertical shafts or to horizontally revolving wheels on vertical shafts. It is used more especially for testing the power delivered from turbines (whence the name). A spring-scale is used instead of a weight in applying the brake-band. Compare *Prony's dynamometer*.

**Turbinella** (tėr-bi-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Turbinellidæ*. *T. pyrum* is the famous chank (which see, with cut).



*Cynodonta cornigera*.

**Turbinellidæ** (tėr-bi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of large marine gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbinella*; the so-called false volutes, turnip-shells, or pap-boats. In the strictest sense, the family is limited to tropical species having a pyriform or obconic shell with several transverse columellar plaits, and the radula with one median tricuspid tooth and lateral bicuspid teeth whose inner cusp is larger than the outer cusp. The principal genus, besides the type, is *Cynodonta* (or *Vasum*). Also called *Vasidæ*.

**turbinelloid** (tėr-bi-nel'oid), *a.* Of or relating to the family *Turbinellidæ*.

**turbine-pump** (tėr'bin-pump), *n.* A pump in which water is raised by the action of a turbine-wheel driven by exterior power in the opposite direction from that in which it turns when used as a motor. Also called *propeller-pump*. Compare *turbine*.

**Turbinidæ** (tėr-bin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbo*. The stony opercula of some of the species are known as *eye-stones* and *sea-beans*. Various kinds of turbinids are polished and much used as mantel-ornaments, etc., under the name of *wreath-shells*. The family has been variously limited, and is now usually restricted to the numerous species, of all seas but especially of tropical ones, which have a long cirrous appendage of the foot, a pair of intertentacular lobes, and eleven radular teeth in each cross-row. The shell is generally turbinate or trochiform and highly nacreous, and its aperture is closed with a thick calcareous opercullum whose nucleus is centric or eccentric. See cuts under *Turbo* and *Imperator*. Also *Turbidæ*, *Turbinacea*.

**turbiniform** (tėr'bi-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a wheel, top, + *forma*, form.] Top-shaped, as a shell; having turbinate whorls or spire; resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*; turbinoid.

**turbinite** (tėr'bi-nīt), *n.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-ite*2.] A fossil shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, or some similar shell. Also *turbite*.

**turbinoid** (tėr'bi-noid), *a.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Top-shaped; turbiniform; spirally coiled, wreathed, or whorled, as the turns of a shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) To shells, whether of foraminifers, gastropods, or cephalopods, whose whorls rise in a conical or conoidal figure, as compared with shells coiled flat in one plane. (*b*) To gastropods resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*.

**turbit**1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turbot*.

**turbit**2 (tėr'bit), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A breed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings, ruffled breast, very short stout beak, flattened head, and peak-crest or shell-crest or both. There are several color-varieties; some are whole-colored.

**turbite** (tėr'bīt), *n.* [< L. *turbo*, a wheel, top, + *-ite*2.] Same as *turbinite*.

**turbith**† (tėr'bith), *n.* Same as *turpeth*.

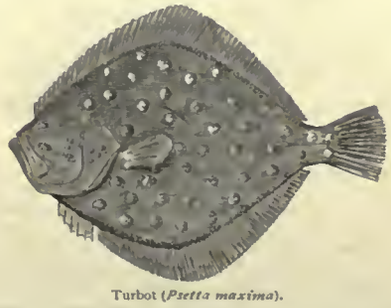
**turbitteen** (tėr-bi-tēn'), *n.* [< *turbit*2 + *-teen* as in *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc.] A strain of domestic pigeons of the turbit breed, which occurs in several colors.

**Turbo** (tėr'bō), *n.* [NL., < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, wheel, top: see *turbine*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Turbinidæ*, formerly very extensive, now restricted to species with a regularly turbinated shell, rounded aperture, smooth beveled columellar lip, and a calcareous opercullum with a central or subcentral nucleus. Some attain considerable size, and when polished show beautiful colors, as green, red, and pearly-white, the last highly iridescent with nacreous luster. Various species, as *T. sarmaticus* and *T. marmoratus*, are common parlor-ornaments. See *sea-bean*, 3, and cut under *opercullum*.

Wreath-shell (*Turbo marmoratus*).

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

**turbot** (tėr'bot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turbet*, *turbit*, *turbutie*, etc.; < ME. *turbote*, *turbut* (= MD. *turbot*, *terbot*, *tarbot*, D. *tarbot*); cf. Ir. *turbit* = Gael. *turbaid* = W. *torbwt* (prob. < E.) = Bret. *turbaden*, *turbozen* (prob. < F.); < OF. *turbot*, a turbot, prob. < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top (cf. ML. *turbo*, a turbot; Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a top, also a turbot). The ME. forms *turbut*, *turbutte* appar. simulate a connection with *butt*2, which is contained in *halibut*.] 1. One of the larger flatfishes, *Psetta maxima* (formerly *Rhombus maximus*), belonging to the family *Pleuronectidæ*. With the exception of the halibut, the turbot is the largest flatfish of European waters, attaining a weight of from 30



Turbot (*Psetta maxima*).

to 40 pounds. It is white on the lower or blind side; the colored upper side is of variegated dark-brownish shades, and the fins are much spotted. It is very highly esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *bannock-fluke*.

The Greekes and Latines both call it [the lozenge] Rombus, which may be the cause, as I suppose, why they also gaue that name to the fish commonly called the *Turbot*, who heareth iustly that figure.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 76.

2. In the United States, one of several large flounders more or less resembling the above, as *Bothus maculatus*, the sand-flounder or window-pane of the Atlantic coast, more fully called *spotted turbot*, and *Hypopsetta guttulata*, the diamond flounder of California.—**3.** The file-fish. [Bermudas.]—**4.** The trigger-fish.—**Bastard turbot.** See *bastard*.

**turbulence** (tėr'bū-lens), *n.* [< F. *turbulence* = Sp. Pg. *turbulencia* = It. *turbolenza, turbulenzia*, < LL. *turbulentia*, trouble, disquiet, < L. *turbulentus*, turbulent: see *turbulent*.] The state or character of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumultuousness; agitation; disorder; commotion; refractoriness; insubordination.

They were necessitated by the *turbulence* and danger of those times to put the Kingdome by thir owne autority into a posture of defence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

=Syn. Tumult, riot, sedition, mutiny, insurrection.

**turbulency** (tėr'bū-len-si), *n.* [As *turbulence* (see *-cy*).] Turbulence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 462.

**turbulent** (tėr'bū-lent), *a.* [< F. *turbulent* = Pr. *turbulent, turbolent* = Sp. Pg. *turbulento* = It. *turbolento, turbulento*, < L. *turbulentus*, restless, stormy, < *turbare*, trouble, agitate: see *turbid*.] **1.** Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion: as, the *turbulent* ocean.

'T has been a *turbulent* and stormy night.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 4.

**2.** Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.

It were happy for Government if these *turbulent* spirits could be singled out from the rest in their first attempts.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

**3.** Producing commotion or agitation; inducing turbulence.

A froward retention of custom is as *turbulent* a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

=Syn. 2 and 3. Obstreperous, uproarious, brawling; seditious, mutinous, revolutionary.

**turbulently** (tėr'bū-lent-li), *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

**Turcism** (tėr'sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk (see *Turk*[1]), + *-ism*.] The religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

Preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Bp. Atterbury*.

**Türck's column.** See *columns of Türck*, under *column*.

**Turco**[1] (tür'kō), *n.* [F., < *turc* (or It. *Turco*?), Turk: see *Turk*.] One of a body of light infantry raised among the natives of Algeria for service in the French army, and properly called *Algerian tirailleurs*. Also *Turko*.

**turco**[2] (tėr'kō), *n.* A small Chilian bird, *Hylactes megapodius*.

**turcois,** *n.* Same as *turquoise*.

**Turcoman,** *n.* See *Turkoman*.

**Turcophile** (tėr'kō-fil), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors the Ottoman Turks, or their principles or policy. *The Times* (London), June 16, 1876.

**Turcophilism** (tėr'kō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Turcophile* + *-ism*.] The course or principles of a Turcophile. *Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1887.

**Turcophobist** (tėr'kō-fō-bist), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who earnestly opposes the Ottoman Turks or their policy. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. iv.

**turcopolier** (tėr'kō-po-lēr), *n.* [OF. (AF.) *turcopolier*, also *turcopilier, tricoplier, turcupler*, also *turcopole, turcople*, commander of light cavalry called *turcopoles, turcoples*, < ML. *turcopuli*, < MGr. *τυρκόπουλοι*, light-armed soldiers, so called < *Τύρκος, Τοῦρκος*, Turk, + *ποῦλος*, child (Gr. *πῶλος*, colt).] An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem of the tongue of England.

The *Turcopolier* of the Knights Hospitallers was always an Englishman; he was the commander of the light infantry of the order.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 205.

**turd** (tėrd), *n.* [< ME. *tord, toord*, < AS. *tord* = MD. *tord*, a lump of excrement. Hence dim. *treddle*[2], < ME. *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*.] A ball or lump of excrement; dung. [Low.]

**Turdidæ** (tėr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Turdus;* the thrushes and thrush-like birds, sometimes called *Merulidæ*. The *Turdidæ* form the leading group of turdoid, turdiform, or cichlomorphic birds, respecting neither the definition nor the subdivision of which are any authors agreed. The *Sylviidæ*, which form an extensive group, are alternately included in and excluded from it; and the same is true of five or six other nominal families of less extent, as *Saxicolidæ, Cinclidæ, Pycnonotidæ, Mimidæ, Troglodytidæ*, some of the *Timeliidæ*, etc. The most typical *Turdidæ* are characterized by the combination of notched grypaniform bill, booted tarsi, ten primaries of which the first is short or spurious, and the spotted coloration of the young birds. Such *Turdidæ* constitute a subfamily, *Turdinæ*, to which the family name is sometimes restricted. True *Turdidæ* abound in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Some of them are among the most familiar of birds, as the fieldfare and blackbird of Great Britain, and the robin and wood-thrush of the United States. See *Turdus* and *thrush*[1].

**turdiform** (tėr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *turdiformis*, < L. *turdus*, a thrush, + *forma*, form.] Thrush-like; resembling or related to a thrush; belonging to the *Turdiformes;* turdoid; cichlomorphic.

**Turdiformes** (tėr-di-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *turdiform*.] The thrushes and thrush-like birds; the turdoid *Passeres;* the *Cichlomorphæ*.

**Turdinæ** (tėr-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Turdidæ*, represented by the genus *Turdus* and its near allies, and equivalent to the family *Turdidæ* in a restricted sense; the true thrushes, often called *Merulinæ*. See *Turdidæ, Turdus*, and *thrush*[1].

**turdine** (tėr'din), *a.* [< *Turdus* + *-ine*[1].] Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the *Turdinæ*.

**turdoid** (tėr'doid), *a.* [< L. *turdus*, a thrush, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Thrush-like in a broad sense; turdiform or cichlomorphic: especially used in the phrase *turdoid Passeres*, applied by Wallace to such birds in distinction from *sturnoid, tanagroid*, and *formicarioid Passeres*.

**Turdulus** (tėr'dū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1844), dim. of *Turdus*, q. v.] A genus of Oriental ground-thrushes, containing such as the Indian *T. wardi*, now usually referred to *Geocichla*.

**Turdus** (tėr'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, taken as of 1758), < L. *turdus*, a thrush, fieldfare: see *thrush*[1].] A genus of thrushes. It formerly included any of the *Turdidæ* and various other birds supposed to be thrush-like; later it was variously restricted, and it is now usually confined to species like the European mistlethrush (*T. viscivorus*), song-thrush (*T. musicus*), fieldfare (*T. pilaris*), and redwing (*T. iliacus*). In these the sexes are similar, the throat is not streaked, and the general color is not black. (See cuts under *fieldfare, mistlethrush*, and *thrush*[1].) In the narrowest sense, the genus is coincident with the family in geographical range, being represented in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The blackish or dark thrushes, such as the common blackbird or ouzel of Europe, *T. merula*, and the ring-ouzel, *T. torquatus*, represent an extensive group, either kept in *Turdus* proper or separated under the name of *Merula*. (See cuts under *ouzel* and *blackbird*.) The common robin or migratory thrush of North America represents a group indifferently called *Planesticus* (as a subgenus of *Turdus*) or merged in *Merula*. (See cut under *robin*, 2.) The song-thrushes of North America represent a section of *Turdus* named *Hylocichla*, as the wood-thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *mustelinus;* the hermit-thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *pallasi* (see cut under *hermit-thrush*); the tawny or Wilson's thrush, or veery, *T.* (*H.*) *fuscescens* (see cut under *veery*); the olive-backed or Swainson's thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *swainsoni;* the gray-cheeked or Alice's thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *aliciæ;* all of which are common woodland songsters of the United States. The varied thrush, or Oregon robin (see cut under *thrush*[1]), formerly *T. nævius*, represents a section *Hesperocichla*, or is taken out of the genus and called *Geocichla nævia*. See *Turdidæ* and *thrush*[1].

**Turdus Solitarius** (tėr'dus sol-i-tā'ri-us). [NL., 'solitary thrush': L. *turdus*, thrush; *solitarius*, solitary.] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra, and encroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer used.

**tureen** (tū-rēn'), *n.* [A false form of *terreen*, more prop. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen vessel: see *terrine*. The spelling *turcen* seems to have arisen in cook-books. There is a story that Marshal Turenne once used his helmet as a soup-dish, and thus gave a name to the dish. This is a mere fiction.] A deep dish with a cover, for holding liquids at table; especially, such a vessel, holding a gallon or more, intended for soup.

**turf**[1] (tėrf), *n.*; pl. *turfs* (tėrfs), obsolescent *turves* (tėrvz). [< ME. *turf, torf* (pl. *turves, torves*), < AS. *turf* (dat. and pl. *tyrf*) = OFries. *turf* = MD. *torf, turf*, D. *turf* = MLG. LG. *torf* = OHG. *zurba, zurf*, G. dial. *turbe* (G. *torf*, < LG.) = Icel. *torfa*, f., *torf*, n., = Sw. *torf* = Dan. *törv* (cf. F. *tourbe*, Sp. Pg. *turba*, It. *torba*, ML. *turba*, < Teut.), turf; cf. Skt. *darbha*, a kind of grass.] **1.** The surface or sward of grass-land, consisting of earth or mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; earth covered with grass.

The shepherd that complain'd of love,
Who you saw sitting by me on the *turf*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 52.

**2.** A piece of such earth or mold dug or torn from the ground; a sod.

In a litel herber that I have,
That benched was on *turves* fresshe ygrave,
I bad men sholde me my couche make.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 204.

Those that are first cut vp are called *Turfes*, . . . and such as are taken downward are called Peates.
*Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608), in Harrison's Eng-[land (New Shak. Soc.), II. 183.

**3.** In Ireland, same as *peat*. See *peat*.

In this rude hostel, however, the landlord . . . offered a seat at the *turf*-fire. *Thackeray*, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

A typical red bog gives four kinds of peat: near the surface is the clearing of more or less living organic matter, from 2 to 6 feet in thickness; under this white *turf*, then brown *turf*, and lowest of all, black or stone *turf*.
*Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 269.

**The turf,** the race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of racing horses.

We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honors of *the turf* as all our own!
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 277.

All men are equal on *the turf* or under it.
*Lord George Bentinck*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**To stool turfs.** See *stool*.—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm*.

**turf**[1] (tėrf), *v. t.* [< *turf*[1], *n.*] To cover with turf or sod: as, to *turf* a bank or border. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

**turf**[2]† (tėrf), *n.* [< ME. *tyrf, tyrfe;* prob. < *torven*, turn: see *torve, topsyturvy*.] The turn of a cap, hood, or sleeve.

*Tyrfe* of a cappe or suche lyke. *Rebras*.
*Palsgrave*, p. 281.

**turf-ant** (tėrf'ant), *n.* A small yellowish ant of Europe, *Lasius flavus*, which makes its hills on turf.

**turf-bound** (tėrf'bound), *a.* Covered and held together by a close and unyielding surface of turf.

These fields and mountains are so *turf-bound* that no particle of soil is carried away by the water.
*The Century*, XXVII. 419.

**turf-charcoal** (tėrf'chär″kōl), *n.* Same as *peat-charcoal*.

**turf-clad** (tėrf'klad), *a.* Covered with turf. *V. Knox*.

**turf-cutter** (tėrf'kut″ėr), *n.* A paring-plow. *E. H. Knight*.

**turf-drain** (tėrf'drān), *n.* A drain covered with turf. *E. H. Knight*.

**turfen** (tėr'fn), *a.* [< *turf*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of turf; covered with turf: as, *turfen* steps. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vii. 5.

**turfer**† (tėr'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **turfer, turvare;* < *turf*[1] + *-er*[1].] A clod-breaker; a plowman.

*Turvare*. Glebarius. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

**turfery**†, *n.* Same as *turbary*. *Skinner*.

**turf-graver**† (tėrf'grā″vėr), *n.* A plowman. *Halliwell*.

**turfiness** (tėr'fi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.

**turfing-iron** (tėr'fing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

**turfing-spade** (tėr'fing-spād), *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plow.

**turfite** (tėr'fit), *n.* [< *turf*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing. [Colloq.]

The very flashy *turfite* at Hyde Park Corner, and the less flashy, but quite as turfy, gentleman who operates at the other corner of Piccadilly. *Thackeray*.

**turf-knife** (tėrf'nīf), *n.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, etc. It has a simitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot and a bent handle.

**turfman** (tėrf'man), *n.*; pl. *turfmen* (-men). One who is devoted to horse-racing.

**turf-moss** (tėrf'môs), *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

**turf-plow** (tėrf'plou), *n.* A plow adapted to remove the turf from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep plowing, or for destroying grubs, etc.

**turf-spade** (tėrf'spād), *n.* **1.** A spade used for cutting and digging turf or peat, longer and narrower than the common spade.—**2.** A spade for cutting turf for sodding lawns, etc. See cut *d* under *spade*.

**turf-worm** (tėrf'wėrm), *n.* Same as *sod-worm*. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

**turfy** (tėr'fi), *a.* [< *turf*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding or covered with turf; covered with short grass; also, having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 62.

Can you see many long weeds and nettles among the graves, or do they look *turfy* and flowery?
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

A *turfy* slope surrounded with groves.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 390.

2. Of or connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of the turf or of horse-racing; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because — accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots — it was an easy, horse-fleshy, *turfy* sort of thing to do.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

**turgent** (tėr'jent), *a.* [< ME. *turgent*, < L. *turgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgere*, swell. Cf. *turgid*.] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor; puffy.

The *turgent* trunke let scarifie,
That humour effluent oute of it hie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2†. Tumid; turgid; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

All honour, offices, applause, grand titles, and *turgent* epithets are put upon him. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

**turgesce** (tėr-jes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turgesced*, ppr. *turgescing*. [< L. *turgescere*, ineoptive of *turgere*, swell: see *turgent*.] To become turgid; swell; become inflated. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**turgescence** (tėr-jes'ens), *n.* [= F. *turgescence* = Sp. Pg. *turgencia* = It. *turgenza*; as *turgescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of swelling, or the state of being swelled. — 2. In *med.*, the swelling or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood. — 3. Pomposity; inflation; bombast.

**turgescency** (tėr-jes'en-si), *n.* [As *turgescence* (see *-ey*).] Same as *turgescence*.

**turgescent** (tėr-jes'ent), *a.* [= F. *turgescent*, < L. *turgescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgescere*, begin to swell: see *turgesce*.] Growing turgid; swelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

**turgescible** (tėr-jes'i-bl), *a.* [< *turgesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of swelling or becoming turgescent.

Similar but less extensive *turgescible* tissue exists in other portions of the nasal mucous membrane.
*Medical News*, XLIX. 214.

**turgid** (tėr'jid), *a.* [< F. *turgide* = Pg. It. *turgido*, < L. *turgidus*, swollen, < *turgere*, swell out: see *turgent*.] 1. Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

These lurking particles [of air] so expanding themselves must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them *turgid*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 114.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a *turgid* style.

It is much easier to write in a *turgid* strain than with . . . delicate simplicity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

**Turgid palpi**, palpi the last joint of which appears bladdery, as in the male crickets. = **Syn. 1.** Swollen, puffed up. — **2.** Stilted, grandiloquent. See *turgidness*.

**turgidity** (tėr-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< *turgid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being turgid or swollen; turgidness; tumidity.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are . . . vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes.
*Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

2. Bombast; turgidness; pomposity.

We call him [Johnson] affected for his *turgidity*.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

**turgidly** (tėr'jid-li), *adv.* In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pomposly.

**turgidness** (tėr'jid-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being turgid; a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as of a limb. — 2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast: as, the *turgidness* of language or style. = **Syn. 2.** *Fustian*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

**turgidous**† (tėr'jid-us), *a.* [< L. *turgidus*, swollen: see *turgid*.] Turgid.

Puffie, inflate, *turgidous*, and ventosity are come up.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**turgite** (tėr'jit), *n.* [< *Turginsk*, a copper-mine in the Ural, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in mammillary or stalactitic masses much resembling limonite, from which, however, it is easily distinguished by its red streak. Also called *hydrohematite*.

**turgometer** (tėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *turgere*, swell, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

The more the cells [of *Drosera dichotoma*] lose their turgidity, the more does the plastoid tend to assume a spherical form. Its spindle-shaped elongated form may, however, be restored by again bringing about turgidity, e. g., by injection of water into the tissue. Thus the plastoid may be regarded as a *turgometer*, since it indicates the state of turgidity of the cell.
*W. Gardiner*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 232.

**turgor** (tėr'gor), *n.* [< LL. *turgor*, a swelling, < L. *turgere*, swell: see *turgent*.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal fullness of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels, upon which is supposed to depend in part the resilience of the tissues: usually qualified by the epithet *vital*. [Rare.]

With the cessation of the circulation and *vital turgor*, the skin becomes ashy pale, and the tissues lose their elasticity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 328.

2. In *bot.* See the quotation.

The state of *turgor*, as it has long been called by botanical physiologists, by virtue of which the framework of the protoplasm of the plant retains its content with a tenacity to which I have already referred, is the analogue of the state of polarization of Bernstein. *Nature*, XL. 524.

**Turin grass.** The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

**Turin nut.** The fossil fruit of a species of walnut, *Juglans nux-taurinensis*: so called because the kernels occur inclosed in calc-spar in the Upper Tertiary of Turin.

**turio** (tū'ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *turiones* (tū-ri-ō'nēz). [NL.: see *turion*.] Same as *turion*.

**turion** (tū'ri-on), *n.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a shoot, sprout, tendril.] A scaly shoot from a subterranean bud, becoming a new stem, as those annually produced by many perennial herbs, as the asparagus, the hop, and many grasses.

**turioniferous** (tū'ri-ō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a sprout, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, having turions; producing shoots.

**Turk** (tėrk), *n.* [< ME. *Turk*, < OF. and F. *Turc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Turco* = D. *Turk* = MHG. *Türc*, *Türke*, *Türkе*, G. *Türke* = Dan. *Tyrk* = Sw. *Turk*, < ML. *Turcus*, NL. also *Turca* = LGr. Τοῦρκος = OBulg. *Turĭkŭ* = Russ. *Turokŭ* = Lith. *Turkas*, < Turk. *Turk*, a Turk (now applied to an Asiatic or provincial Turk, a rustic, the reg. word for Turk as a national name being *Osmānlī*: see *Osmanli*, *Ottoman*1), = Ar. *Turk*, < Pers. *Turk*, a Turk, Tatar, Scythian, hence barbarian, robber, villain, vagabond; traditionally derived from a mythical son of Japhet, named *Turk*. Hence ult. *Turkish*, *turkis*2, *turquoise*, etc., *Turki*, *turkey*, etc.] 1. A member of the race now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. See *Ottoman*1. — 2. In an extended sense, a member of a race regarded as related to the Mongols, and a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. Hence — 3. A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular *Turk*. — 4. A Mohammedan: so called from Mohammedanism being the established religion of Turkey.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Good Friday.

5†. A sword or saber, probably a simitar.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty *turke*,
Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.
*Hist. of Albino and Bellama* (1638), p. 108. (*Nares*.)

6. A Turkish horse. — 7. In *entom.*, the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*: more fully *little Turk*: so called from the crescentic punctures made by the female, in allusion to the emblem of the Ottoman empire. See cut *d* under *Conotrachelus*. — **Seljuk Turks.** See *Seljuk*. — **To turn Turk**, to become a Mohammedan; be a renegade; hence, to undergo a complete change for the worse.

If the rest of my fortunes *turn Turk* with me.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

**Turk satin, Turk's satin.** See *satin*.

**Turkeis**1†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Turkes*; < ME. **Turkeis*, < OF. **Turkeis*, *Turquois*, *Turquois*, < ML. **Turcensis*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *turkeis*2, *turkis*, now usually *turquoise*, orig. (in OF.) fem. of this adj.] Turkish.

**Turkeis**1†, *v. t.* [< *Turkeis*1, *a.*; prob. suggested by *turkis*1.] To render Turkish in character, etc.; cause to conform to Turkish ideas. [Rare.]

The Turkes, when they *turkeised* it [the Mosque of St. Sophia], threw downe the Altars.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

**turkeis**2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turquoise*.

**turken** (tėr'ken), *v.* [< ME. *torkanen*, with formative *-en*1, prop. *torken*, < OF. *torquer*, twist, turn, < L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*1. Cf. *turkis*1.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To turn toward: with *with*. — 2. To revolve ideas in the mind; ponder; muse, as on what one means to do. Sometimes spelled *toorcan*. *Ray*; *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To turn; alter.

This poetical licence is a shrewde fellow, and . . . *turkeneth* all things at pleasure.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, ed. Arber, p. 37).

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.
*Rogers*, On the Thirty-nine Articles, Pref., § 28.

**Turkescot** (tėr-kes'kō), *a.* [< Sp. *Turquesco* = It. *Turchesco*, < ML. **Turciscus*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *Turkeis*1.] Turkish.

The said danine is of siluer, hauing the *Turkesco* stampe on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, ii. 272.

**Turkess** (tėr'kes), *n.* [< *Turk* + *-ess*.] A female Turk.

Disdainful *Turkess*. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

**Turkestan tulip.** See *tulip*.

**turkey** (tėr'ki), *n.* [Formerly also *turky*, *turkie*; short for *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey-hen*, 'cock' or 'hen of Turkey,' *Turkey* here meaning 'Tatary' or vaguely 'Asia,' whence the bird was at first supposed to come; < F. *Turquie*, Turkey, < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*. The bird was also supposed to come from India, being also called *cock of India*, F. *poule d'Inde*, now *dinde*, 'hen of India,' Sp. *gallina de India*, 'hen of India,' It. *gallo* or *gallina d' India*, 'cock' or 'hen of India,' G. *Indianische henn* or *hun* (Minsheu), 'Indian hen,' also *Calcutischer huhn* or *henne* (cf. D. *kalkoen*) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It was also referred to Africa, being called *Guinea-hen* (*Ginnic henne*, etc.), or *hen of Guinea* (*henne of Guinie*, etc.), and confused with the *guinea-hen* as now so known; Sp. *gallina Morisca*, 'Moorish hen,' etc. (So maize, or Indian corn, was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia, and was called *Turkey-wheat*.) The Hind. name is *perū*, perhaps referring to its American ('Peruvian') origin. The Ar. name in Egypt is *dik rūmī*, 'fowl of Turkey.'] 1. An American gallinaceous bird of the genus *Meleagris*; any species of *Meleagridæ*. See the technical names.

Turkeys are of two totally distinct species: one of these has two varieties, both widely known and with a long intricate history; the other species is practically unknown, except in ornithology. (*a*) The turkey now living wild in Mexico, and everywhere domesticated, became known to Europeans almost immediately upon the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1518. It was described by Oviedo, in or about 1527, as already domesticated among Christians and elsewhere than in New Spain (Mexico); it was called *pavo*, and the strutting of the gobbler with stiffly erect spread tail, like that of the peacock, was noted. It is traditional, and not incredible though unproved, that the turkey reached England in 1524, and certain that it was established in domestication in Europe by 1530. There is English documentary evidence of the turkey in 1541; the bird was first figured, both by Belon and by Gesner, in 1555; and by 1575 it had already taken up its since established connection with Christmas festivities. It is quite probable, but not in evidence, that there were other and very early (perhaps the earliest) European importations of turkeys from New England: if so, the domestic bird would be a composite of the two feral varieties noted below. From Gesner on, for about 200 years, the usual technical name of the turkey was *gallopavo* (with variants *gallopavus* and *gallopava*, sometimes *pavogallus*, and qualified as *gallopavo sylvestris*, *gallopavo cristotus*, simulating a modern binomial). But meanwhile, by some confusion with the African guinea hen, the exact date and occasion of which are open to conjecture, the turkey as domesticated in Europe was called *meleagris* (so Charleton, "Exercitationes," 1677, and on to Linnæus, "Fauna Suecica," 1746). These two synonyms thus ran parallel for many years, till in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ," 1758, they were united in the onym *Meleagris gallopavo*. There had not then been, nor was there for some time afterward, any suspicion that two different species, or well-marked feral races, of the turkey existed in America (both covered by the term *M. gallopavo*). One of these, the ordinary wild turkey of the United States, was first technically specified by William Bartram, in 1791, as *M. americana*, and was soon after

Wild Turkey of the United States (*Meleagris gallopavo americana*), male.

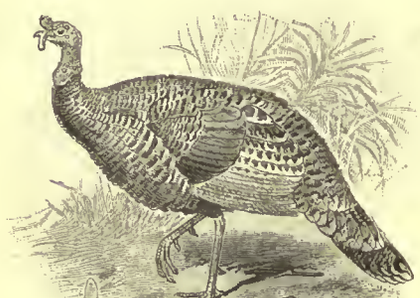
twice renamed by Vieillot, as *M. sylvestris* and *M. fera*. The other of these, native in Mexico, and also extending into adjoining regions of the United States, was by John Gould, in 1850, specified as *M. mexicana*. This renaming accentuated the actual distinctions between the two kinds of turkeys, and also the fact, not before made prominent, that Gould's Mexican species was more like the ordinary domestic bird than like the feral bird of the United States. Hence *M. mexicana* is rightly taken to be a mere synonym of *M. gallopavo*, which latter name, as based mainly or wholly upon domesticated descendants of the Mexican

form, is properly restricted to these and to their feral stock; and the distinctive onym of the United States wild turkey becomes *M. americana* (after Bartram), or *M. sylvestris* (after Vieillot, with those who decline to recognize Bartram's names on the ground that his nomenclature was not systematically binomial). The distinctions, though not trenchant, are obvious. (1) The northern wild turkey inhabits or has inhabited the eastern half of the United States, north into Canada, where it still occurs, northwest to some parts of the Missouri region, and southwest to Texas; it has been for many years extirpated from New England, where it formerly abounded; it lingers in the Middle States, still occurs in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and is common in the South and West. The head and upper part of the neck are naked, bristly, and carunculate, with an erect fleshy process on the former and a dewlap on the latter; a long bunch of coarse hairy feathers hangs from the breast; the tarsi are naked, scutellate before and behind, and spurred in the cock; the tail is broad and rounded, of fourteen to eighteen feathers, capable of erection into a circular disk (indicating the relationship of the turkey to the peafowl, and so of the *Meleagridæ* to the *Phasianidæ*). The plumage is compact and lustrous, and that of the body is almost entirely of blackish bronzed tints, not markedly whitening on the rump, upper tail-coverts, and ends of the tail-feathers. The cock or gobbler is 3 feet or more in total length, and may acquire a weight of 30 pounds, though the average is much less; the hen is considerably smaller and lighter. The wild turkey is confined to woodland. It continues abundant enough to retain economic importance, and its chase is a distinct branch of field sport; it is usually pursued with the shotgun, like other game-birds, or stalked with the rifle, like larger game; it may be decoyed by imitating its gobbling (see *turkey-call*), and where abundant may be trapped (see *turkey-pen*). The female nests on the ground, and lays a numerous clutch of eggs of a buff color profusely speckled with dark brown. The eggs have often been hatched under the domestic turkey, but the difficulty of immediately domesticating this feral stock is great. (2) The Mexican turkey, found wild in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, as well as southward, is mainly distinguished by the chestnut-brown upper tail-coverts with paler or whitish tips, and the similar light tips of the tail-feathers. This marking is usually distinctive, as when dark-colored individuals of the tame turkey are marketed unplucked for wild turkeys. Under domestication, now protracted for more than 300 years, this turkey has tended to enormous development of the caruncles and dewlap, occasionally sports a topknot of feathers, and runs into several color-strains which may be perpetuated by methodical selection. One of these, known in England as the *Norfolk*, tends to melanism, being chiefly of a lusterless blackish color; but the usual variation is in the opposite direction, resulting in the variegated plumage of the breed known in England as the *Cambridgeshire*, and in the buff, the pied, and even the white color-strain. (See also *bronze turkey*, under *bronze*.)

Hares, Patridges, *Turkies*, or Egges, fat or leane, young or old, they devoure all they can catch in their power.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

The *Turkey* [in New England] is a long Fowl, of a black colour, yet is his flesh white; he is much bigger than our English *Turky;* He hath long Leggs wherewith he can run as fast as a Dog, and can fly as fast as a Goose.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1678), p. 36.

(*b*) The second species of *Meleagris* is *M. ocellata*, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and some other parts of Central America. This is much smaller and more beautiful than



Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*).

the other; the plumage is intensely lustrous, and in part eyed with iridescent ocelli, recalling those of the peacock; the bare head is deep-blue, studded with caruncles of an orange color, and no dewlap is developed.

2. With qualifying term, one of several different Australian birds which resemble or suggest the turkey. See phrases below.—**Bronze turkey.** See *bronze*.—**Cambridgeshire turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Colorado turkey.** See *Tantalus*.—**Crested turkey**, a variety of the domestic turkey having a topknot of feathers. This has long been known; it was figured by Albin in 1738, and was the *gallopavo cristatus* of various authors.—**Honduras turkey**, the ocellated turkey.—**Mexican turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Native turkey**, the Australian bustard, *Otis* (*Choriotis*) *australis*. [Anglo-Australian.]—**New England wild turkey**, the feral turkey of the region named. This was early noted as differing from the domestic bird in its dark color and supposed greater size, and was the *gallopavo sylvestris* of various writers, as Ray, 1713. Its size was usually exaggerated, even up to a weight of 60 pounds (Brisson, 1760). See def. 1 (*a*) (1), and quotation from Clarke.—**Norfolk turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Ocellated turkey.** See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wild turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*). (See also *brush-turkey*, *water-turkey*.)

**turkeyback** (tėr′ki-bak), *n.* A large variety of the yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

**turkeybeard** (tėr′ki-bērd), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the genus *Xerophyllum*. Also *turkey's-beard*.

**turkey-berry** (tėr′ki-ber″i), *n.* 1. The fruit of species of *Rhamnus*, used in dyeing. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—2. Either of the plants *Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum*. [West Indies.]—3. A West Indian tree, *Cordia Collococca*, bearing a small purple drupe; also, its fruit.

**turkeyberry-tree** (tėr′ki-ber-i-trē), *n.* See *turkey-berry*, 3.

**turkey-bird** (tėr′ki-bėrd), *n.* The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [Local, British.]

**turkey-blossom** (tėr′ki-blos″um), *n.* See *Tribulus*.

**turkey-buzzard** (tėr′ki-buz″ärd), *n.* An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, the *Cathartes aura*, common and wide-spread through the greater part of North and South America: generally so called in the United States in distinction from the black vulture, or carrion-crow, of that country, *Catharista atrata:* more fully called *red-headed turkey-buzzard*. This well-known and very useful bird is abundant in most of the States, extends northward to Canada, and in the Southern States is an efficient scavenger. It is from 27 to 30 inches long, and about 60 inches in extent, of a blackish-brown color, blacker on the wings and tail, and grayer on the wing-coverts; the whole head is bare of feathers, and of a reddish color ranging from livid crimson to pale carmine in the adults; the beak is white; the feet are flesh-colored, and the eyes brown. The naked skin of the head is wrinkled and sparsely bristled; the feathers begin in a circle around the upper part of the neck, and do not run up in a point on the hindhead as in the black vulture. Though ill-favored and bad-smelling when in hand, on the wing the turkey-buzzard is one of the most graceful of birds, soaring and sailing with a strong and buoyant flight on motionless pinions, and affording one of the best examples of this kind of flight. It nests on the ground or near it in hollow stumps and logs, and lays usually two eggs, white or creamy, boldly spotted and blotched with shades of rich brown and neutral tints. The young hatch clothed with whitish down. This vulture has the trick of "playing possum" when captured. The question whether it finds its food by scent or sight, or both, is still discussed. See cut under *Cathartes*.

**turkey-call** (tėr′ki-kâl), *n.* An instrument producing a sound which resembles the gobbling of the turkey-cock, used as a decoy.

**Turkey carpet.** See *carpet*.

**turkey-cock** (tėr′ki-kok), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey cock* (*Turkic-cock*, etc.), < *Turkey*, the country so called (see *turkey*), + *cock*[1].] The bird now called *turkey* (including the female); properly, the male of the turkey, called the *gobbler;* hence, a person of great personal vanity and foolish pride: so called in allusion to the strutting of the bird.

Puppet-like thou dost advaunce thy crest,
And swell in big lookes like some *turkie-cocke*,
Ready to burst with pride.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 16.

**turkey-corn** (tėr′ki-kôrn), *n.* Same as *squirrel-corn*.

**Turkey corn.** See *maize*, 1.

**turkey-fat ore** (tėr′ki-fat ōr). A bright orange-yellow variety of zinc carbonate (smithsonite), colored by cadmium sulphid. It occurs in mammillary forms in the zinc region of southwestern Missouri. [Local.]

**turkey-feather laver** (tėr′ki-feтн″ėr lā′vėr). A plant: same as *peacock's-tail*.

**turkey-gnat** (tėr′ki-nat), *n.* A small black fly, *Simulium meridionale*, which attacks poultry in the southern and western United States, particularly in the Mississippi valley. Compare cut under *Simulium*.

Turkey-gnat (*Simulium meridionale*), about ten times natural size.

**turkey-gobbler** (tėr′ki-gob″lėr), *n.* The turkey-cock. See *gobbler*[2].

**turkey-grass** (tėr′ki-gràs), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. [Local, Eng.]

**Turkey gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

**turkey-hen** (tėr′ki-hen), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-hen* or *Turkey hen:* see *turkey-cock* and *turkey*.] The hen or female of the turkey.

**Turkey-hone** (tėr′ki-hōn), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

**turkey-leather** (tėr′ki-leтн″ėr), *n.* A leather prepared by oil-tawing without first removing the hair side, the flesh side being blackened in the usual way: used for women's boots and shoes.

**turkey-louse** (tėr′ki-lous), *n.* *Goniodes stylifer*, a bird-louse or mallophagous insect of the family *Philopteridæ*, which infests the domestic turkey, having the sides of the abdomen fringed with long hairs.

**Turkey myrrh.** See *myrrh*.

**Turkey oak.** See *oak*.

**turkey-pea** (tur′ki-pē), *n.* 1. Same as *squirrel-corn*. Also *wild-turkey pea*.—2. The hoary pea, *Tephrosia Virginiana*. See *Tephrosia*. [Southern U. S.]

**turkey-pen** (tėr′ki-pen), *n.* A pen contrived for trapping turkeys in parts of the United States where they were abundant. It was simply constructed of rails forming four sides and a top, with a low entrance at one place to admit the birds, which were lured by sprinkling corn to some distance from the opening, as well as inside the inclosure. There was no special contrivance to prevent exit, as the efficiency of the trap depended on the fact that the turkeys, on finding themselves shut in, would carry their heads too high to notice the place through which they had crept to pick up the corn.

**turkey-poult** (tėr′ki-pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the turkey.

**Turkey red.** 1. See *red*[1].—2. The cotton cloth dyed of this color, formerly brought from the East, but now made in western Europe and in America.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood*.—**Turkey red oil.** See *red*[1].

**Turkey-slate** (tėr′ki-slāt), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

**Turkey-stone** (tėr′ki-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *turky-stone;* < *Turkey* (see *turkey*) + *stone*.] 1†. A turquoise.

She shows me her ring of a *Turky-stone*, set with little sparks of dyamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 18, 1667–68.

2. A very fine-grained silicious rock, commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly called *Turkey oil-stone*, as it comes from the interior of Asia Minor. All the so-called hones and oil-stones are almost entirely made up of very fine particles of silica, and the quality of the article varies with the fineness and sharpness of the grain and the compactness of the stone. Some varieties of hone and oil-stone are highly valued for putting a fine edge on delicate cutting-instruments, and bring very high prices.

**turkey-vulture** (tėr′ki-vul″tūr), *n.* The turkey-buzzard: more fully called *red-headed turkey-vulture*.

**Turkey wheat.** See *wheat*.

**Turkic** (tėr′kik), *a.* Same as *Turkish*. *Anthropol. Jour.*, XIX. 30. [Rare.]

**turkiest**, *n.* See *turquoise*.

**turkis**[1]†, *v. t.* [Also *torkess;* < OF. *torquiss, torquer*, turn: see *turken*.] To turn; alter.

He taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poesie as well as the rest.
*Bp. Bancroft*, Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline (1593), [p. 6. (*Davies*.)

**turkis**[2] (tėr′kis), *n.* Same as *turquoise*. *Tennyson*.

**Turkish** (tėr′kish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Turksch* = G. *Türkisch* = Sw. *Turkisk* = Dan. *Tyrkisk;* as *Turk*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Turkeis*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks; characteristic of, made in, or derived from Turkey: as, *Turkish* misrule; *Turkish* rugs.—**Turkish bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Turkish carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Turkish crown**, in *her.* Same as *turban*.—**Turkish manna.** Same as *trehala*.—**Turkish music**, music produced entirely with Oriental instruments of percussion, like drums, cymbals, bells, etc.—**Turkish pound.** See *lira*[1], 2.—**Turkish saddle, tobacco**, etc. See the nouns.—**Turkish sponge**, the Turkey cup-sponge, *Spongia adriatica*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.—**Turkish towel, Turkish toweling**, a rough towel or toweling-material with a long nap which is usually composed of uncut loops. Besides its use for the bath, etc., it is often made a background for embroidery.—**Turkish wheat.** See *wheat*.

**II.** *n.* The language of the Turks, a member of the Ural-Altaic family of languages, having several dialects, of which the literary language of the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is commonly written with the Arabic alphabet.

**Turkishly** (tėr′kish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Turks. *Quarterly Rev.*

**Turkishness**† (tėr′kish-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being Turkish; hence, heathenism; paganism; barbarism. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

**turkle** (tėr′kl), *n.* [Also *tarkle.*] A turtle or tortoise. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**Turkman** (tėrk′man), *n.* [< *Turk*[1] + *man*. Cf. *Turkoman*.] Same as *Turkoman*. *Byron*, The Island, ii. 19.

**Turko**, *n.* See *Turco*[1].

**turkois**, *n.* See *turquoise*.

**Turkoman** (tėr'kō-man), *n.* [Also *Turcoman;* = F. *Turcoman, Turkoman* = G. *Turkomane* (Russ. *Turkmenetsŭ*, etc.); ult. < Pers. Turk. *Turk*, Turk.] A member of a branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the Tekkes of Merv and Akhal, the Sariks, etc. Also *Turkman.*—**Turkoman carpet**, a carpet made by the nomads on the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design, but of soft and long nap and rich colors.

**Turk's-cap** (tėrks'kap), *n.* 1. The martagon-lily, *Lilium Martagon;* also, the American swamp-lily, *L. superbum.* Also called *Turk's-cap lily.* See *martagon* and *lily.*—2. A species of melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis.* Also *Turk's-cap cactus, Turk's-head.*—3. A variety of winter squash.

**Turk's-head** (tėrks'hed), *n.* 1. Same as *Turk's-cap*, 2.—2. *Naut.*, a form of knot made by weaving turns of small cord round a larger rope. A similar knot is largely used in ornamenting whip-handles.—3. A long broom with spherical head, for sweeping ceilings, etc.

Turk's-head, 2.

He saw a great *Turk's-head* besom poked up at him.
*Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20.

4. A pan for baking cake, having a tin core in the center, thus bringing heat into the middle of the cake.

**Turk's-turban** (tėrks'tėr'ban), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus;* crowfoot.

**turky**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *turkey.*

**turky**[2]†, *n.* [Abbr. of *Turky-stone, Turkey-stone.*] Same as *Turkey-stone*, 1. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 173.

**Turky-stone**†, *n.* See *Turkey-stone.*

**Turky-wheat**†, *n.* See *Turkey-wheat.*

**Turlington's balsam.** See *benzoin.*

**turlough** (tėr'loch), *n.* [< Ir. *turloch*, a dry lake, < *tur*, bare, dry, + *loch*, lake: see *lough.*] In Ireland, a temporary pond or lake in certain limestone districts.

Some [sluggas] are abrupt deep holes, others open into shallow hollows; and when the water during floods rises in the latter, it overflows the adjoining lands, forming the *turloughs*, which are usually lakes in winter and callows in summer. *Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

**Turlupin** (tėr'lŭ-pin), *n.* [OF., appar. a particular use, in contempt, of *turlupin*, "a grub, mushrome, start-up, new-nothing man of no value" (Cotgrave, ed. 1611); origin unknown.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given to the members of a French sect of about the fourteenth century, which held views very similar to those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

The *Turlupins* were first known by the names Beghards, or Beghins, and brothers and sisters of the free spirit. The common people alone called them *Turlupins*, a name which seems obviously to be connected with the wolvish howlings which these people, in all probability, would make in their religious ravings. Their subsequent name of the fraternity of poor men might have been the cause why the wandering rogues, called Bedlam beggars, assumed or obtained the title of *Turlupins* or Turlygoods, especially if their mode of asking alms was accompanied by the gesticulations of madmen.
*Douce*, Ill. of Shakspeare.

**turm** (tėrm), *n.* [< L. *turma*, a troop; cf. *turba*, a troop, crowd: see *turba, turbid.*] A troop; a turma.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 66.

**turma** (tėr'mą), *n.*; pl. *turmæ* (-mē). [L.: see *turm.*] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty and afterward of thirty-two men.

**turmalin, turmaline** (tėr'ma-lin), *n.* Same as *tourmalin.*

**turmeric** (tėr'mę-rik), *n.* [Formerly also *turmerick* (NL. *turmerica*, Minsheu); cf. F. *terre-mérite* (NL. *terra merita*), turmeric (as if < L. *terra*, earth, + *merita*, deserved, deserving, taken in the forced sense of 'excellent'); both prob. corruptions of an Oriental name, perhaps of Ar. *kurkum*, saffron: see *curcuma.*] 1. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, a plant of the ginger family, native and long cultivated in the East Indies. It has a central ovoid body and lateral elongated tubers, called respectively *round* and *long turmeric*, formerly supposed to come from different species. Turmeric is of a deep brownish or greenish yellow, inwardly orange, of a resinous consistence and peculiar aromatic odor. It is prepared for use by grinding. In India it is most largely employed as a condiment, particularly as an ingredient in curry-powders. It has the property of an aromatic stimulant, and is there given internally for various troubles, and applied externally for skin-diseases. In western countries its chief use (now declining) has been that of a dyestuff, in which capacity it affords beautiful but fugitive shades of yellow; at present a leading use is in the preparation of a test-paper called *turmeric-paper* or *curcuma-paper.* The coloring matter is called *curcumin;* and the oil to which its aromatic taste and smell are due, *turmeric-oil* or *turmerol.* Sometimes called *Indian saffron.* The Hindu name is *huldee.*

2. The plant producing turmeric.—3. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*—**African turmeric**, the rootstock of a species of *Canna*, having properties like those of turmeric, cultivated in Sierra Leone, and much used by the natives for dyeing yellow.

**turmeric-oil** (tėr'mę-rik-oil), *n.* The oil of turmeric.

**turmeric-paper** (tėr'mę-rik-pā'pėr), *n.* See *paper.*

**turmeric-plant** (tėr'mę-rik-plant), *n.* Same as *turmeric*, 2.

**turmeric-root** (tėr'mę-rik-rōt), *n.* 1. The common turmeric.—2. The yellowroot, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

**turmeric-tree** (tėr'mę-rik-trē), *n.* A rutaceous tree, *Acronychia Baueri*, of southeastern Australia. It is a moderate-sized tree with a hard, close-grained, and strong yellow wood, and a bright-yellow inner bark used for dyeing.

**turmerol** (tėr'mę-rol), *n.* [< *turmer(ic)* + *-ol.*] Turmeric-oil.

**turmoil** (tėr'moil), *v.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* prob. from an OF. verb connected with OF. *tremouille*, also *trameul*, also *tremoie, tremuye, tremie*, the hopper of a mill, < *tremuer*, agitate, < L. *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble.*] **I.** *trans.* To disturb; agitate; trouble; disquiet.

A ship vnto a certaine haven bent,
*Turmoilde* in Neptunes watry element.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

In his time Island was *turmoiled* with many fierce mutinies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 571.

Quentin resorted to a solitary walk, . . . and there endeavoured to compose his *turmoiled* and scattered thoughts. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, v.

**II.**† *intrans.* To labor amid trouble, worriment, or vexation; be disquieted or in trouble; worry.

I was once in examination before five or six bishops, where I had much *turmoiling*. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Some notable Sophister lies sweating and *turmoyling* under the inevitable and mercilesse dilemma's of Socrates. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**turmoil** (tėr'moil), *n.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* < *turmoil, v.*] Distracting stir, bustle, commotion, confusion, or din; tumult; disturbance; agitation; trouble; disquiet.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in Elysium.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 87.

=Syn. Confusion, bustle, uproar.

**turmoilous**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *termoylous;* < *turmoil* + *-ous.*] Troublous.

Saynct Augustyne . . . was surelye an excellente man, of dyuyne witte, and knowledge, and so trauayled in settynge foorth Christes true Relygion in those *termoylous* dayes . . . that he is worthelye called a Doctour and Pyller of Christes Churche.
*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 10.

**turn** (tėrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn, torn;* < ME. *turnen, tyrnen, tirnen* (< AS.), also *tournen, tornen* (< OF.); AS. *tyrnan, turnian*, turn (cf. G. *turnen*, tilt, just, practise gymnastics, also MHG. G. *turnieren*, tilt, just, tourney. = Icel. *turna*, turn, *turnera*, tilt, tourney. < OF.), = OF. *torner, tourner*, F. *tourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tornar* = It. *tornare*, < L. *tornare*, turn in a lathe, round off, ML. turn (in various uses) (cf. Gr. τορνεύειν, work with a turners' chisel, turn in a lathe, round off, turn, τορνοῦσθαι, make round), < *tornus*, < Gr. τόρνος, a tool used by carpenters to draw circles with, a kind of compasses, also a turners' chisel; akin to τορός, piercing, < τείρειν, pierce, L. *terere*, rub away: see *terebrate, trite, try.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form or fashion (a piece of wood or metal), with a chisel, while the object is rotated in a lathe; shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substance, especially into round or rounded figures, by means of a lathe: as, to *turn* the legs of a chair or a table; to *turn* ivory figures.

A *turnid* beddstedd corded xs.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

I could *turn* you a rare handle for that crutch-stick.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2. To round; execute in rounded outlines; bring to perfection of shape, form, or style; hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way: as, to *turn* a sentence.

The edge . . . is decked with many pretty litle *turned* pillers, either of marble or free stone, to leane over.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

Bring all to the forge and file again; *torn* it anew.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

To play with this smooth, round,
And well-*torned* chin, as with the billiard ball.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

But now, my muse, a softer strain rehearse,
*Turn* every line with art, and smooth thy verse.
*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets.

Then her shape
From forehead down to foot perfect—again
From foot to forehead exquisitely *turn'd*.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To adapt; make suitable, fit, or proper.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for the occupations of trade and commerce.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

A man who is not *turned* for mirthful meetings of men, or assemblies of the fair sex. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

My self not trying, or not *turn'd* to please,
May lay the Line, and measure out the Ways.
*Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

4. To cause to revolve about an axis, or to move round on or as on a center; cause to rotate: as, to *turn* a crank.

She would have made Hercules have *turned* spit.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 261.

5. To execute by whirling or revolving.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, kick football, *turn* somersets. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

6. To revolve in the mind; regard from different points of view; consider and reconsider; ponder.

*Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

7. To go, pass, or move round; go or get round or to the other side of: as, to *turn* the stake-boat in a race.

My tutor appears so able that . . . it must be my own fault if I am not a complete rogue before I *turn* the corner.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

8. To change the course or direction of; cause to move, tend, or be aimed or pointed in an opposite or different direction, or toward a different object, purpose, or the like; divert from one way, course, or channel into another.

He'll *turn* your current in a ditch. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 96.

He had very much *turned* his studies . . . into the lives of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, "the Seven Champions," and other historians of that age.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

The king now *turned* his thoughts upon a nobler object.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 72.

The king, who would never have made such a devise in his better days, was more easily *turned* from his purpose now than he would once have been.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Hence—(*a*) To head off: as, to *turn* a runaway horse. (*b*) To reverse; repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx. 3.

It is not in thy power to *turn* this destiny.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 3.

(*c*) To direct; aim: as, to *turn* the hose on a burning building.

A man, though he *turns* his eyes toward an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

As he gazed with wonder, the youth *turned* upon him a piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern.
*Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

(*d*) To put or apply; use or employ; utilize: as, to *turn* everything to advantage or account.

Great Apollo
*Turn* all to the best! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1. 15.

I am a man out of all business, and would willingly *turn* my head to any thing for an honest livelihood.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

Some, who *turn* their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

(*e*) To blunt (literally by turning over): as, to *turn* the edge of a knife. See the phrase below. (*f*) To send; drive; force: with *off, out, upon*, etc.: as, to *turn* cattle *out* to feed; to *turn* a servant *out* of the house.

And 3if thei talke of tales vn-trewe,
Thou *torn* hem *out* of that entent.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Let me be corrected,
To break my stubbornness, if it be so,
Rather than *turn* me *off;* and I shall mend.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 1.

A vessel sent by some merchants to carry provisions to La Tour was fallen into the hands of D'Aulnay, who had made prize of her, and *turned* the men *upon* an island.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 267.

9. To change the position of; shift or change to or as to the top, bottom, front, or back; reverse or invert; turn upside down or inside out: as, to *turn* an hour-glass; to *turn* flapjacks on a griddle; to *turn* one's coat.

If I were angry, I might *turn* the Buckle of my Girdle behinde me.
*S. Alexander*, quoted in Winwood's Memorials, i. 453.

This house is *turned* upside down since Robin Ostler died. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 11.

I tsike and prate, and lay 't not on their jackes,
And the proud Jacks care not a fig for me;
But bones a me, Ile *turne* another leafe.
*Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 257).

When she [the hen] has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 120.

**10.** To throw; overthrow; overturn.

All Troy for to take and *tirne* at hor wille.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4508.

The Troiens with tene thai *tirnyt* to ground,
Kyld of hor knightes & comyns full mony.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10282.

**11†.** To set.

The Troiens thaire tore shippis hade *turnyt* on flyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7112.

**12†.** To return; send back.

Tell her I sent it to make merry with,
She'll *turn* us thanks at least!
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

**13.** To transfer; put into other hands; turn over.

Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens. Lam. v. 2.

**14.** To fold so that the other side may appear: as, to *turn* down one's collar.—**15.** To remake with the inside turned out; make over again by reversing the material: as, to *turn* a garment.

A pair of old breeches thrice *turned*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 44.

Mrs. Cratchit, . . . dressed out but poorly in a twice-*turned* gown. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Her satin gown had been *turned* and made over till every possible capability of it was exhausted.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 51.

**16.** To change to another opinion or party; change with respect to convictions, sentiments, feelings, or conduct; convert or pervert.

One suffering for the truth *turneth* more than a thousand sermons. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Will nothing *turn* your unrelenting hearts?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.

So, *turn*, good Lord, O *turn* the hearts of Princes,
Whose Rage their realms with Saints deer bloud berinses.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Bethulians Rescue, vi.

Wisest woman
That ever tipped her tongue with point of reasons,
To *turn* her hearers! *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

**17.** To change or alter the nature, character, or appearance of in any way; change into something else; transform; transmute; metamorphose.

Watir to wyne he *turned* ryne,
He garte corne growe with-outen plogh,
Wher are was none. *York Plays*, p. 205.

There an Aungel helde Jacob stille, and *turned* his Name, and cleped him Israel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

There was sometime in Œæa a woman called Circe, which by enchantment . . . used with a drink to *turn* as many men as received it into divers likeness and figures of sundry beasts. *Sir T. More*, Life of Picus (Utopia, Int., p. lxxxi.).

You may as well go about to *turn* the sun to ice with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 212.

They 'll *turn* me in your arms, Janet,
An adder and an ask.
*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Nay, must my mirth be so suddenly *turned* into bitter howlings, and my ease into a bed of flames?
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

**18.** To change from one language or form of expression to another; paraphrase; translate; construe.

Most of these things we had from his own mouth, and heard him *turn* the oriental languages into Latin very readily. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 233.

At the age of eleven [Emerson] was *turning* Virgil into very readable English heroics. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

**19.** To change from a fresh, sweet, or otherwise natural condition; cause to ferment, become sour, or the like: as, warm weather *turns* milk.

You've almost *turned* my good affection to you;
Soured my sweet thoughts, all my pure purposes.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

**20.** To put or bring into a certain state or condition: as, the wine has *turned* him sick.

A slave that still . . . *turns* me to shame.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 67.

Should I tell you gravely that without the help of coins we should never have known which was the first of the emperors that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups, I might *turn* my science into ridicule.
*Addison*, Dialogues on Medals, i.

**21†.** To get around; trick; beguile; cheat.

Til he had *torned* him he coude not blinne.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 160.

**22.** To render unbalanced or unsound; distract: as, to *turn* one's head. See the phrase below.—**Not to turn a hair.** See *hair*[1].—**To be turned,** or **to be turned of,** to be or to have advanced beyond: said with regard to age.

Irus, though he *is* now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world in his real character since five-and-twenty.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

When they [miners] *are turned of* thirty they begin to look thin, and are much subject to plurisies and palsies.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 227.

Of late, trouble of another kind has been added. Tina *is* a little *turned of* fifteen; she is going to be very beautiful. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 406.

**To turn a cat-in-pan.** See *cat*[1].—**To turn adrift.** See *adrift*.—**To turn against.** (*a*) To use to the disadvantage or injury of: as, his argument was *turned against* himself; they *turned* their arms *against* their friends. (*b*) To render unfriendly or opposed to: as, his old comrade was *turned against* him by false reports.—**To turn an enemy's flank line,** or **position,** to manœuver so as to pass round his forces and attack him from the rear or on the flank; hence, **to turn one's flank,** in a figurative sense, to circumvent or outwit one.

Tom felt at once that his *flank* was *turned*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

A number of attempts were made by the enemy to *turn* our right *flank*, where Sherman was posted, but every effort was repulsed with heavy loss.
*U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 339.

**To turn a penny.** See *penny*.—**To turn aside,** to turn to one side; ward off; avert; as, to *turn aside* a blow or a thrust.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To turn in an opposite or different direction; avert.

She *turns away* the face. *Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 1711.

(*b*) To turn aside; avert.

We pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us.
*Whole Duty of Man.*

(*c*) To dismiss from service; discharge; discard.

I must *turn away* some of my followers.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 4.

The Master of the House may *turn away* all his Servants, and take whom he please. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

**To turn back.** (*a*) To cause to return or retrace one's footsteps: as, I was *turned back* by stress of weather. (*b*†) To send back; return.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant
When we have soil'd them. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 69.

**To turn down.** (*a*) To fold or double down.

Is not the leaf *turn'd down?* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 273.

(*b*) To lower by turning a stop-cock or the like: as, to *turn down* the gas. (*c*) To snub; suppress. [Slang, U. S.] —**To turn fiukes.** See *fluke*[1].—**To turn forth,** to drive or cast out; expel.

*Turn* melancholy *forth* to funerals.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 14.

**To turn head†,** to turn round; face about.

*Turn head*, and stop pursuit. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 4. 69.

**To turn in.** (*a*) To fold or double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch *in*.
*Hudibras.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) To turn inward: said especially of the toes.

I gives 'em the hornpipe and the bandy jig, that's dancing with my toes *turned in*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 200.

(*c*) To hand over or deliver: as, to *turn in* the unexpended balance.—**To turn in a deadeye** or **block,** to fasten the shroud or strap round the deadeye or block.—**To turn off.** (*a*) To dismiss or put away summarily; discard; discharge.

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

Servants sent on messages are apt to stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. . . When you return, the master storms, the lady scolds; stripping, cudgelling, and *turning off* is the word.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(*b*†) To give over; consign.

The murmurer is *turned off* to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
*Government of the Tongue.*

(*c*) To turn aside; divert.

The institution of sports and shows was intended, by all governments, to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 34.

(*d*) To perform; accomplish; complete.

Whatever he may say of its quality, the German official or man of business is always appalled at the quantity of work his compeer here can *turn off* in a given time.
*G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 306.

(*e*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, etc., so as to prevent its operation or effect; stop or withdraw the effective supply of: as, to *turn off* the gas, the water, or the steam. (*f*) To hang, as a criminal; hence, with humorous allusion to the "noose," to put through the marriage ceremony; marry. [Slang.]

Some minutes after he was *turned off*, a Reprieve came for him, and being immediately cut down, he soon revived, to the admiration of all Spectators.
*The Flying Post*, Dec. 11, 1705, quoted in Ashton's Social [Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 215.

I saw them *turned off* at igsackly a quarter past 12.
*Thackeray*, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace at Paris, ix.

(*g*) To give a different turn or direction to, or a different meaning or effect to; turn aside: as, to *turn off* a joke.—**To turn on,** to open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to bring into actual operation or use; bring into play the effective supply of: as, to *turn on* the gas, steam, or water.—**To turn one's coat,** to change sides; go over to another party, sect, or the like; become a pervert. Compare *turncoat*.

They blackguarded him like good 'uns — said he only wanted to get into the House to finger the salary and then *turn his coat*. *Grenville-Murray*, Member for Paris, xx.

Mr. Bright should be the last man to charge a political opponent with *turning his coat*.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 526.

**To turn one's hand,** to apply or adapt one's self.

A good Servant shou'd *turn his Hand* to every thing in a Family. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

To all things could he *turn his hand*.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**To turn one's head** or **brain.** (*a*) To make one giddy or dizzy, as by looking down from a great height. (*b*) To infect one with extravagant notions, as of pride or conceit: as, the attentions shown him quite *turned his head*.

For the benefit of such *whose heads* are a little *turned*, . . . I shall assign one of the sides of the college which I am erecting for the cure of this dangerous distemper [pride]. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

The spirit of public fanaticism *turned their heads*.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The rush of invitations, and the struggle for his society, . . . would have been quite enough to *turn any head* less strong than his. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

**To turn out.** (*a*) To put out; drive out; expel: as, the unruly persons were *turned out*.

The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be *turned out* every time his lordship has drunk a bottle too much. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c*) To produce as the result of labor, or training, or any process of manufacture; furnish in a complete state; send out finished: as, this factory *turns out* 1,000 pieces of cloth in a week.

One thing is very certain — that the [public] schools *turned out* splendid scholars, and their powers of writing Latin and Greek verse were wonderful.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 155.

(*d*) To turn inside out; reverse; hence, to bring to view; show; produce: as, to *turn out* one's pockets; *turn out* your cards.—**To turn over.** (*a*) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; overturn: as, to *turn over* a box; the seats were *turned over* in the struggle. (*b*) To hand over; deliver; transfer; refer: as, the business was *turned over* to his creditors.

If he [the footman] be not for your Turn, *turn* him *over* to me again when I come back. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand;
You *turn* me *over* to another hand.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

(*c*) To do business, or sell goods, to the amount of: as, he *turns over* about $1000 a week. (*d*) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

(*e*†) To turn off; hang. [Slang.]

Criminals, condemned to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then *turned over*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 698.

**To turn over a new leaf.** See *leaf*.—**To turn tail.** See *tail*[1].—**To turn the back,** to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; go off; run away.

Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my *back*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

*Sam.* Quarrel, I will back thee.
*Gre.* How! *turn thy back* and run?
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 41.

**To turn the back on** or **upon one.** See *back*[1].—**To turn the buckle of the belt behind.** See *buckle*[2].—**To turn the cat in the pan.** (*a*†) To reverse the order of things so as to make them appear the opposite of what they really are. *N. E. D.*, under *cat*.

There is a cunning which we in England call "the *turning of the cat in the pan*": which is when that which a man says to another he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*b*) See *to turn a cat-in-pan*, under *cat*[1].—**To turn the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To turn the die** or **the dice,** to change the luck.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns the dice*.
*Dryden.*

**To turn the edge of,** to deprive of sharpness or keenness; blunt.

This news, I think, hath *turn'd* your weapon's *edge*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 179.

**To turn the paunch,** to vomit; disgorge, as fish. [New Eng.]—**To turn the scale,** to make one side of the balance fall; hence, figuratively, to give superiority or success; decide; determine.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn the scale*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 32.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul 's too light to *turn the scale*. *Dryden.*

**To turn the stomach of,** to cause nausea or disgust in; make qualmish or disgusted.

They [Tonquinese] have many sorts of dishes, that wou'd *turn the Stomach of* a stranger, which yet they themselves like very well. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite *turns my stomach*.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 182.

**To turn the tables.** See *table*.—**To turn tippet†.** See *tippet*.—**To turn to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To turn turtle.** See *turtle*[2].—**To turn up.** (*a*) To bring to the surface; bring from below to the top; turn over: as, to *turn up* the sod or the soil.

Yellow "bobs" *turned up* before the plough
Are chiefest baits; with cork and lead enough.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 170).

He strewed the City . . . with salt, having first *turned up* the ground with a plough. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 131.

(*b*) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; place with the face upward: as, to *turn up* a card.

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever *turned up* ace. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2.

(*c*) To give an upward turn or direction to; bring the end, tip, or point of uppermost; tilt up: as, to *turn up* one's nose (an expression of contempt).

Her denotion at the Church is much in the *turning up* of her eye, and turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

(*d*) To refer to in a book: as, to *turn up* a passage or text.—**To turn upon** (or **on**), to direct or cause to operate upon or against; hence, to cast back upon; retort: as, he *turned* his sword *upon* himself; to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself.—**To turn up one's toes**, to die. [Slang.]—**Turned commas**, reversed commas (‘‘), used in marking the beginning of a quotation, and under a word or words to indicate repetition.—**Turning-off machine**, in *stocking-manuf.*, a machine for closing the seam in stockings which have been knit flat. *E. H. Knight.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a revolving or rolling motion; move round, as on an axis, pivot, or hinge; revolve.

He that is giddy thinks the world *turns* round. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

If it [a cannon-ball] should strike any part of the body when the velocity . . . is greatly diminished, it does not carry it away, . . . but, in consequence of its circular or rolling motion, it *turns* round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 134.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to move as on a point of support; hinge; depend: with *on* or *upon*: as, the question *turns upon* this point.

The Chorus ought to *turn upon* the Argument of the Drama, and support the Design of the Acts. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 149.

Great events often *turn upon* very small circumstances. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

A playfulness that *turned on* her supposed oddity was not at all to Maggie's taste. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

**3.** To move so as to face in a different direction or in some specified direction; direct one's face, course, efforts, attentions, thoughts, etc. (in some particular direction): as, to *turn* toward Mecca in prayer; to *turn* down a shady lane; I know not which way to *turn*.

At thys present time of it speke no more,
Vnto my purpos *torn* shall I therfore. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

Abjure this magic, *turn* to God again. *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

I know not where to *turn*. O, welcome home! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 197.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had wanted three miles of this house; . . . now we are at it, we'll *turn* into it, and refresh ourselves with a cup of drink. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 56.

Just within the Gate, we *turned* up a Street on the left hand, and were conducted by the Consul to his own house. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Great souls by instinct to each other *turn*,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn. *Addison*, The Campaign.

There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot *turn*, and by which they are not turn'd. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 6.

**4.** To change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; shift or roll from one side to the other.

I *turn'd* and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

**5.** To change direction; take an opposite or different course or way.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
*Turn*, and re-*turn*, indenting with the way. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

**6.** Specifically, to put about; tack.

He spy'd a Dutch Sloop *turning* to get into the Road, and saw her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 52.

**7.** To change one's attitude or policy; hence, to rebel; offer resistance; show fight: often with *upon*: as, to *turn upon* one's accuser. See *to turn on* (*a*), below.

Should I *turn upon* the true prince? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 297.

Even the instinctive worm on which we tread
*Turns*, though it would not. *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

**8.** To retrace one's steps; go or come back; return.

Either thou wilt die, by God's just ordinance,
Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror,
Or I with grief and extreme age shall perish,
And never look upon thy face again. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 184.

**9.** To retreat; run away; also, to desert; go over to the enemy. [Rare.]

Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,
An' *turnit* wi' Murray in a crack. *Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

**10.** To change or become altered in nature, character, quality, appearance, or the like; be converted, transformed, or transmuted; hence, in general, to become; grow: as, to *turn* gray; to *turn* pale.

He that kepeth it cleanly a yere, aftre that yere, hyt *turneth* yn to Flesche and Bloode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

Thy mirth shall *turn* to moan. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 44.

All the happiness
Bestow'd upon me *turns* into disgrace. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Why how now eyes? what now? what 'a heere to do?
I'me gone, or I shall straite *turne* baby to. *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, [ed. 1874, II. 150).

That every one who *turned* Christian was sure by that means to forfeit the favour of his prince, and to be looked upon as an apostate from the religion of his country. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

Their design was to *turn* pirates, and plunder the Spaniards. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

You're a nice article, to *turn* sulky on first coming home! *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

One of them asked her when her hair had begun to *turn*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 135.

In particular — (*a*) To shift.

Now all this Scene shall to Arcadia *turn*,
The Seat of happy Nymphs and Swains. *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 3.

(*b*) To change from a fresh or sweet condition; become sour or spoiled, as milk or cider.

Cow-milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than ass-milk, which . . . *turneth* not so easily, but is a little harsh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 51.

(*c*) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; reel; hence, to become distracted, demented, or mad.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 23.

(*d*) To become nauseated, qualmish, sick, or disgusted, as the stomach. (*e*) To become inclined in another direction. (*f*) To change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

The tide *turned*, and rushed as fiercely in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

**11.** To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; vacillate.

She bade love last, and yet she fell a-*turning*. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 100.

**12.** To tend; result: with *to*.

I asked if he was unwilling to be made knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might *turn to* his profit. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

Of late the West India coffee, which is not so good, has sold so cheap that it does not *turn to* account to send it to England. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 134.

**13.** To take form on the lathe; undergo the process of turning on a lathe: as, ivory *turns* well.—**To turn about**, to turn the face in another direction; wheel or face about: as, he *turned about* and faced me.

O think na ye my heart was wae,
When I *turn'd about*, away to gae?
*The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

**To turn again.** (*a*) To return.

Oure Lady cam to hem, and bad hem *tournen agen*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 61.

Therefore, O ye children of Israell, *turne agayne*, like as ye haue exceaded in your goinge backe. *Bible of* 1551, Isa. xxxi. 6.

His big manly voice,
*Turning again* toward childish treble. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

(*b*) To make a stand and face the enemy; turn on an enemy.

Can honour pull the wings of fearful cowards,
And make 'em *turn again* like tigers? *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 3.

**To turn against**, to rebel against; become unfriendly or hostile to: as, my friends have all *turned against* me.—**To turn aside.** (*a*) To leave a straight course; go off in a different direction.

I have therefore *turned aside* from that beaten path, and chosen though a less easy yet a more profitable way. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

(*b*) To withdraw from the presence or the notice of others; avert the face: as, to *turn aside* to hide one's blushes.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To leave a straight or usual course; deviate; depart.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, . . . shall he live? Ezek. xviii. 24.

(*b*) To turn the face in another direction; avert one's looks.

She paused, she *turned away*, she hung her head. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**To turn back**, to go or come back; return.

*Turn back* to me,
And play the mother's part. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliii.

**To turn in.** (*a*) To bend or point inward: as, his toes *turn in*. (*b*) To enter.

*Turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house. Gen. xix. 2.

Take ye that, my hireman chiel,
And *turn in* here and dine. *The Hireman Chiel* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 235).

There is nothing so interesting as one of these Oriental cafés, and so I *turned in* from the street, drew a square straw-covered stool up to a low table, and held up one finger. *The Century*, XLII. 77.

(*c*) To go to bed. [Colloq.]

I mean to toss a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I *turn in*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 15.

No man can be a sailor, or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them — *turned in* and out with them, and eaten from the common kid. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 57.

(*d*) To turn about.—**To turn off**, to deviate from a course; be diverted: as, the road *turns off* to the right.—**To turn on or upon.** (*a*) To show anger, resentment, or hostility toward; confront in a hostile or angry manner.

*Turn on* the bloody hounds with heads of steel. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 51.

Pompey *turned upon* him again, and in effect bade him be quiet. *Bacon*, Friendship.

(*b*) See def. 2.—**To turn out.** (*a*) To bend or point outward: as, her toes *turn out*. (*b*) To come abroad; assemble out of doors; muster: as, the volunteers *turned out* in force; the people *turned out* to see the show.

Then from every house and hamlet the men *turned out*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 125.

(*c*) Specifically, of workmen, to abandon work in order to go on strike.

"What do you say to a strike, by way of something pleasant to talk about?" "Have the hands actually *turned out*?" asked Mrs. Thornton. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xviii.

(*d*) To get out of bed; rise. [Colloq.] (*e*) To prove in the result or issue; appear or show in the end; terminate; result: as, the affair *turned out* better than was expected.

That you have a wealthy uncle I have heard; but how your expectations will *turn out* is more, I believe, than you can tell. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never *turned out* happy. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 353.

**To turn over**, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom: as, to *turn over* in bed.—**To turn round.** (*a*) To turn so as to face the other way; reverse one's position. (*b*) To reverse one's opinions or relations; go over to another side or party: as, he *turned round* and voted with the Whigs.—**To turn rusty.** See *rusty*[3].—**To turn to.** (*a*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To be directed toward: as, the needle *turns to* the pole. (2) To tend to; result or terminate in. Compare def. 12. (3) To apply one's self to; betake one's self to; direct one's efforts or attention to; resort to.

What is that which I should *turn to*, lighting upon days like these?
Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) [*To*, adv.] To begin operations; set to work.

I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must *turn to* at the first light. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

**To turn Turk.** See *Turk*.—**To turn under**, to be bent, doubled, or folded downward or under.—**To turn up.** (*a*) To point upward: as, her nose *turns up* slightly. (*b*) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; appear; happen; occur: as, to be waiting for something to *turn up*.

Those accidental visitations of fortune are like prizes in the lottery, which must not be put into the year's income till they *turn up*. *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen, Jan. 24, 1813.

"And then," said Mr. Micawber, . . . "I shall, please Heaven, begin to be beforehand with the world, . . . if — in short, if anything *turns up*." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xi.

If after three thousand years a black swan *turns up*, must we not suppose it possible that in three thousand years more we may see a candle burn in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 54.

(*c*) To turn belly upward: said of a dying whale.

**turn** (tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn*, *tourne*, *torn*; < ME. *turn*, *tourn*, *torn*, < OF. *tourn*, *tour*, a turn, trick, round, etc., F. *tour*, a round, travel, tour, etc.; from the verb. Cf. *tour*[2].] **1.** Movement about a center; circular motion; rotation; revolution: as, the *turn* of a wheel; a *turn* of the wrist.

His Passion is Metsmorphos'd in the *Turn* of a hand. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 227.

A gallant daunce, that lively doth bewray
A spirit and a vertue masculine, . . .
With lofty *turnes* and capriola in the ayre. *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

**2.** A turning into another or a different way; a change of movement or direction; a deviation; also, the point at which such a change of course is made.

True Repentance is the *turn* of the whole Soul from the Love as well as the Practice of Sin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

When one sees the beggars and the commonplace and shabby condition of Spanish Granada, . . . he may perhaps give a new *turn* to his reflections by visiting Tetuan. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 181.

Specifically — (*a*) Change to an opposite direction, or the point at which such change is effected: as, the *turn* of the tide. (*b*) Deviation from a straight-line course or direction; bend; curve; flexure; angle: as, a *turn* in the road cut off the view.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

(*c*) A variation in the course of events; a change in the order, position, tendency, or aspect of things; hence, change in general; chance; happening; befalling.

O 'Tis a Heav'nly and a happy *turn*,
Of godly Parents to be timely born.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

'Tis a happy *Turn* for us, when Kings are made Friends again. This was the end of this Embassy, and I hope it will last our days. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 3.

Blame not the *turns* of fate, and chance of war.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

(*d*) Turning-point; crisis; the point at which a change must come: as, the *turn* of the year; the *turn* of a fever.

And yet the spring was breaking forth, as it always does in Devonshire when the *turn* of the days is even.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

(*e*) A twist, bias, or cast.

It would, in fact, be almost impossible to give a tragic *turn* to any proceedings for contempt of Court.
*H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, x.

**3.** Form; shape; mold.

I have sometimes wondered to see the Roman poets, in their descriptions of a beautiful man, so often mentioning the *turn* of his neck and arms, that in our modern dresses lie out of sight, and are covered under part of the clothing.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

**4.** Tendency; bent; aptitude; disposition; humor: as, a person of a lively *turn*.

A man should always go with inclination to the *turn* of the company he is going into, or not pretend to be of the party. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

This Abd el cader no sooner was arrived at Masuah than, following the *turn* of his country for lying, he spread a report that a great man or prince whom he left at Jidda was coming speedily to Masuah.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 292.

I never had the least *turn* for dress — never any notion of fancy or elegance. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

Mrs. Bennet had no *turn* for economy.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 261.

But these things must have come to you with your mother's blood. I never knew a Pyncheon that had any *turn* for them. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**5.** Particular form or character; mode; style.

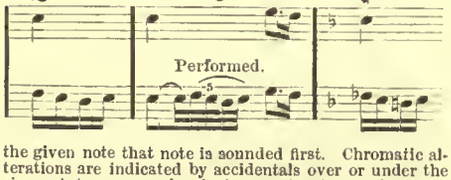
The Turk I mention'd . . . came after this hapen'd to see me, who I found was so disagreeable to the Aga that he order'd him to leave the house, giving it this *turn*, that he would not permit the people to come and teize me for presents. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 119.

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the polite and alluring manner which some teachers have attained will engage the attention.
*Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

The conventional atmosphere of a drawing-room, in which the gravest problems were apt to be forgotten in the flash of an epigram or the *turn* of a bon mot.
*The Century*, XLI. 804.

No man rallies with a better grace, and in more sprightly *turns*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ep. Ded.

**6.** In *music*, a melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it in the diatonic series. It is indicated by the sign ∼. When the sign is placed over the given note the upper auxiliary tone is sounded first; but when it is placed after




the given note that note is sounded first. Chromatic alterations are indicated by accidentals over or under the sign. A turn occurring in two parts at once is called *double*, and is indicated by the sign ≂. A turn in which the lower auxiliary tone is performed first is called *inverted* or a *back-turn*, and is indicated by the sign ≀.

**7.** One round or return of rope, cord, or the like, when laid in a coil or skein. — **8.** A short walk, ride, or drive which includes a going and a returning; a promenade.

You and I must walk a *turn* together.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 94.

He told me that his master came to town last night, and would be glad to take a *turn* with me in Grays-Inn walks.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

Moore left his desk, and permitted himself the recreation of one or two *turns* through the room.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxviii.

**9.** A spell, as of work; a job: as, he has not done a *turn* of work for several months.

Not able . . . to do a hand's *turn* for myself.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, v.

**10.** Opportunity or privilege enjoyed in alternation with another or with others; the time or occasion which comes in due rotation or order to each of a number of persons when anything has to be got or to be done; recurring chance or opportunity.

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor; and the pupil, he.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Even the few solitaries left on guard at Mr. Atkinson's . . . condescend a little, as they drowsily bide or recall their *turn* chasing the ebbing Neptune on the ribbed seasand. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xvi.

**11.** An act; deed; especially, an incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; act of kindness or of malice: as, a shrewd *turn*.

In requyting a good *tourne*, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

For your kindness I owe you a good *turn*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 62.

One good *turn* requires another.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Chilon was wont to say, That it is commendable in men to forget bad *turnes* done, but to bee mindefull of courtesies received. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 535.

**12.** A stratagem; a trick.

Of all the *tornes* that he cowthe he schewed him but oon.
*Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 244.

**13.** Convenience; requirement; emergency; present need: as, to serve one's *turn*.

*Pilia.* Jew, I must have more gold.
*Bar.* Why, want'st thou any of thy tale?
*Pilia.* No, but three hundred will not serve his *turn*.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

But for my daughter Katherine, this I know,
She is not for your *turn*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 63.

And if the garden would not serve their *turn*, then was the park the fittest place.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 33.

The Bible is shut against them [hinderers of reformation] as certaine that neither Plato nor Aristotle is for their *turnes*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**14.** A nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement. [Colloq.]

What a hard-hearted monster you must be, John, not to have said so at once, and saved me such a *turn!*
*Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

Mrs. Tulliver gave a little scream as she saw her, and felt such a *turn* that she dropped the large gravy-spoon into the dish, with the most serious results to the tablecloth. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

**15†.** An execution by hanging: from the former practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended. — **16†.** In *law*, same as *tourn*. — **17.** *pl.* In *med.*, monthly courses; menses. — **18.** In *furriery*, a bundle of five dozen skins. — **19.** A load; a pack; as much as can be carried at one time by a man or an animal.

Sometimes he would bring a *turn* of wood, sometimes a bag of meal or potatoes.
*J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 704.

**20.** In *printing*, a type turned upside down and showing black in proof, as a temporary substitute for a letter that is missing; also, a letter wrongly placed so that the face is turned.

He shows a curious printer's blunder at the end of one page, where the whole of the last reference-line is put in upside down. . . . A *turn* of this magnitude could hardly have occurred if the letters had been set in the forme type by type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

**By turns.** (*a*) One after another; alternately; in succession.

Every one of the flue went through the guard to fetch a childe each after other *by turns*.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 140.

*By turns* to that, *by turns* to this a prey,
She knows what reason yields, and dreads what madness may. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 51.

And love and prayer unite, or rule the hour *by turns*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 67.

(*b*) At intervals.

Feel *by turns* the bitter change.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 598.

**Dead turns.** A dynamo-electric machine through which the current is kept constant is found to have an electromotive force nearly proportional to the angular velocity of the armature less a constant. This constant, expressed in turns per second or per minute, has been called the *dead turns* of the machine. — **Direct turn,** in *music*, an ordinary turn, as distinguished from an inverted turn. — **Ill turn.** (*a*) An unkind, injurious, or spiteful act. (*b*) A change for the worse, especially in a case of illness. — **In turn,** in due order of succession. — **On the turn,** at the turning-point; hence, changing; altering; on the point of or in process of reversal: as, the tide is now *on the turn*; our fortunes are *on the turn*.

And now by-gynneth thi gyle a-gayn *on the turne*,
And my grace to growe ay wydder and wydder.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 402.

**Partial turn,** in *music*, a turn in which the last tone is prolonged, so that the first three tones amount to a triple appoggiatura. In a slow tempo a turn on a long note is usually thus rendered. — **Racking turns.** See *rack*[1]. — **Round turn.** See *round*[1]. — **Sheriff's turn.** See *sheriff*[1]. — **The turn of a hair.** See *hair*[1]. — **To a turn,** to a nicety; exactly; perfectly: as, the meat is done *to a turn*: from the practice of roasting meat on a revolving spit.

She watched the fish with as much tender care and minuteness of attention . . . as if her own heart were on the gridiron, and her immortal happiness were involved in its being done precisely *to a turn!*
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

**To serve a turn, the turn,** or **one's turn,** to be sufficient for the purpose, occasion, or emergency; answer the purpose.

A cloak as long as thine will *serve the turn*.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 131.

**To take a turn,** to take a short walk, ride, or drive. See def. 8. — **To take one's turn,** to occupy the place belonging to one, or to do what is assigned to one, in proper or allotted order. — **To take turns,** to take each the other's place alternately. — **Turn about.** See *about*. — **Turn and turn about.** Same as *turn about*.

Tacitus says that the land in his time was occupied by the whole community *turn and turn about*. *Brougham.*

Enoch would hold possession for a week:
"This is my house, and this my little wife."
"Mine too," said Philip, "*turn and turn about*."
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**Turn of life.** See *menopause*. — **Turn toll.** See *toll*[1].

**turnabout** (tėrn′a-bout′), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round; a carrousel.

The high swings and the *turnabouts;* the tests of the strength of limb and lung. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 560.

**2.** One who turns things about; an agitator; an innovator.

Our modern *turnabouts* cannot evince us but that we feel we are best affected when the great mysteries of Christ are celebrated upon anniversary festivals.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 36. (*Davies.*)

**3.** A disease in cattle characterized by giddiness and staggering.

The *Turn-about* and Murrain trouble Cattel.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**turn-again-gentlemen** (tėrn′a-gen-jen′tl-men), *n.* The martagon, or Turk's-cap lily. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Turnagra** (tėr′na-grä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837), prob. < *Tur*(*dus*) + (*Ta*)*nagra*.] A genus of thrush-like birds peculiar to New Zealand. *T. crassirostris*, originally described by Latham in 1783 as the

*Turnagra crassirostris.*

thick-billed thrush, was formerly common on the South Island of New Zealand, but is now nearly extinct. A second species is *T. tanagra* of the North Island. Also called *Keropia*, *Otagon*, and *Ceropia*.

**turnback** (tėrn′bak), *n.* In *saddlery*, a local name for the strap which goes from the hames back to the hip-strap. See cut under *harness*.

**turn-bench** (tėrn′bench), *n.* A simple portable lathe, used by clock- and watch-makers.

**turn-bridge** (tėrn′brij), *n.* A swing- or swivel-bridge; a pivot-bridge. Also *turning-bridge*. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *bridge*[1].

The span of all the *turnbridges* is 75 ft. in the clear.
*The Engineer*, LXX. 391.

**turnbroach†** (tėrn′brōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *turn-broche;* < *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *broach*.] A turn-spit.

*Turne-broches*, les galopins.
*Palsgrave*, p. 909 (Du Guez, Introductorie).

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her *turn-broach?*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

**turnbuckle** (tėrn′buk′l), *n.* A device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar. It is essentially a right-and-left screw coupling. A common form is that of a link one or both

Open Turnbuckle.

ends of which screw on the ends of the parts of the bar; if one end, the other is fitted with a swivel; if both ends, one has a right-handed and the other a left-handed screw. — **Pipe-turnbuckle,** a right-and-left pipe-coupling. — **Sin-**

gle-screw **turnbuckle**, a swivel-link used for connecting lightning-rods.

**Turnbull's blue.** A species of Prussian blue which is thrown down when potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. When dry it has a beautiful blue color with a reddish luster.

**turncap** (tėrn'kap), *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

**turncoat** (tėrn'kōt), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *coat*[2].] One who "turns his coat"—that is, forsakes his party or principles.

*Beat.* Courtesy itself must convert to disdain, if you come in her presence.
*Benc.* Then is courtesy a *turncoat*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 125.

Crafty *Turn-coat!* Are you not asham'd to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred?
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 13.

**turncock** (tėrn'kok), *n.* The servant of a water-company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, etc.

A meditative *turncock* . . . gives the fire-plug a disparaging wrench with that large tuning-fork of his.
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

**turn-down** (tėrn'doun), *a.* Folded or doubled down.

The other lad was . . . plainly dressed, but with a highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, i.

**turned-shells** (tėrnd'shelz), *n. pl.* The gastropod family *Actæonidæ*.

**turnement**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tournament*.

**turnep**†, *n.* An old spelling of *turnip*.

**turner**[1] (tėr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *turner*, *turnere*; < *turn* + *-er*[1]; in def. 4, < G. *turner*, one who performs, exercises, or practises gymnastics, a gymnast, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics, < F. *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. One who or that which turns; specifically, one whose occupation involves work with a lathe.

*Turners* of vessels.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1586.

Sometimes all wound close in a ring, to which as fast they spun
As any wheel a *turner* makes, being tried how it will run.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 545.

2. A small piece of fire-clay molded into the form of a segment of a sphere, and serving as a pivotal support to a small circular disk which itself supports a watch-dial while in the enameling-furnace, during which time it must be constantly turned to subject the enamel to uniform conditions of heat.—3. In *seal-fishing*: (*a*) Same as *turner-harp*. (*b*) Same as *turner-hood*. —4. A tumbler; a gymnast; specifically [*cap.*], a member of one of the gymnastic bodies (G. *Turnvereine*) first instituted by F. L. Jahn about 1811, and especially in favor among Germans. —5. A kind of tumbler-pigeon.

**turner**[2] (tėr'nėr), *n.* [Prob. a popular var. of *turney*[2].] A Scottish copper coin issued by

Obverse. Reverse.
Turner of Charles II.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

James VI. and by later sovereigns, worth 2*d.* Scotch (about one third of a United States cent) at the time of issue. Compare *bodle*.

**Turnera** (tur'nėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after W. *Turner* (about the middle of the 16th century), a physician, author (1551) of an English herbal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Turneraceæ*. It is characterized by usually perigynous stamens and by three or more multifid stigmas. There are 54 species, natives of tropical America, with one naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs with scattered leaves, which are often gland-bearing at the base. The flowers are yellow, and usually solitary in the axils, peculiar in the frequent union of the peduncle with the petiole, the flower therefore seeming to spring from the base of the leaf. Several species are cultivated under glass for their very handsome flowers, which often resemble those of *Thunbergia*. *T. apifera* is used as an astringent in Brazil. *T. ulmifolia*, a species widely distributed from the West Indies to Brazil, and known as *holly-rose* and *sage-rose*, is a reputed tonic and expectorant. The stimulant drug damiana is largely prepared from *T. microphylla*, and from *T. diffusa* and its variety *aphrodisiaca*, especially from the latter, which is a native of Texas, Mexico, and Lower California. This, which is widely known by the name *damiana*, is also used, in the form of a hot tea, as a blood-purifier and as a beverage, and is sold in preparations with spirits as a tonic or diuretic, as well as for alleviating colic and nervous disorders. See cut in next column.

Flowering Plant of Damiana (*Turnera diffusa*, var. *aphrodisiaca*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the calyx and the two bracts; *c*, the fruit.

**Turneraceæ** (tur-nė-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1823), < *Turnera* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with five stamens, and a free ovary with three distinct filiform styles which are usually two-cleft and flabellately fringed. The 85 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Turnera* is the type. They are mostly American and tropical; three yellow-flowered species of one genus, *Piriqueta*, extend into Florida or North Carolina.

**turner-harp** (tėr'nėr-härp), *n.* A harp-seal of the age of three years. [Newfoundland.]

**turner-hood** (tėr'nėr-hûd), *n.* The hooded seal in its third year, when turning to be an old hood. [Newfoundland.]

**turnerite** (tėr'nėr-īt), *n.* [After Edward *Turner*, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of monazite occurring in small brilliant crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

**Turner's cerate.** See *cerate*.

**Turner's yellow.** See *yellow*.

**turnery** (tėr'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *turneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tournerie*; < F. *tournerie*, turners' work, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. Turning; especially, the forming of articles upon a lathe.—2. Articles made, or partly made, on the turning-lathe.

In another room are such rare *turneries* in ivory as are not to be described for their curiosity.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

3. Ornamentation produced by means of the turning-lathe, as bands or grooves running around an object of wood or ivory.

Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*. *H. Walpole*.

4. A place where articles are turned.

It would probably pay well to establish small *turneries* in the works, to use up odds and ends of timber now wasted. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 13.

**turney**[1]† (tėr'ni), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tourney*.

**turney**[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *tournois*, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, < F. *Tournois*, of or pertaining to Tours, < *Tours*, a city in France. Cf. *tournois*.] A piece of black or copper money current in Ireland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreptitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

**turn-file** (tėrn'fīl), *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a float.

**Turnicidæ** (tėr-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Turnix*; the hemipods.

**Turnicimorphæ** (tėr-nī-si-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Hemipodii*. Also *Turnicomorphæ*.

**turnicimorphic** (tėr-nī-si-môr'fik), *a.* Having the form or structure of the *Turnicidæ*; belonging to the *Turnicimorphæ*.

**turnicine** (tėr-ni'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turnicidæ*.

**turning** (tėr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *turnynge*, *tournyng*; verbal n. of *turn*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which turns. Specifically—2. The practice of regular gymnastics according to the system of F. L. Jahn. See *turner*[2], 4.—3. A winding; deviation from the straight, direct, or established course; a bend; a turn; also, the place where a road or street diverges or branches out from another.

At the foot of that Hille, Melchisedeche, that was Kyng of Salem, in the *turnynge* of that Hille, mette Abraham in comynge azen from the Batayille, whann he had slayn Abymeleche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

They [the ways] were . . . full of windings and intricate *turnings*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll bear you Company as far as the next *Turning*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 115.

Every *turning* in the road showed the boundless forest below in some new point of view.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

4. *Milit.*, a manœuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.—5. In *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by bringing down the head or the feet. See *version*.—6. The art or practice of shaping objects by means of cutting-tools while the objects themselves are revolved rapidly on a lathe.—7. *pl.* The chips detached in the process of turning.—8. In *ceram.*, the operation of completing or rectifying the shape of a vase, or the like, before it is fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form, and avoid the least unevenness between opposite sides, and is very common in modern manufacture.

9. A turn; a movement back and forth.

Many a *tourneynge*
Upon the freshe grasse sprynginge.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1407.

10. The part of any textile fabric, leather, or any similar material turned in or under, to avoid making a raw edge.—**Turning in**, the operation of bending a rope firmly around a deadeye in the scure, also called *stropping the deadeye*.—**Turning up**, in *bookbinding*, the taking of the round out of the back of a book by the use of trindles, to enable the forwarder to cut the book on the fore edge. It is done only on board-work.

**turning-bridge** (tėr'ning-brij), *n.* Same as *turn-bridge*.

**turning-carrier** (tėr'ning-kar'i-ėr), *n.* A lathe-dog; a lathe-carrier.

**turning-chisel** (tėr'ning-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel for finishing work which has been roughed out by the gouge. Such chisels are made in different forms, some being rectangular with an oblique whet, and some having a chisel-edge chamfered on both sides of the blade, the edge crossing the end of the blade obliquely. *E. H. Knight*.

**turning-engine** (tėr'ning-en'jin), *n.* A lathe fitted with an engine of some kind to turn it without the use of the treadle or hand-power.

**turning-gage** (tėr'ning-gāj), *n.* 1. A gage, often improvised, for measuring the width and determining the shape of a cutting.—2. A gage used in setting the tail-stock of a lathe in adjusting it for turning tapers.

**turning-gouge** (tėr'ning-gouj), *n.* Any one of a set of gouges used in turning, having the corners of the bit rounded off, and generally having a longer handle than gouges used in carpentry and cabinet-making.

**turning-lathe** (tėr'ning-lāтн), *n.* A lathe used by turners in wood or ivory. See *lathe*[1], *turn*, *v. t.*, 2, *turner*[1], *turning*.

**turning-machine** (tėr'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *boot-making*, a machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewed and rolled flat. *E. H. Knight*.

**turning-mill** (tėr'ning-mil), *n.* A machine-tool for boring heavy ironwork. It is a form of horizontal lathe. *E. H. Knight*.

**turningness**† (tėr'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

**turning-piece** (tėr'ning-pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

**turning-plate** (tėr'ning-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *turn-table*.—2. Same as *fifth wheel* (which see, under *fifth*). *E. H. Knight*.

**turning-point** (tėr'ning-point), *n.* 1. The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contrary or different direction begins; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, from increase to decrease, or the opposite.—2. In *engin.*, a temporary bench or bench-mark, the exact elevation of which is determined in leveling before the instrument is advanced, as a starting-point for determining its height after resetting.

**turning-rest** (tėr'ning-rest), *n.* 1. In *hand-turning*, a support, usually of iron, upon which the cutting extremity of the turning-tool is rested as on a fulcrum. It is usually socketed in an adjustable support clamped to the frame of the lathe.—2. A slide-rest.

**turning-saw** (tėr'ning-sâ), *n.* 1. A saw with a thin blade which can make a curved kerf,

as for chair-backs, scrollwork, etc. Also called *sweep-saw, bow-saw, frame-saw, scroll-saw.*—2. A keyhole-saw.

**turning-steel** (tėr′ning-stēl), *n.* A smooth hardened and tempered piece of round bar-steel, either with or without a handle, used to turn the edge of a tool, or give it a slightly flanged form, by rubbing.

**turning-tool** (tėr′ning-tōl), *n.* A sharp steel tool used in turning and shaping the ends of other tools in seal-engraving, to suit each style of work.

**turning-tree**† (tėr′ning-trē), *n.* The gallows.

And at the last she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, & hanged at the foresayd *turnyng tree.* *Hall,* Hen. VIII., p. 815.

**turnip** (tėr′nip), *n.* [Formerly also *turnep;* perhaps orig. **turn-nep,* < *turn,* implying something round, + *nep, neep,* < ME. *nepe,* < AS. *nǣp,* a turnip: see *neep*[2].] The thick fleshy root of the plant designated by Linnæus as *Brassica Rapa,* but now believed to be a variety, together with the rape (which see), of *B. campestris,* a plant found wild, in varieties corresponding to these plants, in Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *navew*); also, the plant itself, a common garden and field crop. The rutabaga, or Swedish turnip, with smooth leaves, and root longer than broad, is referred with probability to the same source. The turnip proper has the root rounded, often broader than long, the root-leaves usually lobed, rough and hairy. The turnip was cultivated by the Greeks and Romans, and is now widely grown in temperate climates for use in soups and stews, or as a boiled vegetable, mashed or whole, and for feeding cattle and sheep, forming in Great Britain a valuable rotation crop. The young shoots of the second year, known as *turnip-tops,* are dressed for early greens. The turnip is little nutritious, containing from 90 to 92 per cent. of water. The rutabaga is somewhat more nutritious, but less easily grown. The varieties of both plants are numerous. The crop sometimes suffers from an affection called *finger-and-toe* or *dactylorhiza,* in which the root divides into branches, apparently a tendency to revert to the wild state. Various insects attack the turnip. See *turnip-fly.*—**Devil's turnip,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica.*—**Indian turnip.** See *Indian.*—**St. Anthony's turnip,** *Ranunculus bulbosus,* its bulbs being a favorite food of pigs, and St. Anthony being the patron of pigs. Also called *St. Anthony's rape.*—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga.*—**Teltow turnip,** a variety grown in Germany, with roots but 1 inch thick and 3 inches long, the rind having a very piquant flavor, whence it is much valued for soups and stews.—**Turnip flea-beetle.** See *Phyllotreta* and *turnip-fly* (*c*).—**Turnip-stemmed cabbage,** the kohlrabi.—**Wild turnip.** (*a*) The common turnip in its native state. See def. (*b*) Same as *Indian turnip.* [U. S.] (See also *lion's-turnip, prairie-turnip.*)

**turnip-aphid** (tėr′nip-af″id), *n.* The plant-louse *Aphis rapæ,* which affects the turnip. Also *turnip-aphis.*

**turnip-cabbage** (tėr′nip-kab″āj), *n.* Same as *kohlrabi.*

**turnip-cutter** (tėr′nip-kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a root-cutter.

**turnip-flea** (tėr′nip-flē), *n.* Same as *turnip-fly* (*c*).

**turnip-fly** (tėr′nip-flī), *n.* One of several different winged insects which are injurious to turnips. (*a*) A dipterous insect of the genus *Anthomyia,* as *A. radicum,* whose larva lives in the turnip-root. See cut under *Anthomyia.* (*b*) A hymenopter of the genus *Athalia,* as *A. centifoliæ,* whose larvæ, known as *niggers,* injure the leaves of the turnip. (*c*) A coleopter of the genus *Haltica,* as *H.* (*Phyllotreta*) *nemorum;* a turnip flea-beetle. [Eng.]

**turnip-maggot** (tėr′nip-mag″ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia radicum.* See *turnip-fly* (*a*).

**turnip-parsnip** (tėr′nip-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip.*

**turnip-pest** (tėr′nip-pest), *n.* Any of the insects which are very injurious to the turnip, and most of which have distinctive names. See *turnip-fly,* and cut under *Plutella.*

**turnip-puller** (tėr′nip-půl″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement used for pulling turnips from the ground. *E. H. Knight.*

**turnip-pulper** (tėr′nip-pul″pėr), *n.* A root-cutter or root-pulper.

**turnip-radish** (tėr′nip-rad″ish), *n.* A turnip-shaped variety of the common radish.

**turnip-rooted** (tėr′nip-rō″ted), *a.* Having a short, thick, rounded root like a turnip.—**Turnip-rooted celery.** Same as *celeriac.*—**Turnip-rooted parsnip,** the turnip-parsnip.

**turnip-shaped** (tėr′nip-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a turnip; napiform.

**turnip-shell** (tėr′nip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ,* and especially of the genus *Rapa.* See cut under *Turbinella.*

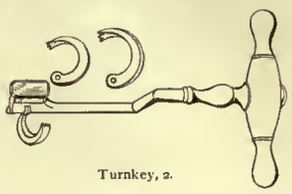
**turnip-tailed** (tėr′nip-tāld), *a.* Having a turnip-shaped or napiform tail, swollen at the base and suddenly tapering: noting a gecko.

**turnipwood** (tėr′nip-wůd), *n.* The Australian rosewood, *Synoum glandulosum.* The wood when fresh is of a deep-red color and rose-scented. It is used for cabinet purposes, also for lining in houses and in shipbuilding. This name is from the smell of the bark, which resembles that of a Swedish turnip.

**turnipy** (tėr′uip-i), *a.* [< *turnip* + -*y*[1].] Turnip-like. *Encyc. Brit.,* I. 175. [Rare.]

**Turnix** (tėr′niks), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), said to be clipped from *Coturnix,* q. v.] A genus of hemipods or button-quails, giving name to the family *Turnicidæ:* same as *Hemipodius,* and of prior date.

**turnkey** (tėrn′kē), *n.* [< *turn, v.,* + obj. *key*[1].] 1. The person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors; a prison warden.—2. An instrument, now almost obsolete, used for extracting teeth.



Turnkey, 2.

**turnout** (tėrn′out), *n.* [< *turn out:* see under *turn.*] 1. The act of turning out or coming forth.

The bugles were sounding the *turn-out.* *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xxx.

Specifically—2. A quitting of employment, especially with a view to obtain increase of wages or some other advantage; a strike.

All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up, from this approaching *turn-out.* *Mrs. Gaskell,* North and South, xviii.

3. One who has turned out for such a purpose; a striker.

Those were no true friends who helped to prolong the struggle by assisting the *turn-outs.* And this Boucherman was a *turn-out,* was he not? *Mrs. Gaskell,* North and South, xx.

4. A short side-track in a railway designed to enable one train to pass another.—5. People or things that have turned out; persons who have come out to see a spectacle, witness a performance at the theater, attend a public meeting, or the like.—6. A carriage or coach with the horses; also, carriages or equipages collectively.

The annual procession of his majesty's mails on the king's birthday was a sight equal, in the smartness of the whole equipment, to the best *turnout* of the Coaching or Four-in-hand clubs of our day. *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, III. 50.

7. The net quantity of produce yielded; production.

If a large *turn-out* is necessary, carbonization may be effected in twelve or thirteen hours, but a slower process, say sixteen hours, gives better results. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 10.

**turnover** (tėrn′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *turn over:* see under *turn.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over: as, a *turnover* in a carriage.—2. A kind of pie or tart in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning over one half of a circular crust upon the other.

Other children surveyed the group, and with envious eyes and watering mouths beheld the demolition of tarts and *turnovers.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 109.

3. An apprentice whose indentures have been transferred or turned over to a new employer. Also called *turnover apprentice.* [Eng.]

That no *Turn-overs* be received by any Master Printer but from a Master Printer; and that no Master Printer turning over any Apprentice to another Master Printer may be permitted to take any other Apprentice in his place till the full time of the said Apprentice so turned over be expired.
*Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers,* quoted [in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cixl., note.

4. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks.—5. The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a specified time.

The Simbirsk fair, having a *turnover* of some 6 million roubles, still maintains its importance. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 77.

6. A kitchen utensil: same as *slice,* 3 (*h*).

**II.** *a.* Turned over or down; capable of being turned over or down.—**Turnover apprentice.** See I., 3.—**Turnover table.** (*a*) A table the top of which is fitted with a movable panel which can be taken out and reversed. Such tables have sometimes a chess-board on one side of the movable panel, and cloth on the other for card-playing. (*b*) A turn-up table—that is, a table whose top can be moved into a vertical position.

**turnpike** (tėrn′pīk), *n.* [< *turn* + *pike*[1].] 1†. A frame of pikes or pointed bars, a kind of revolving cheval-de-frise, set in a narrow passage to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.
*F. Beaumont,* Antipiaton.

2. A turnstile.

I move upon my axle like a *turnpike.* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iii. 1.

3. A gate set across a road, in order to stop carriages, wagons, etc., and sometimes foot-travelers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

She married afterwards, . . . and now keeps with her old husband a *turnpike,* through which I often ride. *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

4. A turnpike road.

The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round about London. *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II. 178. (*Davies.*)

5. A turnpike-stair. [Scotch.]—**Turnpike road,** a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, wagons, cattle, etc., which travel on them, or by the income derived from farming such toll.—**Turnpike sailor,** a beggar who goes about dressed as a sailor. [Thieves' cant.]

I became a *turnpike sailor,* as it 's called, and went out as one of the Shallow Brigade, wearing a Guernsey shirt and drawers, or tattered trowsers. *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

**turnpike-man** (tėrn′pīk-man), *n.* A man who collects tolls at a turnpike or toll-gate.

How in a trice the *turnpike-men*
Their gates wide open threw. *Cowper,* John Gilpin.

**turnpike-stair** (tėrn′pīk-stār), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase. [Scotch.]

**turn-pin** (tėrn′pin), *n.* A conical plug for closing the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper. *E. H. Knight.*

**turn-plate** (tėrn′plāt), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

**turn-poke** (tėrn′pōk), *n.* A large game-cock; a shake-bag.

The excellency of the broods, at that time, consisted in their weight and largeness, . . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or *Turn-pokes.* *Archæologia* (1775), III. 142.

**turn-row** (tėrn′rō), *n.* The cross-row at the end of the furrows through which the plowman goes from one side to the other of his patch.

All adown the *turn-row* between the ranks of corn. *The Atlantic,* LXI. 677.

**turn-screw** (tėrn′skrō), *n.* A screw-driver or a screw-wrench.

**turn-serving**† (tėrn′sėr″ving), *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon,* Letters, p. 12.

**turnsick** (tėrn′sik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *turneseke;* < *turn* + *sick*[1].] **I.** *a.* Giddy; vertiginous.

*Turne seke:* vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas. *Cath. Ang.,* p. 397.

**II.** *n.* Vertigo; also, the gid, sturdy, or staggers of sheep.
[Obsolete or provincial.]

**turnside** (tėrn′sīd), *n.* A turnsick disease of the dog. See the quotation.

*Turnside* is more frequently seen in the dog than tetanus, still it is by no means common. It consists in some obscure affection of the brain, resembling the "gid" of sheep, and probably results from the same cause. *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 327.

**turnsol, turnsole** (tėrn′sōl), *n.* [< ME. *turnesole;* < OF. (and F.) *tournesol,* dial. *tournesoleil* (= It. *tornasole*), < *tourner* (= It. *tornare*), turn, + *sol,* sun, < L. *sol:* see *turn* and *sol*[1], and cf. *parasol.*] 1. Any one of several plants regarded as turning with the movement of the sun. This is the classical meaning of the word, which is the equivalent of *heliotrope;* and it has been so understood in later use, although according to some it refers to the appearance of the flowers at the summer solstice. In modern times the name has been applied (*a*) to the sun-spurge or wartwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia,* rarely to the sunflower (*Helianthus*), more often to the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), and (*b*) as in def. 2.

2. A plant, *Chrozophora tinctoria,* of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* found in the Mediterranean region and eastward to Persia and India. Its juice is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The plant is of a poisonous character. The name is also given to a deep-purple dye obtained from the plant.

*Turnesole* is good & holsom for red wyne colowrynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

3. Same as *turnsole-blue.*

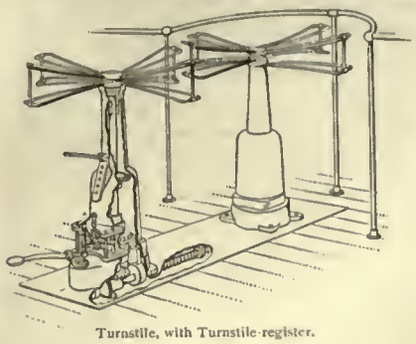
**turnsole-blue** (tėrn′sōl-blō), *n.* A color obtained from archil, and formerly used for dyeing. It was claimed that the color was extracted from the turnsol, in order to keep its true source a secret. Also written *tournesol-blue.*

**turnspit** (tėrn′spit), *n.* [< *turn, v.,* + obj. *spit*[1]. Cf. *turnbroach.*] 1. A person who turns a spit.

I am their *turnspit,* indeed; they eat and smell no roast-meat but in my name. *B. Jonson,* Mercury Vindicated.

2. A kind of dog of small size, long-bodied and short-legged, formerly used to work a kind of treadmill-wheel by means of which a spit was turned.

**turnstile** (tėrn'stīl), *n.* [< *turn* + *stile*[1].] A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person passes through; a turnpike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or other places, either to prevent the passage of cattle, horses,

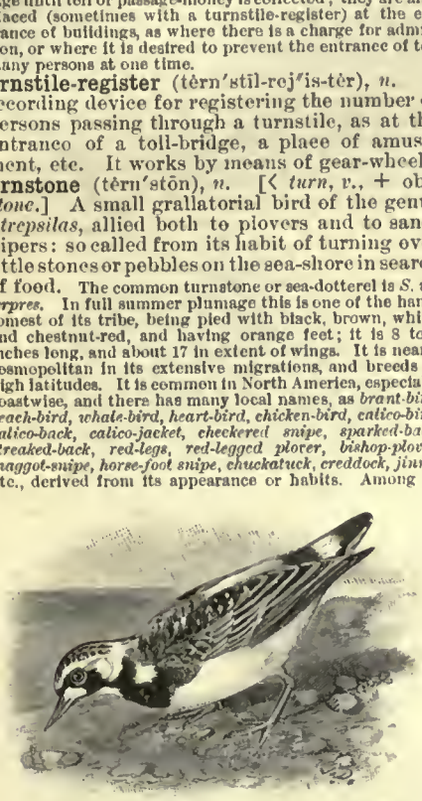


Turnstile, with Turnstile-register.

vehicles, etc., but to admit that of persons, or to bar a passage until toll or passage-money is collected; they are also placed (sometimes with a turnstile-register) at the entrance of buildings, as where there is a charge for admission, or where it is desired to prevent the entrance of too many persons at one time.

**turnstile-register** (tėrn'stīl-rej'is-tėr), *n.* A recording device for registering the number of persons passing through a turnstile, as at the entrance of a toll-bridge, a place of amusement, etc. It works by means of gear-wheels.

**turnstone** (tėrn'stōn), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] A small grallatorial bird of the genus *Strepsilas*, allied both to plovers and to sandpipers: so called from its habit of turning over little stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is *S. interpres*. In full summer plumage this is one of the handsomest of its tribe, being pied with black, brown, white, and chestnut-red, and having orange feet; it is 8 to 9 inches long, and about 17 in extent of wings. It is nearly cosmopolitan in its extensive migrations, and breeds in high latitudes. It is common in North America, especially coastwise, and there has many local names, as *brant-bird, beach-bird, whale-bird, heart-bird, chicken-bird, calico-bird, calico-back, calico-jacket, checkered snipe, sparked-back, streaked-back, red-legs, red-legged plover, bishop-plover, maggot-snipe, horse-foot snipe, chuckatuck, creddock, jinny*, etc., derived from its appearance or habits. Among its



Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*), in full summer plumage.

English names are *Hebridal sandpiper* and *variegated plover, stone-pecker, tangle-picker*, etc. The black-headed turnstone, *S. melanocephalus*, is a different variety or species, mostly of a blackish color, found on the coasts of the North Pacific. See *Strepsilas*.—**Plover-billed turnstone.** Same as *surf-bird*. *Seebohm*.

**turn-table** (tėrn'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A circular platform designed to turn upon its center, and supported by a series of wheels that travel upon a circular track laid under the edge of the platform. This is the original form of the railroad turntable, and is still in use. The platform is laid with a single line of rails, and the running-gear, pivot, wheels, etc.,


Turn-table.

*a*, side elevation of turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; *b*, rollers which support the ends and upon which the latter turn around on a circular flat-topped rail; *c*, *c'*, fixed rails and turn-table rails respectively.

are sunk in a circular pit, so that the track is level with the connecting tracks. In some cases a second line of rails is laid on the platform, at right angles with the first. The turn-table for turning locomotives, as at the end of local lines, is now usually simply a wooden or iron girder, pivoted at the center and having each end supported on wheels that move on a circular track in a pit, the platform being dispensed with. Small turn-tables for moving cars from one track to another, as in narrow yards where there is no room for curves or switches, are sometimes used. Also called *turning-plate*.

2. A device used in tracing the circular cement-cells for microscope-slides. *E. H. Knight.*

**turntale**† (tėrn'tāl), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tale*[1].] An apostrophe. See the quotation under *turnaway*.

**turn-tippet**† (tėrn'tip'et), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tippet*.] A turncoat; a time-server.

The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers.
*Cranmer*, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 15. (*Davies.*)

**turn-under** (tėrn'un'dėr), *n.* Same as *fall-under*.

**turn-up** (tėrn'up), *n.* [< *turn up*: see under *turn*.] 1. A disturbance; a commotion; a shindy or scrimmage.

I have seen many a *turn-up*, and some pitched battles among the yokels; and, though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done.
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dec., 1834.

2. One who or that which turns up unexpectedly or without prearrangement.

The type of men of which Emerson and Carlyle are the most pronounced and influential examples in our time, it must be owned, are comparatively a new *turn-up* in literature. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

[Colloq. or slang in both uses.]

**turnus** (tėr'nus), *n.* [< NL. *turnus*, the specific name, < L. *Turnus*, a man's name.] The tiger-swallowtail, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow

Turnus (*Papilio turnus*), one half natural size.

black-striped swallow-tailed butterfly common in the United States. One striking variety of the female has the wings entirely black. The larva, of a deep velvety-green color, feeds on sassafras, alder, willow, oak, apple, and various other trees.

**turnverein** (törn'fe-rīn'), *n.* [G. *turn-verein*, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics (see *turn*, *turner*), + *verein*, union, association, < *ver-*, E. *for-*, + *ein*, one, = E. *one*.] An association for the practice of gymnastics according to the system of the turners. See *turner*[1], 4.

**turnway**† (tėrn'wā), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *way*[1], *n.*] An apostrophe. [Rare.]

Many times, when we haue runne a long race in our tale spoken to the hearers, we do sodainly flye out & either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing, and therefore the Greekes call such a figure (as we do) the *turnway* or turntale.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

**turn-wrest** (tėrn'rest), *a.* Noting a plow having a reversible mold-board, whereby a furrow may be turned either to the right or to the left, according to the position of the mold-board.

**Turonian** (tū-rō'ni-an), *n.* [Irreg. < *Touraine* in France, where the system is well developed, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous system, according to the continental geologists. It lies between the Cenomanian and the Senonian, and is the equivalent of the English Lower Chalk, or "Chalk without flints"—the chalk of the cliffs of Dover and Shakespeare Cliff. In the more detailed nomenclature of the French geologists it includes the Santonian and Campanian.

**turpentine** (tėr'pen-tīn), *n.* [Formerly also *terpentine*; < ME. *turbentyne* = MD. *terpentijn, termentijn*, D. *terpentijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *terpentin*, < OF. *turbentine, terebentine*, Pg. *terebenthine*, ML. *terebintina*, NL. *terebinthina*, turpentine, < L. *terebinthina* (se. *resina*), fem. of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth, < *terebinthus*, < Gr. τερέβινθος, terebinth: see *terebinth*, and cf. *terebinthine*.] 1. An oleoresinous substance secreted by the wood or bark of a number of trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an essential hydrocarbon oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$) and a resin called *colophony* or *rosin*. The common turpentine is derived in France from the maritime pine, *Pinus maritima* (French or Bordeaux turpentine); in Russia and Germany, from the Scotch pine, *P. sylvestris*; in Austria and Corsica, from the Corsican pine, *P. Laricio*; in the East Indies and Japan, from several pines; and in the United States, most largely in North Carolina, from the southern or long-leafed pine, *P. palustris*, and somewhat from the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda*. For other turpentines, see the phrases below. In the United States turpentine is obtained by cutting a pocket in the side of the tree (boxing), whence it is periodically collected. In France the less destructive method is practised of removing a piece of bark and conducting the flow into earthen vessels. The crude turpentine is subjected to distillation, separating the oil, or so-called spirit or spirits of turpentine, from the rosin—the oil in the case of the long-leafed pine constituting, it is said, 17 per cent., and in the case of the maritime pine 24 per cent. This when pure is limpid and colorless, of a penetrating peculiar odor, and a pungent bitterish taste. Spirit of turpentine is very extensively used in mixing paints and varnishes. In medicine it is stimulant and diuretic, an anthelmintic, and externally a rubefacient and counter-irritant.

Men sellen a Gome, that Men clepen *Turbentyne*, in stede of Bawme; and thei putten there to a littilie Bawme for to geven gode Odour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an ordinary but less precise use.—**Aleppo turpentine**, an article resembling, but not equal to, the Bordeaux turpentine, obtained in Provence from *Pinus Halepensis*.—**Canada turpentine**, Canada balsam. (See *balsam*.) During the American civil war, turpentine of the common sort was obtained from the Canadian red pine, *Pinus resinosa*.—**Carpathian turpentine**, usually called *Carpathian balsam*, a turpentine from the Swiss stone pine, *Pinus Cembra*.—**Chian turpentine**, the product of the turpentine-tree (which see), obtained by incision. It is of a feebly aromatic and terebinthinous flavor, not bitter or acrid, and of a characteristic pleasantly aromatic and terebinthinous scent. It was formerly of medicinal repute, then fell nearly into disuse, but latterly has been used with some success for cancer. Also *Cyprian* or *Scio turpentine*.—**Hungarian turpentine**, the product of the dwarf pine, *Pinus Pumilio*, usually called *Hungarian balsam*, an article scarcely met with in commerce. Its essential oil is used as an inhalant in throat-diseases.—**Larch turpentine.** Same as *Venetian turpentine*.—**Mineral turpentine**, a deodorized benzoin used in painting as a substitute for turpentine.—**Scio turpentine.** Same as *Chian turpentine*.—**Strasburg turpentine**, the product of the silver fir, *Abies alba*, much resembling common turpentine, but pleasantly odorous, and not acrid and bitter. It was formerly much esteemed in medicine, but is now nearly obsolete.—**Turpentine camphor.** Same as *artificial camphor*. See *camphor*.—**Turpentine ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Venetian** or **Venice turpentine**, the oleoresin of the European larch, *Larix Europæa*, secreted chiefly in its sapwood. It is less siccative than any other kind. It is useful for plasters, and is often prescribed in veterinary practice; but the genuine article is consumed mostly in continental Europe.

**turpentine** (tėr'pen-tīn), *v. t.* [< *turpentine*, *n.*] To apply turpentine to; rub with turpentine.

Or Martyr beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats,
And fired like *turpentined* poor wasting rats.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

**turpentine-hack** (tėr'pen-tīn-hak), *n.* A hand-tool for cutting or boxing pine-trees, to start the flow of crude turpentine. *E. H. Knight.*

**turpentine-moth** (tėr'pen-tīn-môth), *n.* Any one of several tortricid moths whose larvæ bore the twigs and shoots of pine and fir, causing an exudation of resin and killing the twig. *Retinia resinana* is the common turpentine-moth of Europe; *R. comstockiana* and *R. frustana* are common in the United States.

**turpentine-oil** (tėr'pen-tīn-oil), *n.* The oil of turpentine. See *turpentine*. Also called *pine-oil*.—**Hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil**, artificial camphor. See *camphor*.

**turpentine-still** (tėr'pen-tīn-stil), *n.* An apparatus for distilling spirit from turpentine, or turpentine from pine-wood.

**turpentine-tree** (tėr'pen-tīn-trē), *n.* 1. The terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, the source of Chian or Scio turpentine. Though the range of the terebinth is wide, the moderate demand is met by about 1,000 trees, some of them 800 or 900 years old, on the isle of Scio. See *terebinth*.

2. The Australian *Syncarpia laurifolia* (*Tristania albens*) and *Tristania conferta*, trees affording an aromatic oil. See the generic names.

**turpentinic** (tėr-pen-tin'ik), *a.* [< *turpentine* + *-ic*.] Related to turpentine.—**Turpentinic acid.** Same as *terebic acid* (which see, under *terebic*).

**turpeth** (tėr'peth), *n.* [Formerly also *turbeth, turbith, turbit*; < ME. *turbyte*, < OF. (and F.) *turbith* = Pg. *turbit* (ML. *turpethum*), < Ar. *turbid*, < Pers. *turbid*, a cathartic, *turbad*, a purgative root.] 1. The root of *Ipomæa* (*Convolvulus*) *Turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. (See *Indian jalap*, under *jalap*.) It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.—2. Turpeth-mineral.—**Resin of turpeth.** See *resin*.

**turpeth-mineral** (tėr'peth-min'e-ral), *n.* A name formerly given to the yellow basic mercury sulphate ($HgSO_4 2HgO$). It acts as a powerful emetic, and was formerly given in croup, but it is now seldom used internally. It is a very useful errhine in cases of headache, amaurosis, etc.

**turpify**† (tėr'pi-fī), *v. t.* [< L. **turpificare*, in pp. *turpificatus*, made foul, < *turpis*, foul, base, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To calumniate; stigmatize.

O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus *turpifie* the reputation of my doctrine with the superscription of a fool! *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 620. (*Davies.*)

**turpin**†, *n.* An obsolete corruption of *terrapin*.

**Turpinia** (tėr-pin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after P. J. F. *Turpin*, a French naturalist and artist (1775–1840).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Staphyleaceæ*. It is characterized by a three-lobed ovary indehiscent in fruit. The 8 species are natives of Asia and America, especially in China, India, and the West Indies. They are smooth trees or shrubs with terete branchlets bearing opposite leaves, usually composed of opposite serrulate leaflets. The small white flowers form terminal and axillary spreading panicles. Some species produce an edible drupaceous fruit. *T. occidentalis*, a tree from 20 to 30 feet high, is known as *cassava-wood* or *coromantee drumwood* in Jamaica. (See *drumwood*.) *T. pomifera* of India and China, the toukshama of Burma, a very variable species from 12 to 40 feet high, in its typical state bears a fleshy, smooth, and roundish yellow, green, or reddish drupe, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

**turpis causa** (tėr'pis kâ'zą). [L.: *turpis*, base, vile; *causa*, cause, reason: see *cause*.] In *Scots law*, a base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English law *a consideration contra bonos mores*, or *against public policy*.

**turpitude** (tėr'pi-tūd), *n.* [< F. *turpitude* = It. *turpitudine*, < L. *turpitudo*, baseness, < *turpis*, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

All maner of conceites that stirre vp any vehement passion in a man doo it by some *turpitude* or euill and vndecency that is in them.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 242.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold!
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 33.

Whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity, and to evil counsellors, rather than to any natural *turpitude* of heart. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

**turps** (tėrps), *n.* A workmen's name for the oil or spirit of turpentine.

The spirit of turpentine will be designated by the word *turps*, which is in general use, has only one meaning, and has the advantage of brevity.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 2025.

**turquet**†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. **Turquet*, dim. of *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*.] A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan.

Let anti-masques not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, . . . *turquets*, nymphs, rustics, Cupids, statues moving, and the like. *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

**turquoise** (tėr-koiz' or tėr-kēz'), *n.* [A word of unstable form and pronunciation, the older forms being now largely displaced by *turquoise* after mod. E., the pron. wavering between that belonging properly to the word (tėr'kis), and that belonging only to the later form *turquoise*, namely tėr-koiz': other pronunciations are tėr-kēz', tėr-kēs'. Now most commonly spelled *turquoise*, also *turkoise*, also *turquois*, *turkois*, *turcois*, also *turkis* (as in Tennyson); early mod. E. *turquoise*, *turquois*, *turkoise*, *tourquoise*, also *turqueis*, rarely *turcas;* not found in ME. (but prob. existent); = D. *turckois*, *turcoys*, now *turkoois* = MHG. *türkīs*, *turkoys*, *turggis*, G. *turckiss*, *türkis*, now *turkiss* = Dan. *turkis*, *tyrkis* = Sw. *turkos;* < OF. *turquoise*, *tourques*, F. *turquoise* = Sp. *turquesa* = Pg. *turqueza* = It. *turchese* (ML. reflex *turchesius*), a turquoise, lit. 'Turkish stone' (being brought through Turkey ult. from Persia, or 'Turkish' meaning practically 'Asiatic') (cf. *Turkey-stone*); fem. of OF. *Turquois*, etc. (ML. **Turcensis*), Turkish (see *Turkeis*), < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*.] An opaque blue or greenish-blue precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of aluminium containing a little copper and iron. The true or Oriental turquoise, a favorite ornamental stone in rings and other articles of jewelry, is found in a mountain region in Persia, and was originally brought into western Europe by way of Turkey. A variety found in New Mexico, usually of a greenish-blue color, is also used in jewelry. The principal locality is in the Los Cerillos Mountains, where the turquoise was mined by the Indians in very early times. A greenish turquoise is also found in Nevada. See *bone-turquoise*.

*Turkis* and agate and almondine.
*Tennyson*, The Merman.

**Reconstructed turquoise**, imitation turquoise made of finely powered ivory which is deposited in a solution of copper. This deposit is dried, baked very slowly, and cut.—**Rock-turquoise**, a name given to a matrix of turquoise when small grains of turquoise are embedded in it. In commerce turquoises are said to come from the old and the new rock—the specimens from the old rock being true turquoise, and those from the new being odontolite, a fossil ivory stained with copper.

**turquoise-green** (tėr-koiz'grēn), *n.* A somewhat pale color intermediate between green and blue.

**turr** (tėr), *n.* [Burmese.] A three-stringed viol used in Burma.

**turrel** (tur'el), *n.* [Prob. ult. < OF. *tour*, a turn: see *tour*, *turn*, and cf. *turret*2.] An auger used by coopers.

**turret**1 (tur'et), *n.* [< ME. *turet*, *toret*, < OF. *tourette*, *touret*, a turret or small tower: see *tower*. The W. *twred*, tower, is from the E.] 1. A little tower rising from or otherwise connected with a larger building; a small tower, often crowning or finishing the angle of a wall, etc. Turrets are of two chief classes—such as rise immediately from the ground, as *staircase turrets*, and such as are formed on the upper parts of a building, often corbeled out from the wall and not extending down to the ground, as *bartizan turrets*. See also cuts under *peel* and *bartizan*.

Turrets, 13th century.—Main entrance to the Abbey of Mont St. Michel, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. In *medieval warfare*, a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, etc.—3. *Milit.*, a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes, on land or water. See cut under *monitor*.—4. In *her.*: (*a*) A small slender tower, usually forming part of a bearing, being set upon a larger tower. See *turreted*, 3. (*b*) A bearing representing a kind of scepter having both ends alike and resembling the ends of the cross avellane. See *tirret*. [Rare.]—5. In a railroad-car of American model, the raised part of the middle of the roof, utilized for affording light and ventilation.—6. In a lathe, a cylindrical or polygonal block on the bed, with holes around it for dies.

**turret**2 (tur'et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **touret*, equiv. to *tournet*, a ring in the mouth of a bit, < *tourn*, a turn: see *turn*.] Same as *terret*.

The silver *turrets* of his harness.
*De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

**turreted** (tur'et-ed), *a.* [< *turret* + *-ed*2.] 1. Furnished with turrets.—2. In *her.*, having small towers or turrets set upon it, as a castle or a city wall.—3. Formed like a tower: as, a *turreted* lamp.—4. In *conch.*, having a long or towering spire; turriculated. Also *turrited*. See also cut under *Turrilites*.

Turreted Shell of *Latirus gilbula*, a member of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

**turret-gun** (tur'et-gun), *n.* A gun especially designed for use in a revolving turret.

**turret-head** (tur'et-hed), *n.* The revolving head of a bolt-cutter. *E. H. Knight.*

**turret-lathe** (tur'et-lāтн), *n.* A screw-cutting lathe the slide of which is fitted with a cylindrical or polygonal block or turret pierced around its periphery with openings to receive dies, which are secured in place by set-screws. *E. H. Knight.*

**turret-ship** (tur'et-ship), *n.* An armor-plated ship of war with low sides, and having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more cylindrical iron turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction. See *monitor*, 7.

**turribant**† (tur'i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

**turricula** (tu-rik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *turriculæ* (-lē). [ML., < L. *turricula*, a little tower, dim. of *turris*, tower: see *turret*1, *tower*.] Any utensil, as a candlestick, having the form of a tower, especially in ornamental art.

**turriculate** (tu-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *turricula*, a little tower (see *turricula*), + *-ate*1.] 1. Having turrets; characterized by the presence of a number of small towers; turreted.—2. In *conch.*, turreted. Also *turriculated*.

**turriculated** (tu-rik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *turriculate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *turriculate*, 2.

**turrilite** (tur'i-līt), *n.* [< *Turrilites*.] A fossil ammonitoid cephalopod, the shells of which occur in the cretaceous and greensand formations, and which belongs to the genus *Turrilites* or a related form. The shell is spiral, turreted, and sinistral. There are about 37 species.

**Turrilites** (tur-i-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *turris*, a tower, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, generally referred to the family *Stephanoceratidæ*, but by some considered as the type of a family *Turrilitidæ;* the turrilites, as *T. costatus* or *T. catenatus*.

*Turrilites costatus.*

**turrion**†, *n.* [< It. *torrione*.] A tower or bastion of a fortified city or post.

**turrited**, *a.* [< L. *turritus*, towered (< *turris*, tower: see *tower*), + *-ed*2.] Same as *turreted*, 4.

**Turritella** (tur-i-tel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *turritus*, towered, + *-ella*.] 1. The typical genus of *Turritellidæ*, having a long turriculate spirally striate shell, with rounded aperture, as *T. imbricata*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

**Turritellidæ** (tur-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turritella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate holostomous gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turritella;* the screws or screw-shells.

**turritelloid** (tur-i-tel'oid), *a.* [< *Turritella* + *-oid*.] Resembling a screw-shell; of or pertaining to the *Turritellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**tursio** (tėr'si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tursio*, a kind of fish resembling the dolphin.] 1. A kind of dolphin, *Delphinus tursio*, of British and other North Atlantic waters, of rather large size and heavy build, with comparatively large and few teeth.—2†. [*cap.*] Same as *Tursiops*.

**Tursiops** (tėr'si-ops), *n.* [NL., < *Tursio* (see *tursio*) + Gr. *ὤψ*, aspect.] A genus of *Delphinidæ*, named from the resemblance of its members to the tursio, and including such species as *T. gilli* of the North Pacific, which shares with various cetaceans the name *cowfish*. Also formerly *Tursio* (a name preoccupied in another connection).

**turtle**1 (tėr'tl), *n.* [< ME. *turtle*, *tortle*, *turtel*, *turtul*, also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF.), < AS. *turtle* = G. *turtel(taube)* = OF. *turtre*, F. *tourtre* (also dim. *tourtercau*, *tourterelle*) = Pr. *tortre* = Sp. *tórtora*, *tórtola* = It. *tortora*, *tortola*, < L. *turtur*, a turtle; a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove.] A turtle-dove.

The wedded *turtel* with her herte trewe.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 355.

**Greenland turtle**, the sea-pigeon, or Greenland sea-dove, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.

**turtle**2 (tėr'tl), *n.* [Formerly also *tortle;* prob. a corruption of *tortoise*, or an accom. form, first used by English sailors, of the Sp. *tortuga* or Pg. *tartaruga*, a tortoise: see *tortoise*. In either case the alteration appears to have been assisted

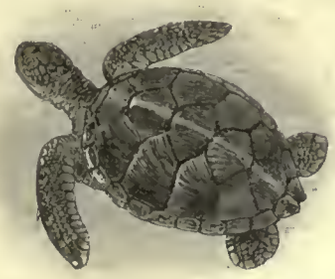
Turtle (*Chelopus marmoratus*).

by a whimsical association with *turtle*[1]. The application to the smaller land-tortoises seems to be later.] 1. A tortoise; any chelonian or testudinate; any member of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as *Chelonia midas* (see cut below), highly esteemed for soup. See cuts referred to under *tortoise*, also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *Eretmochelys*, *pcriotic*, *Pleurospondylia*, *slider*, and *stinkpot*.

The tortoise, which they call *turtle*, eats like veal.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 21.

A *turtle*—which means a tortoise—is fond of his shell.
*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

2. The detachable segment of the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which contains the types or plates to be printed: so called from its curved surface. In practice, the turtle is removed from the machine to the type-setting room. The types are made up on the curved surface, and firmly held in place by rebated column-rules, thicker at the top than at the bottom, and firmly grooved in the turtle. When the types have been locked up by screws on the turtle, they can be placed on the machine for printing without risk of falling out, or they can be molded in thin curved form by the papier-mâché process, and the curved plate made therefrom can be used in printing. The stereotype method is preferred.—**Bastard turtle**, *Thalassochelys kempi*.—**Box-turtle**. See *box-tortoise*, *Cistudo*, *cooter*, *Pyxis*.—**Chicken-turtle**. Same as *chicken-tortoise*. [Southern U. S.]—**Diamond-backed turtle**. See *diamond-backed*.—**Greaved turtle**, a tortoise of the genus *Podocnemis*, as *P. expansa*.—**Green turtle**, one of several species of turtles, belonging to the natural order *Chelonia*, family *Cheloniidæ*, and genus *Chelonia* (which see for the technical zoological characters). They are all marine, and feed almost exclusively on algæ or seaweeds. The common species



Green Turtle (*Chelonia midas*).

of the West Indies is *Chelonia midas*; that of Pacific waters is *C. virgata*. The former comes on the coast of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, occasionally even to Long Island Sound or even on the New England fishing-banks. It attains great size, individuals having been taken weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. It lives chiefly in deep water, but also seeks the mouths of rivers and estuaries. It breeds from April till July, and in April, and especially in May, large numbers come ashore to lay their eggs, which are much esteemed and eagerly sought for. The animal itself is celebrated as the source of real turtle soup. The Pacific species ranges along the whole southern coast of California, and is regularly taken to the San Francisco markets.—**Hawk-billed** or **hawk's-bill turtle**, a marine turtle, the caret, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the source of commercial tortoise-shell. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—**Loggerhead turtle**. See *loggerhead*, 4.—**Mock turtle**. See *mock*[1].—**Painted turtle**. Same as *painted terrapin* (which see, under *terrapin*).—**Soft-shelled** or **soft turtle**. See *soft-shelled*, *Trionychidæ*, and cut under *Aspidonectes*.—**To turn turtle**, to capsize: said of a vessel. [Naut. slang.] (See also *alligator-turtle*, *land-turtle*, *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*[2], *snapping-turtle*.)

**turtle**[2] (tėr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turtled*, ppr. *turtling*. [< *turtle*[2], *n.*] To pursue or capture turtles; make a practice or business of taking turtles.

When going on a *turtling* excursion a gaper is caught, and the more experienced natives have no great difficulty in procuring one when required.
*Anthrop. Jour.*, XIX. 349.

**turtleback** (tėr'tl-bak), *n.* 1. A West Indian helmet-shell, *Cassis tuberosa*. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Something having the shape of a turtle's back. (*a*) A rude stone implement, of a shape suggesting the name, by some supposed to represent a failure to chip out a more elaborate or perfect form.

The familiar *turtle-back* or one-faced stone, the double *turtle-back* or two-faced stone, together with all similar rude shapes.
*W. H. Holmes*, Amer. Anthrop., Jan., 1890, p. 13.

(*b*) An arched protection erected over the upper deck of a steamer at the bow, and often at the stern also, to guard against damage from the breaking on board of heavy seas; a whaleback.

**turtle-cowry** (tėr'tl-kou'ri), *n.* A large handsome cowry, *Cypræa testudinaria*.

**turtle-crawl** (tėr'tl-krâl), *n.* 1. The track of a turtle to and from its nest.—2. A pen constructed in the water for confining turtles. [Florida.]

**turtle-deck** (tėr'tl-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

**turtle-dove** (tėr'tl-duv), *n.* [< ME. *turteldoufe* = D. *tortelduif* = OHG. *turtulatūbā*, *turtiltūbā*, MHG. *turteltūbe*, *türteltūbe*, G. *turteltaube* = Dan. *turteldue* = Sw. *turturdufva*; as *turtle*[1] + *dove*[1].] 1. The turtle; any member of the genus *Turtur* in a broad sense; specifically, *T. vulgaris*, a dove native in the British Islands

Turtle-dove (*Turtur vulgaris*).

and other parts of Europe, and thence extending into Africa and Asia. There are many others, of most parts of the Old World, as the Cambayan, *T. senegalensis*; among them is *T. risorius*, commonly seen in captivity and called *ring-dove*.

2. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. Also called *mourning-dove*. See cut under *dove*. [Local, U. S.]—3. The Australian dove *Stictopelia cuneata*. [Local.]

**turtle-egging** (tėr'tl-eg'ing), *n.* The act or industry of taking turtles' eggs. The turtle digs a hole in the sand, in which the eggs are deposited and then covered over. To ascertain where the nest is located a sharp stick or iron rod is used to prod the ground.

**turtle-footed** (tėr'tl-fůt'ed), *a.* Slow-footed.

*Turtle-footed* peace. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**turtle-grass** (tėr'tl-grâs), *n.* See *Thalassia*.

**turtle-head** (tėr'tl-hed), *n.* See *Chelone*, 2.

**turtle-peg** (tėr'tl-peg), *n.* The spear or harpoon used in striking turtles; a peg. It is a small sharp piece of iron, made fast to a cord, and mounted on a long shaft. The turtle is pegged by a thrust into the shell, where the head of the spear is held firmly; the staff is then withdrawn, and the turtle is brought in by the cord. [Florida.]

**turtler** (tėr'tlėr), *n.* [< *turtle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a business of hunting for turtles or their eggs.

**turtle-run** (tėr'tl-run), *n.* A turtle-crawl. [Florida.]

**turtle-shell** (tėr'tl-shel), *n.* 1. Tortoise-shell; especially, the darker and less richly mottled tortoise-shell used for inlaying in wood, etc.—2. In *conch.*, the turtle-cowry.

**turtle-soup** (tėr'tl-sōp'), *n.* A rich soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.—**Mock-turtle soup**. See *mock-turtle*.

**turtle-stone** (tėr'tl-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a septarium.

**turtling** (tėr'tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *turtle*[2], *v.*] The act or method of catching turtles; the business of a turtler.

**turtosa** (tėr-tō'sä), *n.* The African teak or oak, *Oldfieldia Africana*.

**turtour**†, *n.* [ME., also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF. *turtre*), < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*[1].] A turtle-dove.

Oon litel and obscure,
With whete and mylde in that thi *turtours* fede.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

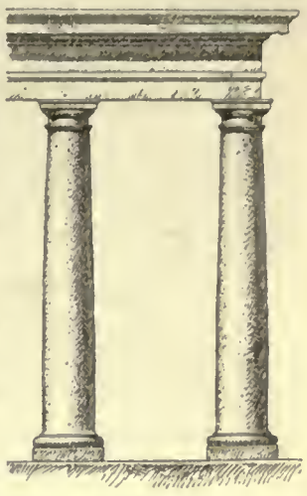
**Turtur** (tėr'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*[1].] A genus of doves, based by Selby in 1835 upon the common turtle of Europe, *Columba turtur* of Linnæus, now called *Turtur communis*, *vulgaris*, or *auritus*. (See cut under *turtle-dove*.) There are many other Old World species, among them *T. risorius*, probably the turtle of Scripture.

**turves**, *n.* An obsolescent plural of *turf*[1].

**turvy-topsy**†, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. Cited by *F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268.

**turwar** (tur'wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tanning-bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Toscan*, < It. *Toscano*, < L. *Tuscanus*, < *Tuscus*, *Thuscus*, Tuscan. Cf. *Etruscan*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, a former grand duchy, now a compartimento of the present kingdom of Italy, corresponding generally to the ancient Etruria.—**Tuscan order**, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no ornaments, presents the lack of refinement of the other Roman orders, and the columns are never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Roman Doric that it is generally regarded as being only a variety of the latter. See *Doric*.—**Tuscan straw**, plaited straw of fine yellow color, used for making hats and fine mats and baskets.



Tuscan Order, after Vignola.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tuscany.—2. In *arch.*, the Tuscan order.

**tush**[1] (tush), *n.* [< ME. *tusch*, *tosch*; an assibilated form of *tusk*[1].] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; specifically, one of the four canine teeth of the horse.

That great wolf [Gardiner], . . . whose teeth are like to the venomous *toshes* of the ramping lion.
*Becon*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 237.

And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 624.

**tush**[2] (tush), *interj.* [Formerly also *twish*; cf. *tut* and *pish*.] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to 'pshaw! be silent': as, *tush! tush!* never tell me such a story as that.

There is a cholerike or disdainfull interiection vsed in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in English as *twish*.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, I. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

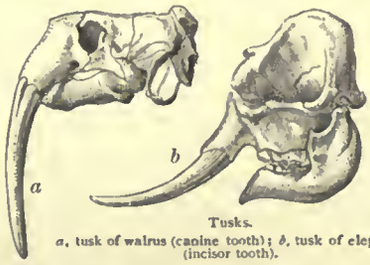
*Tush*, man; in this topsy-turvy world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

**tush**[2] (tush), *v. i.* [< *tush*[2], *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the exclamation "Tush!"

Cedric *tushed* and pshawed more than once at the message. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

**tushed** (tusht), *a.* [< *tush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having tushes; tusked.

**tusk**[1] (tusk), *n.* [< ME. *tusk*, also transposed *tux* (also assibilated *tusch*, *tosch*: see *tush*[1]), < AS. *tusc*, also transposed *tux* = OFries. *tusk*, *tusch* = Icel. *toskr* (cf. Gael. *tosg*, < E.), a tusk, tooth; prob., with orig. adj. formative *-k* or *-sk* (as in AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]), from the orig. form of *tooth* (AS. *tōth*, Goth. *tunthus*, etc.), the radical *th* + *k* or *th* + *sk* reducing to *sk*, as *th* + *t* or *th* + *st* reduces to *st*. The supposition that AS. *tusc* is a contr. of **twisc*, < *twi-*, two, though phonetically tenable (cf. *tuskar*, *twiscar*), does not meet the sense.] 1. A long pointed tooth: especially, a tooth long enough to protrude from the lips when the mouth is closed. Tusks are extremely prominent in some animals, as elephants, mastodons, and other proboscideans; the narwhal among cetaceans; various pachyderms, as the hippopotamus, boar, and babirussa; the walrus among pinniped carnivores; and the fossil saber-toothed tigers among ordinary




Tusks.
*a*, tusk of walrus (canine tooth); *b*, tusk of elephant (incisor tooth).

carnivores. Tusks may be upper or lower; they are usually upper, but in the dinotherium lower. They are either incisors or canines in different animals, but are usually canines. They are always paired, except in the narwhal. The single developed upper incisor of the male narwhal is the longest tusk known, reaching a length of 10 or 12 feet, and it is spirally grooved as if twisted. Elephants' tusks are upper incisors, and furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The tusks of the walrus are upper canines; those of the boar tribe are canines, both upper and lower. The tusks of the dinotherium are a pair of lower incisors turned down out of the mouth. The so-called tusks or tushes of the horse are ordinary canines. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Mastodontinæ*, *monodon*, *narwhal*, *Phacochærus*, *saber-toothed*, and *walrus*.

But hit his lip for felonous despight,
And gnasht his yron *tuskes* at that displeasing sight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 33.

2. A sharp projecting point resembling in some degree a tusk or tooth of an animal. Specifically —(*a*) A tooth of a harrow. (*b*) The share of a plow.

Shortly plough or harrow
Shall pass o'er what was Ismail, and its *tusk*
Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque.
*Byron*, Don Juan, vii. 63.

(*c*) In locks, a sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of attachment or engagement.

3. In *carp.*, a bevel shoulder on a tenon to give it additional strength.—4. A tooth-shell. See *Dentaliidæ*, and cut under *tooth-shell*.

**tusk**[1] (tusk), *v.* [< *tusk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gore with the tusks.

My poor mistress went distract and mad
When the boar *tusk'd* him. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. To move, turn, or thrust with the tusks.

The wilde boare has *tusked* up his vine.
*Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

**II.**† *intrans.* To guash the teeth, as a boar; show the tusks.

Never *tusk*, nor twirl your dibble; . . . you shall not fright me with your lion-chap, sir, nor your tuska.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

**tusk**[2] (tusk), *n.* [A reduced form of *torsk*. Cf. *cusk*.] A fish: same as *torsk*.

**tusk**[3] (tusk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tuske*, also assibilated *tushe;* cf. Dan. *dusk*, a tuft, tassel, Sw. dial. *tuss*, a wisp of hay; cf. also W. *tus*, *tusw*, a wisp, bundle. The relations of these forms are uncertain. Cf. *tussock*.] A tuft; a bush. *Palsgrave*.

**tuskar** (tus'kär), *n.* [Also *tushkar*, *twiscar;* < Icel. *torfskeri*, a turf-cutter (cf. *torfskurdhr*, turf-cutting), < *torf*, turf, + *skera*, cut: see *turf*[1] and *shear*.] An implement of iron with a wooden handle, for cutting peat. [Orkney and Shetland.]

**tusked** (tuskt), *a.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having tusks; tusky: used in heraldry only when the tusks are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. Also *tushed*.

His wide mouth did gape
With huge great teeth, like to a *tusked* Bore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

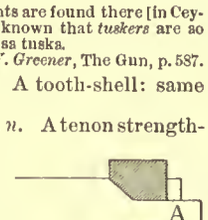
**tuskee** (tus'kē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The prairie-turnip, *Psoralea esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

**tusker** (tus'kėr), *n.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-er*[1].] An elephant whose tusks are grown and retained.

Every one knows that elephants are found there [in Ceylon], but it is not so generally known that *tuskers* are so rare that not one male in 300 has tusks.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 587.

**tusk-shell** (tusk'shel), *n.* A tooth-shell: same as *tusk*[1], 4.

**tusk-tenon** (tusk'ten″ọn), *n.* A tenon strengthened by having a shoulder or step on the lower side. This form has the advantage of permitting the mortise into which it enters to be cut at a higher point in a horizontal beam, thus weakening the latter less than if cut at or below the neutral line of deflection.



Tusk-tenon.
A, tenon; B, tusk.

**tusk-vase** (tusk'vās), *n.* A decorative vase formed of a part of the tusk of an elephant, hollowed and mounted with the point downward on a stand; hence, a vase of any material resembling a tusk so mounted.

**tusky** (tus'ki), *a.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having tusks; tusked: as, the *tusky* boar. *Pope*, Odyssey, xiv. 124.

**tusmose**†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy*.

**tussah-silk** (tus'ä-silk), *n.* Same as *tusser-silk*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 520.

**tussal** (tus'al), *a.* [< *tussis* + *-al*.] Relating to or caused by cough.

**tussemose**†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy*.

**tusser** (tus'ėr), *n.* [Also *tussur*, *tussore*, *tusseh*, *tussah*, *tussa*, *tasar;* prob. at first in comp. *tusser-silk*, lit. 'shuttle-silk,' perhaps from the form of the cocoon (Yule), < Hind. *tassar*, < Skt. *tasara*, *trasara*, shuttle.] 1. Same as *tusser-silk*. —2. An oak-feeding silkworm, *Antheræa mylitta*, furnishing a silk of great strength, but of coarse quality and hard to reel.

**tusser-silk** (tus'ėr-silk), *n.* The raw silk produced by various silkworms other than the ordinary *Sericaria mori*, as by *Antheræa mylitta*. The silk is naturally of a dark fawn-color; the cloths made from it are generally plainly woven, without patterns, brocading, or even cords.

**tusser-worm** (tus'ėr-wėrm), *n.* Same as *tusser*, 2.

**tusses** (tus'ez), *n. pl.* [Appar. for *tushes*, pl. of *tush*, var. of *tusk:* cf. *tusk*[1], *n.*, 3.] Projecting stones left in masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently aunexed. *Halliwell*.

And also forsaide Richarde aall schote out *tusses* in the west ende for makyng of a stepill.
*Contract for Catterick Church, Yorkshire* (1412), quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 490.

**tussicular** (tu-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tussicularis*, < *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis*, cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

**Tussilago** (tus-i-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576), < L. *tussilago*, the herb coltsfoot.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the subtribe *Tussilagineæ*. It is characterized by radiate flower-heads with erect uniseriate involucral bracts, the disk-flowers with undivided styles. The only species, *T. Farfara*, the coltsfoot, is widely distributed through north temperate regions in the Old World, in America naturalized in the North Atlantic States and Canada. It is a perennial herb, more or less covered with snowy wool, growing from a deep-seated rootstock. The leaves are radical, large and roundish, and somewhat angulate; the flower-heads are yellow, of medium size, and solitary upon a scale-bearing scape. See *coltsfoot* (with cut), and compare *cowwort* and *foalfoot*.

**tussis** (tus'is), *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a cough. Compare *pertussis*. [Now rare.]

**tussle** (tus'l), *n.* [Formerly also *tussel;* a var., with shortened vowel, of *tousle:* see *tousle*.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [Colloq.]

"It is some comfort, when one has had a sair *tussel*," continued the captain, . . . "that it is in a fair leddy's service." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

**tussle** (tus'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tussled*, ppr. *tussling*. [< *tussle*, *n.*] To struggle; wrestle confusedly; scuffle. [Colloq.]

**tussock** (tus'ọk), *n.* [Formerly also *tussuck*, supposed to be another form, with accom. dim. suffix *-ock*, of *tusk*[3].] 1. A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—2. Same as *tuft*[2], 1.

There shoulde not any such *tussocks* nor tufts be seen as there be, nor such laying out of the hair.
*Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. A tussock-moth, as of the genus *Orgyia* (which see); a vaporer: so called from the tufted larvæ. The larva of the white-marked tussock, *O. leucostigma*, is a very destructive caterpillar in the United States. The pale tussock is the European *O. pudibunda:* so called in England.

4. Same as *tussock-grass*.

**tussock-caterpillar** (tus'ọk-kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* The larva of any tussock-moth.

**tussock-grass** (tus'ọk-gras), *n.* 1. A tall and elegant grass, *Poa flabellata* (*Dactylis cæspitosa*), a native of the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and southern Patagonia, delighting in boggy and peaty ground. It grows in great tufts or tussocks sometimes 5 or 6 feet in height, the long tapering leaves gracefully recurved. The plant is highly nutritious, containing a large amount of saccharine matter, and is sought after by cattle. Several attempts have been made to establish it in seaside districts in Scotland.


Tussock-grass (*Poa flabellata*).

2. In Australia, a plant of the lily family, *Lomandra* (*Xerotes*) *longifolia*, considered the best native substitute for esparto. Though it is of taller growth in wet ground, the best quality is from dry lands. Also called *mat-rush*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

3. A tufted grass, *Aira cæspitosa*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tussock-moth** (tus'ọk-môth), *n.* One of various bombycid moths whose larvæ are tufted; a tussock; a vaporer: as, the hickory *tussock-moth*, *Halesidota caryæ*, the larva of which feeds mainly on the foliage of hickory, but also upon other forest- and orchard-trees in the United States. See cut under *Orgyia*.

**tussock-sedge** (tus'ọk-sej), *n.* A sedge-plant, *Carex stricta*, growing in swampy grounds in dense clumps, the bases of which at length become elevated into hummocks.

**tussocky** (tus'ọk-i), *a.* [< *tussock* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

**tussore**, *n.* Same as *tusser*.

**tussuck**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tussock*.

**tussy**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tuzzy*.

**tut**[1] (tut), *v. i.* [Var. of *toot*[1], *tote*[1].] To project.

**tut**[2] (tut), *n.* [Also *tote:* see *tut*[1], *v.*, and *toot*[1].] A hassock; a footstool. [Prov. Eng.]

Paid for a *tut* for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon. ivd.
*Chwardens Accounts of Cheddle*, 1637. (*Davies.*)

**tut**[3] (tut), *n.* [Also *tote;* origin obscure.] A piece of work; a job.

**tut**[3] (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting*. [< *tut*[3], *n.*] To do work by the tut or tote; work by the piece. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tut**[4] (tut), *interj.* [Cf. *tush*[2] and *trut*.] An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with *tush*[2].

*Tut, tut!*
Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 87.

*Tut*, I am confident in thee, thou shalt see't.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

**tut**[4] (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting*. [< *tut*[4], *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the interjection *tut*.

In another moment the member of parliament had forgotten the statist, and was pishing and *tutting* over the Globe or the Sun. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, viii. 3.

**tutage**† (tū'tāj), *n.* [< L. *tutari*, protect, defend, + *-age;* or, rather, an error for *tutelage* (?).] An object of tutelage; tutelage.

Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree,
Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be.
*Drayton*, Eclogues, iii.

**tutamen** (tū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *tutamina* (-tam'i-nä). [L., defense, protection, < *tutari*, watch, protect, defend, freq. of *tueri*, watch: see *tuition*.] In *anat.*, a defense or protection; that which makes safe or preserves from injury.—**Tutamina cerebri**, the scalp, skull, and membranes of the brain.—**Tutamina oculi**, the eyelids and their appendages.

**tutament**† (tū'ta-ment), *n.* [< L. *tutamentum*, protection, defense, < *tutare*, watch, protect, defend: see *tutamen*.] Protection.

The holy Crosse is the true *Tutament*,
Protecting all ensheltered by the same.
*Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

**tutamina**, *n.* Plural of *tutamen*.

**tutania** (tū-tā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., an intentional or accidental variant of *tutia:* see *tutty*[2].] The trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal. The word is not in common use, and the reported analyses of alloys said to be called by the name *tutania* differ greatly from each other. So-called "English tutania" (according to Hiorns) is an alloy of equal parts of tin, antimony, bismuth, and brass.

**tute**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*[1], *toot*[2].

**tutelage** (tū'te-läj), *n.* [< *tutele* + *-age*.] 1. Protection; guardianship: as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage*.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

Your wisdom is too ripe to need instruction
From your son's *tutelage*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

**tutelar** (tū'te-lär), *a.* [= F. *tutelaire* = Sp. Pg. *tutelar* = It. *tutelare*, < LL. *tutelaris*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection: see *tutele*.] 1. Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting: as, *tutelar* genii; *tutelar* goddesses.

God, that dwells in us, will sustain the building and repair the building out of ourselves: that is, he will make us *tutelar* angels to one another. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Pertaining to a protector or guardian; tending to guard or protect; protective: as, *tutelar* powers. *Landor*.

**tutelary** (tū'te-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *tutelaris:* see *tutelar*.] Same as *tutelar*.

I could easily believe that not only whole countries but particular persons have their *tutelary* and guardian angels.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 33.

**tutele**† (tū'tēl), *n.* [< F. *tutele* = Sp. Pg. It. *tutela*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, *tutus*, watch, guard: see *tuition*.] Guardianship; tutelage.

He was to have the *Tutele* and Ward of his Children.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

**tutenag** (tū'te-nag), *n.* [Also *tutenague*, *taotnague*, formerly *tuthinag*, *toothenague;* < F. *tutenague*, *tutenaye*, *toutenague*, *toutenage*, *tutunae*, *tintenaque*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *tutenaga;* prob. < Pers. Ar. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc (see *tutty*[2]), + (?) Pers. *-nāk*, an adj. suffix, or Hind. *nāga*, lead.] The name given to the zinc imported

into Europe from China and the East Indies, and formerly, especially in the second half of the eighteenth century, an article of considerable commercial importance—this metal having been purchased by the Dutch in China and by them distributed through the East Indies and supplied to India proper, whence more or less of it found its way to Europe, where its manufacture seems to have been begun on a small scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. It is said that the name *tutenag* was first given to an alloy imported from the East by the Portuguese, and that this alloy was the gong-metal of the Chinese, which is a variety of bronze. This would seem to be probable, since the first mention of this alloy, so far as known, is that of Libavius, who, in his work "De Natura Metallorum," published in 1597, describes a white bronze (*æs album*), which he says is not zinc, but a peculiar kind of tin brought from the East Indies, and which is sonorous, for which reason it was called by the Spaniards *tintinaso*, from *tintinnare*, 'to resound.' Whether this name was a variant of *tutenag* (also spelled in a great variety of other ways, among which *tintinaque*) or an independent designation of the alloy is not known. The whole matter of the early nomenclature of zinc is extremely obscure. See *zinc*.

**tutiorism** (tū'ti-ọr-izm), *n.* [< L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus*, safe (pp. of *tueri*, watch, guard: see *tuition*), + *-ism*.] Rigorism, especially in a mild form.

**tutiorist** (tū'ti-ọr-ist), *n.* [< *tutior(ism)* + *-ist*.] A rigorist; especially, one who holds the doctrines of rigorism in a less rigid or severe form.

**Tutivillus**†, *n.* [ML.: see *titivil*.] A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Halliwell.*

> *Tutivillus*, the devyl of hell,
> He wryteth har names, sothe to tel,
> admissa extrahantes. . . .
> For his love that 3ou der bogth,
> Hold 3ou stil, and fangel nogth,
> sordem aperte deprecantes.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 257.

**tut-mouthed**† (tut'mouthd), *a.* Having a projecting under jaw. *Holland.*

**tut-nose** (tut'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose. [Prov. Eng.]

**tutor** (tū'tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tutour*, *tuter*; < ME. *tutour*, < OF. *tuteur*, F. *tuteur* = Sp. Pg. *tutor* = It. *tutore*, < L. *tutor*, a watcher, protector, guardian, < *tueri*, protect: see *tuition*. In the legal sense the word is directly from the L. *tutor*.] 1. A guardian.

> And kynde wit be wardeyn 3oure welthe to kepe,
> And *tutour* of 3owre tresoure and take hit 3ow atte nede.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 52.
>
> I'll have mine own power here,
> Mine own authority; I need no *tutor*.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The guardian—the *tutor* in Scottish phrase—of the orphans and their land.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 252.

2. In *law*, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. In the absence of other provision, the father is the tutor, and failing him there may be a *tutor nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor dative*. A tutor nominate is one nominated in a testament, etc., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A tutor-at-law is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor nominate, or where the tutor nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A tutor dative is one named by the sovereign on the failure of both tutors nominate and tutors-at-law. In civil law it was originally considered as a right of the nearest relative to be named the tutor in order to preserve the fortune for the family, and it was only gradually that the protection of the infant himself came to be considered the principal object, and the filling of the office of tutor more as a duty which had to be fulfilled unless there were special circumstances to excuse, than as a right which a relative could claim.

3. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

> Thou shalt be as thou wast,
> The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 66.

4. In *Eng. universities*, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, the modern system of admitting students not on the foundation was fully established; and, as a natural result, the office of *tutor* in the present meaning of the term then first appears, being probably introduced at King's Hall, the chief of the earlier foundations absorbed in Trinity College, "where the students were much younger than elsewhere."
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 403.

The college officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the *Tutor*. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College in all business transactions with its members. . . . The *Tutor* himself does not necessarily lecture or teach.
*Dickens's Dict. of Cambridge*, p. 124.

5. In *U. S. colleges*, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

**tutor** (tū'tọr), *v. t.* [< *tutor*, *n.*] 1. To have the guardianship or care of.—2. To instruct; teach.

> Then gave I her, . . . *tutor'd* by my art,
> A sleeping potion. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 243.
>
> She trills her song with *tutored* powers,
> Or mocks each casual note.
> *Wordsworth*, The Contrast, i.

**tutorage** (tū'tọr-āj), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-age*.] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*.
*Government of the Tongue.*

**tutoress** (tū'tọr-es), *n.* [Formerly also *tutoresse*, *tutress*; < *tutor* + *-ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

> What a good helper, what a true Instructer!
> In all good arts a *tutresse* and conducter.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 177).

**tutorial** (tū-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *tutorius*, belonging to a guardian (< L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

The Commissioners had two purposes plainly before them, which events have shown to be incompatible in the form which they were made to take. The one was to enlarge and strengthen the Professoriate, the other was to extend and encourage what is called the *Tutorial* system, by which is meant the instruction of the undergraduates in work for their examinations by certain College officials.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 928.

**tutorially** (tū-tō'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In a tutorial manner; as a tutor. *The Academy*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 102.

**tutorism** (tū'tọr-izm), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ism*.] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or of tutors; tutorship. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

**tutorly**† (tū'tọr-li), *a.* [< *tutor* + *-ly*[1].] Like, befitting, or belonging to a tutor; pedagogic.

The King had great reason to be weary of the Earl, who was grown so infirm, peevish, and forgetful, as also not a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

**tutorship** (tū'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ship*.] 1. Guardianship; tutelage.

This young Duke William, the second of that name and seauenth Duke of Normandie, being vnder *tutorship*, and not of himselfe to gouerne the country.
*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 169.

2. The office of a tutor or instructor.

**tutory** (tū'tọr-i), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-y*[3].] Tutorship; tutorage; guardianship; instruction.

The guardianship or *tutorie* of a king.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1524 (Chron. I.).

Their reciprocal prospective rights of *tutory* were defeated, and the minutio of either tutor or ward put an end to a subsisting guardianship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687.

**tutrice**, *n.* See *tuteur*.

**tutrix** (tū'triks), *n.* [< LL. *tutrix*, fem. of L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*.] A female guardian.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.
*Smollett*, Hist. Eng., I. vii. § 28.

**tutsan** (tut'sạn), *n.* [Formerly also *tutsain*; < OF. *toutesaine*, also *tutsan*, F. *toutesaine*, < *tout* (< L. *totus*), all, + *sain* (< L. *sanus*), sound: see *total* and *sane*[1]. Cf. *allheal*.] A species of St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, once regarded as a panacea, or particularly as healing to wounds. Also *parkleaves*. Sometimes extended to the whole genus; by Lindley to the order *Hypericaceæ*.

The healing *Tutsan* then, and Plantan for a sore.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 204.

**tutti** (töt'ti), *a.* and *n.* [It., pl. of *tutto*, all, < L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all: see *total*.] I. *a.* In *music*, all the voices or instruments together; concerted: opposed to *solo*. In concertos the term is applied to passages in which the orchestra is used without the solo instrument. It is also loosely used of any loud concerted passage.

II. *n.* A concerted movement or passage intended for or performed by all the voices or instruments together, or by most of them: opposed to *solo*.

They were bent upon a surfeit of music: *tuttis*, finales, choruses, must be performed.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

**tutti-frutti** (töt'ti-frö't'ti), *n.* [It.] A confection flavored with or containing different kinds of fruit; specifically, ice-cream so made.

**tutty**[1] (tut'i), *n.*; pl. *tutties* (-iz). [Also *tussy*, *tosty*, and in many other confused forms; partly due to *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, q. v., but perhaps in part connected with *tuft*[3], in sense 'tuft.'] A nosegay; a posy. [Prov. Eng.]

> Joan can call by name her cows,
> And deck her windows with green boughs;
> She can wreathes and *tuttyes* make,
> And trim with plums a bridal cake.
> *T. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 383).

**tutty**[2] (tut'i), *n.* [Formerly also *tuty*, *tutie*; < ME. *tutie*, < OF. (and F.) *tutie* = Sp. *tutía*, *atutía* = Pg. *tutia*, < ML. *tutia*, < Ar. Pers. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc. Cf. *tutenag*.] Impure zinc protoxid, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder tutty is used for polishing, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

*Tutie* (tutia) a medicinable stone or dust, said to be the heavier foil of Brass, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tuty*; whereas the true *Tuty* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wooll, falling into dust so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral Calamine hath been cast. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**Tutty ointment.** See *ointment*.

**tutty-more** (tut'i-mōr), *n.* [< *tutty*[1] + *more*[2].] A flower-root. [Prov. Eng.]

**tutucuri**, *n.* The European mink, *Putorius lutreola*.

**tutulus** (tū'tū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tutuli* (-lī). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, an ancient Etruscan female headdress of conical form; hence, any similar headdress.

In rainy weather a hood like the Etruscan *tutulus* was worn. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought to be covers of the round hanging vases with which they are found associated in Scandinavian lands. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 101.

**tut-work** (tut'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by the piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Specifically, in *mining*, any work which is paid for according to the number of fathoms sunk or run, or according to the amount actually accomplished, and not by the day or in tribute. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**tut-worker** (tut'wėr[ʳ]kėr), *n.* A tut-workman.

**tut-workman** (tut'wėrk[ʳ]mạn), *n.* One who does tut-work.

**tuum** (tū'um). [L., neut. of *tuus*, thine, < *tu*, thou: see *thou*.] Thine; that which is thine. —**Meum and tuum.** See *meum*[1].

**tu-whit** (tö-hwit'), *n.* A word imitating the cry of the owl.

> Then nightly sings the staring owl,
> *Tu-whit*,
> Tu-who, a merry note.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 928.

**tu-whoo** (tö-hwö'), *n.* Same as *tu-whit*. Also *tu-who* and *too-whoo*.

**tu-whoo** (tö-hwö'), *v. i.* [< *tu-whoo*, *n.*] To cry tu-whoo: said of owls. Also *too-whoo*.

An owl was *tooowhooing* from the church tower.
*Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

**tuyere** (twē-ār' or tö-yār'), *n.* [< F. *tuyère*: see *tewer*.] Same as *tewer*.

**tuyform**†, *a.* A variant of *twiform* for *twiformed*.

**tuza** (tö'zä), *n.* Same as *tucan*. It is now also the technical specific name of the common pocket-gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*, otherwise *G. pinetis*.

**tuzz** (tuz), *n.* [< W. *tusw*, wisp, bunch: see *tusk*[3], *tussock*. Hence dim. *tuzzy*.] A tuft or knot of wool or hair. [Prov. Eng.]

> With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
> And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 90.

**tuzzimuzzy** (tuz'i-muz[ʳ]i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *tuzzie-muzzie*, *tussy-mussy*, *tuzzy muzzy*; a rimed form, < ME. *tussemose*, *tusmose*, a form appar. associated with *tytetust*, *tytetuste*, E. dial. *teesty*, *tosty*, or simply *tosty*, a nosegay, appar. connected with *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, *tusk*[3], *tussock*, etc.; cf. also *tutty*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A nosegay; a posy. *Florio.* [Prov. Eng.]

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzzie-muzzie*: a sweet posie. (*Nares.*) *Nomenclator.*

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.
*Treuenese of the Christian Religion*, p. 391. (*Latham.*)

2. The feather-hyacinth, a monstrous variety of *Muscari comosum*, with the perianth parted into filaments. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Rough; ragged; disheveled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tuzzy** (tuz'i), *n.*; pl. *tuzzies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tussy;* dim. of *tuzz;* cf. *tuzzimuzzy.*] 1. A tuft or bunch of hair. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A ball of horsehair, such as is used by copper plate printers to assist in freeing their hands from ink (they call it a *tuzzy*). *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 131.

Hence—2. A cluster or bunch of objects, as flowers; a bouquet. [Provincial.]

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together.
*Donne*, Iliat. Septuagint (ed. 1633), p. 49. (*Richardson.*)

**twa** (twä or twâ), *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *two*.

**Twaddell** (twod'l), *n.* [Named after its inventor.] A hydrometer graduated so that each division represents the same change of density. It is used for densities greater than that of water, and the excess above unity is found by multiplying by 5 and dividing by 1,000—that is, 200 divisions of the scale represent unity. Sometimes spelled *Twaddle*.

A *Twaddle* instrument constructed for liquids.
*O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 63.

**twaddle** (twod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twaddled*, ppr. *twaddling*. [A var. of *twattle*.] To babble; gabble; prate; especially, to keep up a foolish, prosy chatter.

Harry Warrington is green Telemachus, who, be sure, was very unlike the soft youth in the good Bishop of Cambray's *twaddling* story. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xviii.

To be sure, Cicero used to *twaddle* about Greek literature and philosophy, much as people do about ancient art now-a-days. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

**twaddle** (twod'l), *n.* [< *twaddle*, *v.*] 1. A twaddler.

The fashionable words or favourite expressions of the day, . . . being superseded by new ones, vanish without leaving a trace behind. Such were the late fashionable words, a bore and a *twaddle*, among the great vulgar.
*Grose*, Class. Dict. of Vulgar Tongue (ed. 1788), Pref., p. ix.

The devil take the *twaddle!* . . . I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

2. Idle, senseless talk; gabble; prosy nonsense.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller [Richardson], pouring out endless volumes of sentimental *twaddle*.
*Thackeray*, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

3. Perplexity; confusion. *Grose*, Dict. of Vulgar Tongue. = **Syn. 2.** *Chatter*, *Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*, *n.*

**twaddler** (twod'lėr), *n.* [< *twaddle* + *-er*[1].] One who twaddles; a babbler; a prater.

The cardinals appeared a wretched set of old *twaddlers*, all but about three in extreme decrepitude.
*Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

**twaddling** (twod'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twaddle*, *v.*] The act of one who twaddles; silly, empty talk; twaddle.

**twaddly** (twod'li), *a.* [< *twaddle* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of twaddle; twaddling.

It is rather an offensive word to use, especially considering the greatness of the writers who have treated the subject [old age]; but their lucubrations seem to me to be *twaddly*. *Helps.*

**twae** (twā), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *two*.

**twagger**† (twag'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *twigger.*] A fat lamb.

And I have brought a *twagger* for the nones,
A hunting lamb; nay, pray, you feel no bones:
Believe me now, my cunning much I miss
If ever Pan felt fatter lamb than this.
*Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 1.

**twain** (twān), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twayn*, *twayne*, *twein*, *twey*, *tweyn*, *tweyne*, *twaien*, *twegen*, < AS. *twēgen* (= OS. OFries. *twēne* = D. *twee* = MLG. *twēne*, *tweine*, LG. *tvēne* = OHG. *zwēnē*, MHG. *zwēne*, G. (obs.) *zween* = Dan. *tvende* = Sw. *tvenné* = Goth. *tweihnai*), two; the masc. form of *two:* see *two*.] **I.** *a.* Two. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He . . . had Bette kut a bow other *tweyne*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 32.

By than the yere was all agone
He had no man but *twayne*.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Riding at noon, a day or *twain* before,
Across the forest call'd of Dean.
*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

**To be twain,** to be two different persons or things; hence, to be separate or sundered.

Reason and I, you must conceive, *are twain;*
'Tis nine years now since first I lost my wit.
*Drayton*, Idea, ix.

**II.** *n.* Two units, occurring or regarded either singly or separate; a couple; a pair. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A man . . . shall cleave to his wife; and they *twain* shall be one flesh. . . . They are no more *twain* but one flesh.
Mat. xix. 5, 6.

Go with me
To bless this *twain*, that they may prosperous be.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 104.

This very sword
Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

All is over—all is done,
*Twain* of yesterday are one!
*Whittier*, The New Wife and the Old.

**In twain** (formerly also **on twain**), in or into two parts; asunder.

With that stroke he brake his sheld *on twayn*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2632.

Now Death has come intill his bower,
And split his heart *in twain*.
*Bonny Bee-Ho'm* (Child's Ballads, III. 58).

**twain**† (twān), *v. t.* [< ME. *twaynen;* < *twain*, *a.* Cf. *twin*[2], *v.*] To part in twain; divide; sunder.

We in twynne wern towen & *twayned*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 251.

It were great sin true love to *twain!*
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

**twain-cloud** (twān'kloud), *n.* In *meteor.*, same as *cumulo-stratus*. See *cloud*[1], 1.

**twaite**[1] (twāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *thwaite*[1]. *Coke*, Instit., iv. b. (*Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.)

**twaite**[2] (twāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tweat;* also, appar. by error, *thwaite;* origin not ascertained.] A kind of shad, *Alosa finta*. Also *twaite-shad*.

The peel, the *tweat*, the bottling, and the rest,
With many more, that in the deep doth lie.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

**twal, twall** (twäl), *a.* Scotch forms of *twelve*.

**twa-lofted** (twä'lôf″ted), *a.* Having two lofts or stories. [Scotch.]

Folks are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a *twa-lofted* sclated house.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

**twalpennies** (twal'pen″iz), *n. pl.* Twelvepence in the old Scottish currency, equal to one penny sterling.

Saunders, in addition to the customary *twalpennies* on the postage, had a dram for his pains.
*Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, ii.

**twant**†. An obsolete preterit of *twine*[1].

**twang**[1] (twang), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *twangue;* ult. imitative; cf. *tang* and *ting.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out a sharp, metallic ring, as the string of a musical instrument, a bow, etc., when plucked and suddenly set free: said also of other instruments which make a similar sound.

To *Twangue*, resonare.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Yet, shooting upward, sends his shaft, to show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 688.

Hark! 'tis the *twanging* horn o'er yonder bridge.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 1.

*Twang* out, my fiddle! *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To make music on a stringed instrument that is played by plucking or snapping; cause a sharp ringing sound like that of a harp or bowstring: as, to *twang* on a jews'-harp.

When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., (I.).

3. To have a nasal sound: said of the human voice; also, to speak with a nasal twang: said of persons.

Every accent *twanged*. *Dryden.*

4†. To shoot with a bow; make a shot; hence, figuratively, to surmise; guess.

*Hor.* These be black slaves; Romans, take heed of these.
*Tuc.* Thou *twang'st* right, little Horace: they be indeed a couple of chap-fallen cura.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

**To go off twanging**†, to go well; go swimmingly.

An old fool, to be gull'd thus! had he died, . . .
It had *gone off twanging*.
*Massinger*, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a short sharp ring; set in quick, resounding vibration, as the tense string of a bow or a musical instrument that is played by plucking: said less frequently of wind-instruments.

The Fleet in View, he *twang'd* his deadly Bow.
*Pope*, Iliad, i. 67.

The old original post, with the stamp in the corner, representing a post-boy riding for life and *twanging* his horn.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

A black-haired girl . . . *twangs* a stringed instrument with taper fingers. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 492.

2. To sound forth by means of a twanging instrument.

The trumpeter strutted up and down the ramparts *twanging* defiance to the whole Yankee race, as does a modern editor to all the principalities and powers on the other side of the Atlantic. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

3. To utter with a short, sharp, or nasal sound; specifically, to pronounce with a nasal twang.

A terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply *twanged* off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 198.

The cicerone *twangs* his moral, and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. *Thackeray*, Congreve and Addison.

**twang**[1] (twang), *n.* [< *twang*[1], *v.*] 1. The sound of a tense string set in sudden sharp vibration by plucking; hence, any sharp, ringing musical sound.

If Cynthia hear the *twang* of my bow, she'll go near to whip me with the string.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The sharp clear *twang* of the golden chords
Runs up the ridged sea. *Tennyson*, Sea Fairies.

2. A sharp, ringing nasal tone, especially of the human voice.

I like your southern accent: it is so pure, so soft. It has no rugged burr, no nasal *twang*, such as almost every one's voice here in the north has.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

No signs of life occurred near him, but occasionally the melancholy chirp of a cricket, or perhaps the guttural *twang* of a bull-frog from a neighboring marsh.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 446.

**twang**[1] (twang), *interj.* or *adv.* [An elliptical use of *twang*[1], *v.*] An exclamation or sound imitative of the twang of a bowstring, harp-string, etc.

It made John sing, to hear the gold ring,
Which against the walls cryed *twang*.
*Little John and the Four Beggars* (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

There 's one, the best in all my Quiver,
*Twang!* thro' his very Heart and Liver.
*Prior*, Mercury and Cupid.

**twang**[2]† (twang), *n.* [A var. of *tang*[2].] A sharp taste; a disagreeable after-taste or flavor left in the mouth; a tang; a flavor. [Prov. Eng.]

Such were my reflections; . . . it seems, from the illustration, they already began to have a *twang* of commerce in them. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his mouth, and a crackling pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

**twang**[3] (twang), *n.* [Prob. < *twang*[1], with sense imported from *twinge.*] A sharp pull; a sudden pang, a twinge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

My curse upon thy venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
An' through my lugs gi'es mony a *twang*.
*Burns*, Address to the Toothache.

**twangle** (twang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twangled*, ppr. *twangling*. [Freq. of *twang*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To twang lightly or frequently: said either of an instrument or of its player.

She did call me rascal fiddler
And *twangling* Jack. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 159.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 146.

"Ay, fool," said Tristram, "but 'tis sailing dry
To dance without a catch, a roundelay
To dance to." Then he *twangled* on his harp.
*Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to twangle.

The young Andrea bears up gayly, however; *twangles* his guitar. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

**twangle**† (twang'gl), *n.* [< *twangle*, *v.*] A twangling sound; a twang or clang.

Loud, on the heath, a *twangle* rush'd,
That rung out Supper, grand and big,
From the crack'd bell of Blarneygig.
*Colman*, Poetical Vagaries, p. 111. (*Davies.*)

**twangler** (twang'glėr), *n.* One who twangles or twangs.

Beaters of drums and *twanglers* of the wire.
*Library Mag.*, III. 773.

**twank** (twangk), *v. i.* [A var. of *twang*[1], implying a more abrupt sound.] To emit a sharp twang.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the *twanking* of a brass kettle or a frying-pan. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

**twank** (twangk), *n.* [< *twank*, *v.*] A sharp twang. *Imp. Dict.*

**twankay** (twang'kā), *n.* [< Chinese *t'un-k'i*, a rivulet near Yen-chow fu, in the west of the province of Chĕ-kiang, where this kind of tea is grown.] A brand of green tea grown and prepared in the western part of the province of Chĕ-kiang, China.

**'twas** (twoz). A contraction of *it was*.

Farewell, you mad rascals. To horse, come. *'Twas* well done, *'twas* well done.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

**twat** (twot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The female pudendum. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*) [Vulgar.]

*Twat.* Pudendum muliebre. *Bailey*, 1727.

[Found by Browning in the old royalist rimes "Vanity of Vanities," and, on the supposition that the word denoted "a distinctive part of a nun's attire that might fitly pair off with the cowl appropriated to a monk," so used by him in his "Pippa Passes."]

**twatterlight**†, *n.* Same as *twitterlight*.

What mak'st thou here this *twatterlight*?
I think thou'rt in a dream.
*Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., III. 331).

**twattle** (twot'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twattled*, ppr. *twattling*. [Freq. of **twat*, < Icel. *thwætta*, talk, gabble, = Norw. *twætta* = Dan. *twætte*, jabber, talk nonsonso; perhaps connected with Icel. *thwætti* in *ūrthwætti*, slops from wash, refuse (Sw. *tvätta* = Dan. *tvætte*, wash), < *thwā* = Sw. *två* = Dan. *toe*, wash: see *towel*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly; jabber; gabble; tattle; twaddle.

Prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing.
*W. Whateley*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

Idle persons, that will spend whole hours together in *twattling* and talking idly, and of other men's matters.
*Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxvii.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter incoherently or foolishly; repeat idly; tattle.

As readyo forgde fittons as true tales vaynelye toe *twattle*.
*Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. (ed. Arber, p. 101).

2. To make much of; fondle; pat, as a horse, cow, dog, etc. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twattle** (twot'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *twattle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Chatter; gabble; tattle; twaddle. Compare *twittle-twattle*.—2. A diminutive person; a dwarf. *Halliwell.*

**II.**† *a.* Twattling; trifling; petty.

They show him the short and *twattle* [petits] verses that were written. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

**twattlebasket**† (twot'l-bas'kot), *n.* An idle chatterer; a babbler; a prater; a twaddler. *Bailey*, 1727.

**twattler** (twot'lėr), *n.* [< *twattle* + *-er*[1].] One who twattles or prates; a gabbler; a twaddler.

Let vs, in Gods name, leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twatlers*.
*Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, vi. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**twattling** (twot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twattle*.] A chatter; a gabbling.

You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling;
But I see the sum total, we shall ne'er have a bottle.
*Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

**twattling** (twot'ling), *p. a.* 1. Gabbling; prating; twaddling.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Small; trifling; insignificant.

You feed us with *twatling* dishes soe small;
Zounds, a blacke-pudding is better than all.
*King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 43).

**tway**† (twā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *two*.

**twayblade** (twā'blād), *n.* [Var. of *twiblade*.] Primarily, a European orchid, *Listera ovata*, a simple-stemmed plant a foot or more high, bearing a slender raceme of green flowers, and about six inches from the ground a single pair of broadly ovate leaves, to which the name refers. The name is extended to the other species of the genus, 3 of which are found in North America, *L. convallarioides* being the most notable. In America the name is also applied to the members of the genus *Liparis*, which bear two leaves, springing, however, from the root. *L. liliifolia*, with purple flowers, is a very handsome species.

Twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia*). *a*, flower.

In autumn, under the beeches which clothe the long slope of the Quantocks up from Bishop's Lydiard, you will hardly find any thing, except perhaps a *tway-blade* or a herb-paris. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 241.

**tweag**†, **tweague**† (twēg), *v. t.* Old forms of *tweak*[1], *tweak*[2].

**tweak**[1] (twēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tweag*, *tweague*; a var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch*.] 1. To twiteh; pinch and pull with or as with a sharp jerk; twinge.

Now *tweak* him by the nose—hard, harder yet.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Her bones were wrung by rheumatic twinges; her old toes *tweaked* with corns.
*L. Wingfield*, The Lovely Wang, ii.

2. To put into a fret, perplexity, or dilemma. *Bailey*, 1731.

**tweak**[1] (twēk), *n.* [< *tweak*[1], *v.*] 1. A sharp pinch or jerk; a twiteh.

Bobs o' the Lips, *Tweaks* by the Nose, Cuffs o' the Ear, and Trenchers at my Head in abundance.
*Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 5.

2. A pineh; dilemma; perplexity: as, to be in a sad *tweak*. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Also *tweag*, *tweague*.

I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*.
*Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

**tweak**[2]† (twēk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A prostitute.

Your *tweaks* are like your mermaids, they have sweet voices to entice the passengers.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. A whoremonger. *Halliwell.*

**tweasome** (twē'som), *n.* A dialectal form of *twosome*. *Halliwell.*

**tweat**†, *n.* See *twaite*[2].

**twee** (twē), *n.* [By aphesis from *etwee*, *ettwee*, *étui*: see *étui*. Cf. *tweeze*.] Same as *étui*. *Planché*, p. 183.

**tweed** (twēd), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be an accidental perversion of *tweel* for *twill*[1]: see the quotation.] **I.** *n.* A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surfaee, and two colors generally eombined in the same yarn. The best quality is made wholly of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, etc., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland. The word is sometimes used in the plural.

It was the word "tweels" having been blotted or imperfectly written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as *tweeds* by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since. *Border Advertiser.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

He was manly, vigorous, and distinguished; nor did he wear at entertainments a shabby suit of mustard-colored *tweeds*. *The Century*, XL. 578.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or made of tweed.

Round hats and *tweed* suits are no sign of independence of thought. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

**tweedle** (twē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tweedled*, ppr. *tweedling*. [Prob. a var. of *twiddle*, in senso 3 perhaps by eonfusion with *wheedle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To handle lightly and idly; twiddle; fiddle with.—2. To play on a fiddle or bagpipe. *Bailey*, 1731.—3†. To wheedle; coax.

A fiddler . . . brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To wriggle; twist one's self about.

Dick heard, and *tweedling*, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, struttiag and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
*Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

**tweedle** (twē'dl), *n.* [< *tweedle*, *v.*] A sound sueh as is made by a fiddle.

[The words *tweedledum* and *tweedledee* are humorous expansions of *tweedle*, used together to indicate distinctions that are almost imperceptible.

Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*.
*Byrom*, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.]

**Tweed Ring.** See *ring*[1].

**Tweed's case.** See *case*[1].

**tweeg** (twēg), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The menopome or hellbender, *Menopoma alleghaniensis*. See eut under *hellbender*.

**tweel** (twēl), *n.* and *v.* A Seoteh variant of *twill*[1]. Compare *tweed*.

**'tween** (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of *between*.

The iron bit he crusheth *'tween* his teeth.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 269.

**'tween-brain** (twēn'brān), *n.* The eerebral segment between the fore-brain and midbrain; the interbrain, dieneephalon, or thalameneephalon. Also *'twixt-brain*.

**'tween-deck** (twēn'dek), *a.* Being or lodging between deeks.

The crew and the *'tween-deck* passengers.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxviii.

**'tween-decks** (twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *between-deeks*.

The hinbber is cut into pieces about a foot sqnare and stowed into the *'tween-decks*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

**tweeny** (twē'ni), *n.*; pl. *tweenies* (-niz). [< *'tween* + *-y*[2].] A servant who works between two others, or assists both. [Prov. Eng.]

Being in want of a girl to ease both the cook and the housemaid, my wife made her requirements known to some neighbour, who replied, "Oh, yes; I see. You want a *tweenie*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 458.

**tweer**[1]† (twēr), *v.* and *n.* See *twire*[1].

**tweer**[2] (twēr), *n.* [An accom. E. form of F. *tuyère*: see *tuyer*.] Same as *tuyer*. *E. H. Knight.*

**tweeze, tweese** (twēz), *n.* [See *twee*, *étui*, and cf. *tweezers*.] 1. A surgeons' case of instruments.

Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezes* I then chanced to have about me. *Boyle*, Works, II. 419.

2. *pl.* Same as *tweezers*, 1.

Take anything that 's given you, purses, knives, handkerchers, rosaries, *tweezes*, any toy, any money.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

**tweezer**[1] (twē'zėr), *v.* [< *tweezer-s*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use tweezers.

I like Eichhorn better than Paulus: there is less micrology, less *tweezering* at trifles, in his erudition.
*W. Taylor*, To R. Southey, Dec. 7, 1806 (in Robberd, II. 146).

**II.** *trans.* To extraet with or as with tweezers.

Having *tweezered* out what slender blossom lived on lip or cheek of manhood.
*Tennyson*, quoted in James Hadley's Essays, Philol. and Critical, p. 301.

**tweezer**[2] (twē'zėr), *n.* The American mergauser. Also called *weaser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888.

**tweezer-case** (twē'zėr-kās), *n.* 1. A case for earrying tweezers safely, as about the person, or on a journey.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases*.
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 116.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1.

**tweezers** (twē'zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweeser*; prob., with *-er* for orig. *-el*, and by eonfusion with *tweeze*, *tweese*, a var. of E. dial. *twissel*, a fork of a tree, also a double fruit, < ME. *twisel*, double (*twisel tunge*, a doublo tongue), < AS. *twisel*, fork: see *twissel*. The word appears to have been eonfused with *tweeze*, and in def. 2 is eonsidered a eorruption of *tweezes*, the pl. of *tweeze* (ef. *trousers* from *trouses*).] 1. An instrument, resembling diminutive tongs, for grasping and holding: intended for taking up very small objeets, plueking out hairs, etc. Also called *volsella*.

In the inside of the case were the usual assortment of silk and needles, with scissors, *tweezers*, &c.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1. *E. H. Knight.*

**tweifold**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *twofold*.

**tweinet**, *n.* An old spelling of *twain*.

**twelfth** (twelfth), *a.* and *n.* [With *-th* for earlier *-t*, < ME. *twelfte*, < AS. *twelfta* (= OFries. *twilifta*, *tolfta* = D. *twaalfde* = MLG. *twelfte*, *twolfte*, LG. *twolfte*, *twölfte* = OHG. *zwelifto*, *zwelifte*, MHG. *zwelfte*, G. *zwölfte* = Icel. *tölfti* = Sw. *tolfte* = Dan. *tolvte* = Goth. **twalifta*), twelfth; as *twelve* + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the eleventh: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of twelve equal parts into which a whole is regarded as divided.—**Twelfth eranial nerve**, the hypoglossal, or motor nerve of the muscles of the tongue: in the old enumeration the *ninth*.

**II.** *n.* 1. One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by twelve. —2. In *early Eng. law*, a twelfth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone, or the interval between two sueh tones; a eompound fifth.—4. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a twelfth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—5†. Twelfth-day. *Paston Letters*, III. 33.

**Twelfth-cake** (twelfth'kāk), *n.* A eake prepared for the festivities of Twelfth-night. Into this cake a bean is introduced, and, the cake being divided by lot, whoever draws the piece containing the bean is entitled, as the bean-king, to preside over the ceremonies. In the same way a queen has sometimes been chosen in addition to or instead of a king. Coins have occasionally been substituted for the bean.

Scarcely a shop in London . . . is without *Twelfth-cakes* and finery in the windows on Twelfth-day.
*Hone*, Every-Day Book, I. 50.

The celebration of Twelfth-Day with the costly and elegant *Twelfth-cake* has much declined within the last half-century. *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 64.

**Twelfth-day** (twelfth'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Twelfthe-day*; < *twelfth* + *day*.] The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany, occurring on the 6th of January. Also called *Twelfth-tide*. See *Epiphany*.

And my Lord of Wynchestr and my Lord of Seint Jones were with him on the morow after *Twelftheday*, and he speke to hem as well as ever he did.
*Paston Letters*, I. 315.

In its character as a popular festival, *Twelfth-Day* stands only inferior to Christmas. The leading object held in

view is to do honour to the three wise men, or, as they are more generally denominated, the three kings.
*Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 62.

**Twelfth-night** (twelfth′nīt), *n.* The eve of the festival of the Epiphany. Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with Twelfth-night. See *bean-feast*, 2, *Twelfth-cake*.—**Twelfth-night cards**, a series of cards representing different characters to be assumed by the persons to whom the different cards fall, during the Twelfth-night celebration. The characters indicated, usually those of king, queen, ministers, maids of honor, or ludicrous or grotesque personages, are hence known as *Twelfth-night characters*.

John Britton, in his Autobiography, tells us he "suggested and wrote a series of *Twelfth-Night Characters*, to be printed on cards, placed in a bag, and drawn out at parties on the memorable and merry evening. . . . They were sold in small packets to pastry-cooks."
*Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 64.

**Twelfth-tide** (twelfth′tīd), *n.* The time or festival of Twelfth-day.

Come then, come then, and let us bring
Unto our prettie *Twelfth-Tide* King
Each one his severall offering.
*Herrick*, Thi Star-song: a Caroll to the King.

**twell** (twel), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*[2].

**twelve** (twelv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twelve, twelf*, < AS. *twelf, twelfe* = OS. *twelif* = OFries. *twelf, twelef, twilif* = D. *twaalf* = MLG. *twelf, twelef, twolf*, LG. *twolf, twolve* = OHG. *zwelif, zwelf*, MHG. *zwelif, zwelf*, G. *zwölf* = Icel. *tolf* = Sw. *tolf* = Dan. *tolv* = Goth. *twalif*, twelve; < AS. *twā*, etc., two, + *-lif*, an element found also in *eleven*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* One more than eleven; twice six, or three times four: a cardinal numeral.—**Lady with twelve flounces.** See *lady*.—**Twelve Men.** Same as *duzine*.—**Twelve Tables.** See *table*.

**II.** *n.* 1. The number made up of ten and two; a dozen.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 12, XII, or xii.—3. *pl.* Same as *duodecimo*.

The nation must then have consisted of young readers, when a diminutive volume in *twelves* was deemed to be overlong. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

**Broad twelves**, a duodecimo leaf of extra width, of medium size, about 5½ inches wide by 7½ inches long.—**Long twelves**, an oblong sheet of paper, folded for eight pages in its greater length and in three pages for its shorter length. Of medium size, it is about 4½ inches wide and 8 inches long.—**Quorum of twelve.** See *quorum*.—**Square twelves**, an arrangement of duodecimo pages for a sheet nearly square, in which the folded sheet has six pages in width and four pages in length.—**The Twelve**, the twelve apostles. See *apostle*, 1.

And Judas Iscariot, one of *the twelve*, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them. Mark xiv. 10.

**Twelve-day writ.** See *writ*.

**twelvemo** (twelv′mō), *n.* and *a.* [An English reading of 12*mo*, which stands for XII*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *duodecimo*: see *duodecimo*. Cf. *sixteenmo*.] Same as *duodecimo*: commonly written 12*mo*.

**twelvemonth** (twelv′munth), *n.* [< ME. *twelfmoneth*, < *twelmond*; < *twelve* + *month*.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

A *twelmond* & two wekes twynnet we noght.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13230.

I sware a vow before them all, that I,
Because I had not seen the Grail, would ride
A *twelvemonth* and a day in quest of it.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**twelvepence** (twelv′pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *twelve pence*.] A shilling.

**twelvepenny** (twelv′pen*n*i), *a.* 1. Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny* room, next the stage. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Proem.

2. Hence, of little value; cheap; trifling; insignificant.

That men be not excommunicated for trifles and *twelve-penny* matters.
*Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 371. (*Davies*.)

**twelve-score** (twelv′skōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Numbering twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty: as, *twelve-score* seamen.

**II.** *n.* Twelve-score yards, a common length for a shot in archery, and hence often alluded to formerly in measurement.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 598.

**Twelve-tide**†, *n.* Same as *Twelfth-tide*.

Seven night at the leat after *twelve-tide* last, on a certaine night he came downe into the parlor, fynding Alice Gedsale & Elizabeth Buppell folding clothes.
*Darrell Papers* (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

**twentieth** (twen′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *twentith*; < ME. *twentithe, twenteothe*, < AS. *twentigotha*, etc., twentieth; as *twenty* + *-eth*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Next after the nineteenth: an ordinal numeral.

The *twentieth* century will begin not, as supposed, in January, 1900, but in January, 1901.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 64.

2. Being one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**II.** *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of anything.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a twentieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

**twenty** (twen′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twenty, twenti, twentig*, < AS. *twentig, twēntig*, ONorth. *twēntig, twēgentig* = OS. *twēntig* = OFries. *twintich* = D. *twintig* = LG. *twintig* = OHG. *zweinzug*, MHG. *zwēnzic, zweinzec*, G. *zwanzig* = Icel. *tuttugu* = Sw. *tjugu* = Dan. *tyve* = Goth. *twaitigjus*, twenty; < AS. *twēgen, twā*, etc., two, + *-tig*, etc.: see *twain* and *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. One more than nineteen; twice ten: a cardinal numeral.—2. Proverbially, an indefinite number: sometimes duplicated.

As for Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects he could not have been the man. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 350.

I could satisfy myself about *twenty* and *twenty* things, that now and then I want to know.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *twenties* (-tiz). 1. The number which is one more than nineteen; twice ten; a score.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 20, XX, or xx.—3. An old division of English infantry (see *thousand* and *hundred*). The commander of a twenty was called *vintiner*.

**Twenty-first rule.** See *rule*[1].

**Twenty-five Articles.** See *article*.

**twenty-fold** (twen′ti-fōld), *a.* [< *twenty* + *-fold*.] Twenty times as many.

**twenty-four** (twen′ti-fōr′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Four more than twenty: a cardinal numeral.—**Twenty-four hours**, a day, as consisting of so many hours.

Botanists may find it worth while to observe if it [the Martagon lily] smells offensively at any time during the *twenty-four hours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 193.

**II.** *n.* 1. The number made up of four and twenty.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 24, XXIV, or xxiv.—3. *pl.* In *printing*: (*a*) A form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four pages properly arranged for printing and folding in consecutive order. (*b*) A sheet of paper printed from a form arranged as above described. (*c*) A book made up of sections of twenty-four pages.

I have observed that the author of a folio . . . sets himself above the author of a quarto; the author of a quarto above the author of an octavo; and so on, by a gradual descent and subordination, to an author in *twenty-fours*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

**twentyfour-mo** (twen′ti-fōr′mō), *n.* [An English reading of 24*mo*, which stands for XXIV*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *vicesimo quarto*, 'in twentyfourth'; cf. *twelvemo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] 1. A leaf from a sheet of paper regularly folded for a book in twenty-four equal parts. When the size of paper is not named, it is supposed to be a medium 24mo, of which the untrimmed leaf is about 3⅝ by 5½ inches.
2. A book made up of leaves folded in twenty-four equal parts.
Usually written 24*mo*.

**twentymo** (twen′ti-mō), *n.* [Cf. *twentyfour-mo*.] A sheet regularly folded to make twenty leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20*mo*.
*C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

**twenty-second** (twen′ti-sek′ond), *n.* In *music*, a tone distant three octaves from a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a triple octave.

**'twere** (twėr). A contraction of *it were*.

You are so ridiculously unworthy that *'twere* a Folly to reprove you with a serious Look.
*Etherege*, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

**tweyt, tweynt, tweyfold**†. See *twain, twofold*.

**twi-.** [Also *twy-*; < ME. *twi-*, < AS. *twi-* = OFries. *twi-* = D. *twee-* = MLG. *twi-, twe-*, LG. *twe-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = Icel. *tvī*, a combining form of AS. *twā*, etc., E. *two*: see *two*, and cf. *bi-*[2], *di-*[2].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a form of *two* in composition. It occurs in *twibill, twiblade, twifallow, twifold, twilight*, etc.

**twibill** (twī′bil), *n.* [Formerly also *twibil, twybill, twybil, twyble*; < ME. *twibil, twyble*, < AS. *twibill*, < *twi-*, two, + *bill*, a bill: see *twi-* and *bill*[2].] 1. A double-bladed battle-ax, especially that carried by the Northern nations. Such battle-axes are often mentioned in literature, although but few heads of double axes have been found among thousands of other types. Compare *Danish ax* (under *Danish*), and *ax*[1].

At Byzantium many a year ago
My father bore the *twibil* valiantly.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

2. A broadsword: so called from a misunderstanding of the word. See the quotation.

Where *Twibil* hung, with basket-hilt,
Grown rusty now, but had been gilt.
*Cotton*, Scarronides, iv.

3. A kind of double ax; a kind of mattock the blade of which has one end shaped like an ax and the other like an adz.

Yit toles moo
The mattok, *twyble*, picoys, forth to goo.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 77.

4. A mortising-tool.

A *twybill*, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises. *Nomenclator*. (*Nares*.)

5. A reaping-hook. *Drayton*. (*Imp. Dict.*)—6†. Same as *roaring boy* (see *roaring*).

Those lawless ruffians who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, . . . *Twibills*, . . . etc., infested the streets, . . . from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
*Gifford*, note in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

**twibilled** (twī′bild), *a.* [< *twibill* + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

But if in this reign
The halberted train
Or the constable should rebel,
And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell.
*Loyal Songs*. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson*.)

**twiblade** (twī′blād), *n.* [Also *twyblade*; < *twi-* + *blade*.] Same as *twayblade*.

**twice** (twīs), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *twise*; < ME. *twies, twizes*, < AS. *twiges* (= MLG. *twiges, twies* = MHG. *zwics*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < AS. *twiwa*, ME. *twie*, twice: see *twie*.] 1. Two times; on two occasions; in two instances.

That Cytee was wont to be righte strong; but it was *twyes* wonnen of the Cristene Men.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 46.

Thus *twyes* in his slepynge dremed he.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 192.

What, would'st thou have a serpent sting thee *twice*?
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

2. In twofold degree or quantity; doubly.

Their arrowes an ell long, which they will shoot *twice* as fast as our men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

If any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them [Chinese women], though he give *twice* their value. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

And, if you asked of him to say
What *twice* 10 was, or 3 times 7,
He'd glance (in quite a placid way)
From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
*C. S. Calverley*, Gemini and Virgo.

**At twice.** (*a*) At two distinct times; by two distinct operations.

He took out an Instrument, bored thirty holes *at twice*,
As they sailed to the Lowlands low.
*Ballad of the Goulden Vanitee*, quoted in Mrs. Gordon's [Christopher North, p. 433.

"Did Mr. Tulliver let you have the money all at once?" said Mrs. Tulliver. . . . "No; *at twice*," said Mrs. Moss.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

His Grace should have . . . a glass and a half of Champagne. His Grace won't drink his wine out of a tumbler, so perhaps your ladyship won't mind giving it him *at twice*. *Trollope*, Phineas Redux, xxv.

(*b*) The second time; by or on a second trial, performance, etc.

I could hardly compasse one of them [pillars] *at twice* with both my armes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 220.

Please but your worship now
To take three drops of the rich water with you,
I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,
*At twice* i' your own chamber.
*Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, iv. 2.

**Twice-laid rope.** See *rope*[1].

**twice**† (twīs), *a.* [< *twice*, *adv.*] Occurring twice.

And, more to our sorrow, we heard of the *twice* returne of the Paragon, that now the third time was sent vs three moneths agoe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 236.

**twicer** (twī′sėr), *n.* [< *twice* + *-er*[1].] A typographer who works at both composition and presswork. [Eng.]

**twice-stabbed** (twīs′stabd), *a.* In *entom.*, having two red marks like stabs on the dark ground of the elytra: as, the *twice-stabbed* ladybird, *Chilocorus bivulnerus*.

**twice-told** (twīs′tōld), *a.* Told or related twice; hence, trite; hackneyed.

Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 108.

**twice-writhen** (twīs′ri*ŦH*′n), *n.* The histort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. See *Polygonum*.

**twicht, twichert**†. Old spellings of *twitch*[1], *twitcher*.

**twichild**† (twī′chīld), *a.* [Also *twychild*; < *twi-* + *child*.] Being in second childhood. Compare *twitchel*[2].

And when thow shalt grow *twychild*, she will bee
Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.
*Davies*, Scourge of Folly, p. 218. (*Halliwell.*)

**twick**† (twik), *v.* [< ME. *twikken*, *twykken*; the unassibilated form of *twitch*[1]. Cf. *tweak*[1] and *twig*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To tweak; twitch.

Volde leves puld to be . . .
With tyngers lightly *twyk* hem from the tree.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

**II.** *intrans.* To jerk or haul, as at a rope.

*Quartus Tortor.* Som can *twyk*, who so it is,
Sekes casse on som kyn syde.
*Primus Tortor.* It is better, as I hope,
Oone by his self to draw this rope.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 220.

**twick** (twik), *n.* [< *twick*, *v.* Cf. *twitch*[1], *n.*, and *twig*[2].] A twitch; a tweak; a sudden jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twick-bine** (twik'bīn), *n.* The rowan, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twiddle** (twid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twiddled*, ppr. *twiddling*. [Formerly also *twidle*, also *tweedle*; origin obscure. Cf. *quiddle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twirl idly; hence, to fiddle or play with.

"May I be allowed to walk with you as far as your house?" says Philip, *twiddling* a little locket which he wore at his watch-chain. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Straw-colored cricketa that sit and *twiddle* their long antennæ at you as if they never intended moving again.
*P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 72.

Then he sat silent for a moment, staring into the fire and *twiddling* his thumbs, unconscious of what he was doing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, ix.

2. To move or propel by repeated light touches.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**To twiddle one's fingers**, to do nothing; be idle. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To twirl; revolve.

She rose, . . . made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

2. To play or trifle with something, as by touching or handling; toy.

Marm, I saed him a *twiddling* with your gown. He done it for a lark arter the fair, and ought to stand something. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 481.

3. To be busy about trifles; quiddle. [Prov. Eng.]

**twiddle** (twid'l), *n.* [< *twiddle*, *v.*] 1. A slight twirl with the fingers.—2. A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

**twiddler** (twid'lėr), *n.* [< *twiddle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twiddles.

"Give you fair warning—look out, you know—that's all," said the mustachio-*twiddler*.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiv.

**twiddling-line** (twid'ling-līn), *n.* 1†. A small rope securing a ship's steering-wheel when not in use.—2. A string fastened to one of the gimbals of a compass, and having its end hanging out of the binnacle so that the helmsman may by pulling it cause the compass-card to play freely.

**twidle**†, *v.* See *twiddle*.

**twie**† (twī), *adv.* [ME., also *twye*, < AS. *twiwa*, twice, < *twi-*, *twa*, two: see *twi-* and *two*. Hence *twies*, now *twice*. Cf. *thrice*[2].] Two times; twice.

Ihc ogte dele *tuye* with rigte,
O [one] deth for the, on other for me.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**twier** (twī'ėr), *n.* Same as *twyer*.

**twies**†, *adv.* An old spelling of *twice*.

**twifaced**† (twī'fāst), *a.* [Also *twyfaced*; < *twi-* + *faced*.] Having two faces; hence, deceitful.

And *twy-fac'd* fraud and beetle-brow'd distrust.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 14.

**twifallow**† (twī'fal″ō), *v. t.* [Also *twyfallow*; < *twi-* + *fallow*[2].] To plow a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

In May, at the furthest, *twifallow* thy land,
Much drought may else after cause plough for to stand.
*Tusser*, May's Husbandry.

For my owne part, I was never so good a husband to take any delight to heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and *twyfallowed*.
*Sir J. Harington*, Apol. of Poetry.

**twifallow**† (twī'fal″ō), *n.* [< *twifallow*, *v.*] The process of twifallowing land.

*Twifallow* once ended, get tumbrell and man,
And compass that fallow, as soon as ye can.
*Tusser*, May's Husbandry.

**twifoil** (twī'foil), *n.* [Formerly also *twyfoil*; < *twi-* + *foil*[1].] In *her.*, same as *dufoil*.

**twifold** (twī'fōld), *a.* [Formerly also *twyfold*; < ME. *twifold*, *twifald*, < AS. *twifeald* = OFries. *twifald* = OHG. *zwifalt*, MHG. *zwivalt* (G. *zwiefältig*) = Icel. *tvifaldr*, twofold; as *twi-* + *-fold*. Cf. *twofold*.] Twofold. [Archaic.]

They [Centaurs], their *twy-fold* bosoms over-gorg'd,
Oppos'd in fight to Theseus.
*Cary*, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxiv. 121.

**twifold** (twī'fōld), *adv.* [< ME. *twifold*; < *twifold*, *a.*] In a twofold manner or measure. [Archaic.]

Your T beard is the fashion,
And *twifold* doth express the enamour'd courtier.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

**twiforked**† (twī'fôrkt), *a.* [Also *twyforked*; < *twi-* + *fork* + *-ed*[2].] Two-forked; biforked.

But this [shaft] exceeds, and with her flaming head,
*Twi-fork'd* with death, has struck my conscience dead.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

**twiform**† (twī'fôrm), *a.* [Also *twyform*; < *twi-* + *form*.] Same as *twiformed*.

She had there been left
A guard upon the wain, which I beheld
Bound to the *twyform* beast [the gryphon].
*Cary*, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxxii. 95.

**twiformed**† (twī'fôrmd), *a.* [Also *twyformed*; < *twi-* + *form* + *-ed*[2].] Having a double form; biform.

The eye of heanon did rowle the house about
Of that fell *twi-form'd* Archer.
*Davies*, Scourge of Folly, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

**twig**[1] (twig), *n.* [ME. *twig*, *twyg* (pl. *twigges*, *twygges*), with shortened vowel, earlier *twig*, *twi* (pl. *twiges*), with long vowel, < AS. *twig* (pl. *twīgu*) = D. *twijg* = LG. *twich* = OHG. *zwig*, *zwī*, MHG. *zwic* (*zwig-*), *zwī*, G. *zweig*, a twig; perhaps, with a formative *-g*, orig. *-j*, < *twi-*, etc., two, with ref. to a forked twig; cf. *twissel*, a forked twig, from the same source.] 1. A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a small branch; a spray.

Take ferules eke, or saly *twygges* take
Ye may.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

We liken a young childe to a greene *twigge*, which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

Who set the *Twigs* shall he remember
That is in haste to sell the Timber?
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

2. A divining-rod.

The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining-rod. "Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name," and so do our conservative peasants, calling the "rod of Jacob" the *twig*. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

3. In *ceram.*, a thin strip of prepared clay used in modeling a pottery vessel, especially in the imitation basketwork common in Leeds pottery. —**To hop the twig.** See *hop*[1].—**To work the twig**, to use the divining-rod. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

**twig**[1] (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [< *twig*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To switch; beat. *Halliwell.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be vigorous or active; be energetic. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make;
The lamb of such twinners for breeders go take:
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for their *twigging* peccavi may sing.
*Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

**twig**[2] (twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [A var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch*: see *twick*, *twitch*[1], and cf. *tweak*[1].] To twitch; jerk. [Scotch.]

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest but they haue *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false flynges at him. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 142.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,
An' for anither mutchkin ring.
*Morison*, Poems, p. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

**twig**[2] (twig), *n.* [< *twig*[2], *v.* Cf. *twick*, *tweak*[1], *n.*] A twitch; a jerk; a quick, sudden pull. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**twig**[3] (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [Prob. < Ir. *tuigim*, I understand, discern, = Gael. *tuig*, understand.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To notice; observe narrowly; watch.

*Mug.* Gentlemen of the Corporation of Garratt——
*Heel-Tap.* Now, *twig* him; now, mind him; mark how he hawls his muscles about.
*Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in the choice morsel of thieves' cant "*twig* the cull, he 'a peery": "observe the fellow, he is watching." *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To comprehend; understand; perceive; discover.

From the sudden erubescence of his pallid, ill-fed cheek, . . . I *twigged* at once that he didn't himself know what it meant. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 306.

What is that first instantaneous glimpse of some one's meaning which we have when in vulgar phrase we say we *twig* it? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 253.

**II.** *intrans.* To understand; see; "catch on."

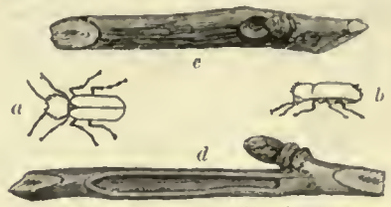
Don't you *twig*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

"I *twig*," said Mick. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

[Slang in all uses.]

**twig-blight** (twig'blīt), *n.* See *pear-blight*, under *blight*.

**twig-borer** (twig'bōr″ėr), *n.* One of numerous small beetles which bore the twigs of trees, as




Twig-borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*).
*a*, *b*, beetle, dorsal and side views; *c*, twig showing entrance; *d*, twig cut to show burrow.

the ptinid *Amphicerus bicaudatus*, which infests the grape and the apple in the United States.

**twig-bug** (twig'bug), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

**twigged** (twigd), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having twigs or small shoots.

**twiggen**† (twig'n), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of twigs or osier; wicker.

A large basket or *twiggen* panier.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. Covered with osier or wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 152.

**twiggen-work**† (twig'n-wėrk), *n.* Wicker-work.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggenwork*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**twigger** (twig'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which is active or energetic. Compare *twig*[1], *v. i.*

Twinlings be *twiggers*, increase for to bring.
*Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

2†. A wanton person of either sex.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twigger*?
*Pasquil's Night Cap* (1612). (*Nares.*)

The mother of her was a good *twigger* the whilst.
*Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, iv. 1.

**twig-girdler** (twig'gėr″dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles twigs of apple, oak, and other trees in the United States, producing a decaying condition of the wood fitting it as food for the larvæ.


Twig-girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).
*a*, beetle; *b*, point of oviposition; *c*, girdling of the twig; *d*, egg.

**twiggy** (twig'i), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or resembling twigs; made of twigs.

Small *twiggie* stalkes.
*Gerarde*, Herball (1599), p. 804.

Oziers . . . are of innumerable Kinds, . . . being so much smaller than the Sallows, . . . and requiring constant moistnre. It likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs . . . for all wicker and *twiggy* works. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. 20.

2. Full of twigs.

They [the black withies] grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. 20.

**twight**[1]†. An obsolete past participle of *twitch*[1].

**twight**[2]†, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *twit*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

**twig-insect** (twig'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. Also *twig-bug*.

"The so-called stick insects," or "walking-twigs," as they are often called—the Phasmidæ of the naturalist, "these *twig insects*." *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies.

**twigless** (twig'les), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-less*.] Lacking twigs.

Unbranching and *twigless* stems. *Nature*, XLII. 151.

**twig-pruner** (twig'prö″nėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle of the genus *Elaphidion*. The larvæ of the parallel twig-pruner, *E. parallelum*, live in the twigs of oak- and apple-trees and other forest- and fruit-trees in the northern United States, and pupate in their burrows. The beetles oviposit by preference in the cut ends of twigs, and the larvæ work into the live wood by boring down the center. See cut under *Elaphidion*, and compare *twig-borer*.

**twig-rush** (twig'rush), *n.* A plant of the cyperaceous genus *Cladium*, this name as well as the genus name referring to the repeatedly branching cyme of the original species, *C. Mariscus*. This is a tall perennial rush-like plant with long slender leaves toothed on the edges and the keel, found in bogs in most temperate and some tropical regions. It occurs in the western United States, and in the southern if the similar *C. effusum* (see *saw-grass*) be included in it. *C. mariscoides* grows northward in North America. There are in all about 33 species.

**twigsome** (twig'sum), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-some*.] Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

The *twigsome* trees by the wayside (which, I suppose, will never grow leafy, for they never did).
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

**twilight** (twī'līt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *twylight*; < ME. *twilight*, *twyelyghte* = LG. *twilecht* = G. *zwielicht* (cf. MHG. *zwisehenlieht*); < *twi-* + *light*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon at morning and evening. It has generally been agreed by observers in different countries that this light rises in the morning and sets in the evening when the sun is 18° or 19° below the horizon. The former depression is given by Ptolemy, Gemma Frisius, Magini, Kepler, and Gassendi; the value 19° is given by Posidonius and Alhazen. Under some circumstances a second twilight appears, separated by an interval of darkness from the first. Twilight is certainly due to reflection from the upper atmosphere, but the phenomenon is somewhat complicated by the zodiacal light.

*Twye lyghte*, be-fore the day. Diluculum.
*Twye lyghte*, a-fore the nyghte. Crepusculum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 505.

*Twilight* no other thing is, Poets say,
Then the last part of night, and first of day.
*Herrick*, Hesperides, Twilight.

Now came still evening on, and *twilight* gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 598.

2. Hence, any faint light; partial darkness; shade.

Through many a woodland dun,
Through buried paths, where sleepy *twilight* dreams
The summer time away. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The oak and birch, with mingled shade,
At noontide there a *twilight* made.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 26.

3. Figuratively, an indistinct medium of perception; also, a state of faint or hazy mental illumination.

What shall I do? what conduct shall I find
To lead me through this *twy-light* of my mind?
*Buckingham*, Rehearsal, iii. 2.

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

We are always inwardly immersed in what Wundt has somewhere called the *twilight* of our general consciousness. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., i. 620.

**II.** *a.* 1. Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to twilight; seen by twilight; crepuscular, as a bat or moth.

Nympha and shepherds . . .
On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 99.

When *twilight* dews are falling soft
Upon the rosy sea.
*Moore*, When Twilight Dews.

2. Faintly illuminated; shady; dim; obscure: either literally or figuratively.

Some few sparks or flashes of this divine knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration; philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof.
*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

*Twilight* groves and dusky caves.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 163.

A *twilight* conscience lighted thro' a chink.
*Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

**Twilight curve**, the boundary of the earth's shadow, which rises in the east after the sun has set and cuts off the twilight glow. Within this arc, which sometimes appears very sharply defined, the atmosphere receives no direct light from the sun, and reflects only the diffuse light that comes from other parts of the sky. As the sun descends, the arc rises to the zenith and then passes over to the western horizon, its arrival at the latter point marking the end of twilight.

**twilight** (twī'līt), *v. t.* [< *twilight*, *n.* The form of the pp. in the second quotation is irregular.] To illuminate faintly or dimly.

The temple's dim cavernous recesses, faintly starred with mosaic, and *twilighted* by twinkling altar-lamps.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

He was like some one lying in *twilit*, formless pre-existence. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

**twill**[1] (twil), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *tweel*, *twell*, *tweil*, *tweal*; < LG. *twillen*, make double, also fork into branches, as a tree; cf. LG. *twill*, *twille*, *twehl*, a forked branch, any forked thing; D. *tweeling* = G. *zwilling* = Sw. Dan. *tvilling*, twin; Sw. dial. *tvilla*, produce twins (said of sheep); OHG. *zwilīh*, *zwilīhh*, MHG. *zwilich*, *zwilch*, G. *zwillich*, twill (fashioned after L. *bilix*, having two threads); with formative *-l*, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*, *two*, and cf. *twin*[1].] To weave in a particular way (see *twill*[1], *n.*), producing diagonal ribs in the stuff.

At last she stood complete in her silvery *twilled* silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear-drops.
*George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

**twill**[1] (twil), *n.* [< *twill*[1], *v.*] 1. A variety of textile fabric in which the weft-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regular succession, as in common plain weaving, but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The next weft-thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed *fanciful twilling*. The goods so manufactured are stronger than those made by plain weaving. In twilled cloth the number of heddles used is equal to the number of threads contained in the interval between two intersections of the warp and weft, as when every third thread is to be interwoven three leaves are used, for six threads six leaves, etc. Twills are called, according to the number of leaves employed in the weaving, *three-leaf twill*, *six-leaf twill*, etc.

Special duties were charged upon Scotch linens called *twill* and ticking, on importation into England.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 61.

2. The raised line made by twilling.

A right hand *twill* is said to appear much bolder if the thread be twisted to the right hand.
*A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 99.

**Colored twill**, a stout cotton material made in all principal colors, and employed for linings of curtains and embroideries. It will not bear washing.—**French twill**. See *French*.—**Full twills**, twilled fabrics of cotton and woolen, usually of plain color.—**Herring-bone twill**. See *herring-bone*.—**Kirriemuir twill**, a fine twilled linen cloth manufactured in Scotland, and often used as a background for embroidery.

**twill**[2] (twil), *n.* [A var. of *quill*[1]; cf. *twilt* for *quilt*.] A reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [Prov. Eng.]

A *Twill;* a Spoole; from Quill. In the South they call it winding of Quills, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they use Reeds. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

**twill**[2] (twil), *v. t.* [< *twill*[2], *n.*] To quill; trim with quilling or fluting.

The great fat pincushion lined with pink inside, and *twilled* like a lady's nightcap.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvi.

**twill**[3] (twil), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*[2].

**'twill** (twil). A contraction of *it will*.

**twilled** (twild), *a.* [An uncertain word, used only in the following passage. If correctly printed in the original, it may be < *twill*[1] + *-ed*[2], meaning 'ridged, terraced,' or, as commentators say, 'hedged'; or < *twill*[2] + *-ed*[2], meaning then 'reeded, reedy.' But it is not likely that Shakspere ever used *twill*[2] for *quill*.] See the etymology.

Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy best betrims.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 64.

**twilt** (twilt), *n.* [A var. of *quilt*, as *twill*[2] for *quill*[1].] A quilt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Beds of state, *twilts*, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

**twin**[1] (twin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twin*, *twyn*, *twinne*, *twynne*, < AS. *getwin*, double (pl. *getwinnas*, twins) (= Icel. *tvinnr*, *tvennr*, two and two, twin), < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twinling*. See also *twine*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Two; twain.

Forr Criat iss bathe Godd & mann,
an had off *twinne* kinde.
*Ormulum*, l. 1361 (Morris and Skeat, I. 52).

A wain thai had thair gere wit-in,
That draun was wit oxen *twin*.
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 278 (Morris and Skeat, II. 78).

Thou do to gedder x. and ij.
The laghis [laws] *twin* sal thou finde squa [so].
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 119.

2. Consisting of two separate, closely related, and equal members; twofold; double; specifically, consisting of or forming twins or a pair: as, *twin* children.

An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 302.

Parrots with *twin* cherries in their beak.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 38.

3. One, each, or either of two; one of a pair, specifically of two born at a birth: as, a *twin* brother or sister.

The water up-stod, thurgh gedes migt,
On *twinne* half, also a wal up-rigt.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3248.

A Boat *twin*-sister of the crescent-moon!
*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

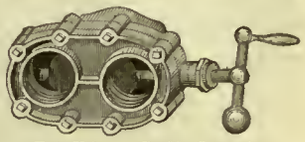
4. In *bot.*, growing in pairs; didymous.—5. Consisting of two chief parts alike, or nearly alike, and held firmly together: as, a *twin* bottle; a *twin* vase. The plural is used in the same sense: as, *twin* vases.—6. In *entom.*, geminate: applied to spots, punctures, spines, etc., which are close together in pairs, and distant from others.—**The Twin Brothers or Brethren**, Castor and Pollux; the Twins.

These be the Great *Twin Brethren*
To whom the Dorians pray.
*Macaulay*, Battle of Lake Regillus, st. 40.

**Twin boat**, a boat having two hulls, or a double hull. See *twin steamer*.—**Twin cones.** See *cone*.—**Twin crystal.** See II., 3.—**Twin engine.** See *engine*.—**Twin graptolites.** See *Graptolithidæ*.—**Twin ocelli**, two similar ocellated spots close together and inclosed in a common colored ring.—**Twin-screw**, a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, one under each quarter, having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, they counteract each other's tendencies to produce lateral vibration. Also used attributively.

The Rodney, Admiral Fitzroy's flagship, . . . is also in the Admiralty list called a "*twin-screw* cruiser," as from her great powers of speed she well may be.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 390.

**Twin steam-engine**, an adaptation of the steam-engine in which two complete engines are associated to perform the same work; a duplex engine.—**Twin steamer**, a form of steam-vessel occasionally employed in ferries, the deck, etc., being supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance asunder, with the paddle-wheels between them.—**Twin valve**, a form of valve with a double connection, used at the discharge-orifice of a pump, and serving the double purpose of supplying water to a steam-boiler and to a line of hose or pipe. *E. H. Knight.*


Twin Valve, or Double Gate-valve.

**II.** *n.* 1†. Two; twain; a pair; a couple.

The scharp of the schalk schyndered the bones,
& schrank thurg the schyire grece, & scade hit in *twynne*.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

Hit is brused, other broken, other byten in *twynne*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1047.

I saw the roote in great disdaine
A *twinne* of forked trees send forth againe.
*Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 70.

2. One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of human beings and of beasts.

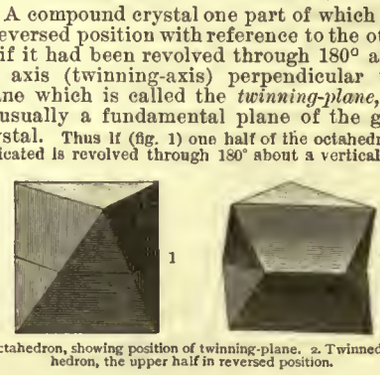
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 58.

Time and Place are *twinnes* and vnseparable companions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Two were never found
*Twins* at all points. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 738.

They see no men,
Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the *twins*
Her brethren. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other, as if it had been revolved through 180° about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the *twinning-plane*, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (fig. 1) one half of the octahedron as indicated is revolved through 180° about a vertical axis,


1 2
1. Octahedron, showing position of twinning-plane. 2. Twinned Octahedron, the upper half in reversed position.

the twinned octahedron of fig. 2 results, the twinning-plane being here a face of the octahedron; such twins are common with spinel, and are hence called *spinel twins*. This is also called a *juxtaposition-* or *contact-twin*, in distinction from a *penetration-twin*, such as is represented in fig. 3, where each crystal is complete and interpenetrates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a *polysynthetic twin* may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamellæ of two sets, alternately in reversed position to each other. This is common among the plagioclase feldspars, and is the cause of the fine striation often observed on a cleavage-surface. (See *albite twin* and *pericline twin*, below.) When the angle between the axes of the two parts of the twin crystal is an aliquot part of 360°, repeated twinning may occur (thus, 3 × 120°, 4 × 90°, 5 × 72°, etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (mimetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence be a case of pseudosymmetry: for example, the twins of aragonite (which has a prismatic angle not far from 120°) have often the form of a pseudohexagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerusite give another common example of a repeated twin. In some cases the imitation is so perfect that the true nature of the form can be determined only by an investigation in polarized light.—**Albite twin**, a kind of twin common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachydiagonal plane of the crystal, and the twinning gives a reëntrant angle on


3. Penetration-twin (Cubes).

the basal plane or surface of most perfect cleavage: such twins are usually polysynthetic, and give rise to a series of fine lines seen on the basal cleavage-face.—**Baveno twin**, a kind of twin crystal of orthoclase feldspar, first noted in crystals from Baveno in Italy. The twinning-plane is a clinodome inclined about 45° to the base, and the twin has nearly the form of a square prism.—**Carlsbad twin**, a name given to the common twin crystals of orthoclase feldspar often observed in granites, trachytes, and other crystalline rocks, as at Carlsbad in Bohemia. The twinning-axis is here the vertical crystallographic axis, and the twins are commonly of the penetration type.—**In twin†**, a **twin†**, in two; apart.

The kyng depertid his pupull, put hom *in twyn*,
In batels on his beat wise for boldyng hym-seluyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1181.

**Paragenetic twin**, an ordinary twin crystal in which the compound structure may be considered to belong to it from the beginning of its formation: sometimes used in distinction from *metagenetic twin*, where the molecular reversal seems to have begun after the crystal had reached a certain development; the latter kind is illustrated by the geniculated twins of rutile.—**Parasitic twin**, in *teratol.* See *autosite*.—**Pericline twin**, a twin common with the variety of albite called pericline, also with the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-axis is the macrodiagonal axis. Such twins are often polysynthetic, and then give a series of striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations varies with the composition of the feldspar according to a definite law.—**Spinel twin**. See above, under def. 3.—**The Siamese twins**. See *Siamese*.—**The Twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

When now no more *the* alternate *Twins* are fired
And Cancer reddens, with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the Night.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 43.

**twin**[1] (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinned*, ppr. *twinning*. [< *twin*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together: said of two united or of one joined to another.

We were as *twinn'd* lambs that did frisk i' the sun.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 67.

In Gemini that noble power is shown
That *twins* their hearts, and doth of two make one.
*B. Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

True liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
*Twinn'd*, and from her hath no dividual being.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 85.

2. Specifically, in *mineral.*, to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

Occasionally a simple form is *twinned* with a more complex one, as in chabasite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 363.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

He that is approved in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me, both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 212.

Were it to plot against the fame, the life
Of one with whom I *twinned*.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

2. To bring forth two at a birth.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make.
*Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

**twin**[2]† (twin), *v.* [Also *twine*; < ME. *twinnen*, *twynnen*, lit. go in two (cf. *in twin*, above), < *twin*, two: see *twin*[1]. Cf. *twine*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be parted in twain; be divided or sundered; come apart.

Ther hit onez is tachched, *twynne* wil hit neuer.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2512.

My saule, iheau, take I to thee
When my body and it aal *twynne*.
*Political Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

Thy faith and troth thou sall na get,
And our true love shall never *twin*.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

2. To part; depart; go away.

Fortune wolde that he moste *twinne*
Out of that place which that I was inne.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 569.

Loke thou thin herte fro him not *twynne*.
*Hymne to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to *twin* with one's gear. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To part in twain; sever; sunder. *Halliwell.*

There were twenty and too, to *twyn* hom in sonder.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2747.

It seith, "Allas! whi *twynned* be we tweyne?"
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 679.

When two lovers love each other weel,
Great sin it were them to *twinn*.
*Young Bearwell* (Child's Ballads, IV. 302).

2. To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

From helle he wille them *twyn*.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 49.

She's taen out her little penknife, . . .
And *twinn'd* the sweet babe o' its life.
*Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

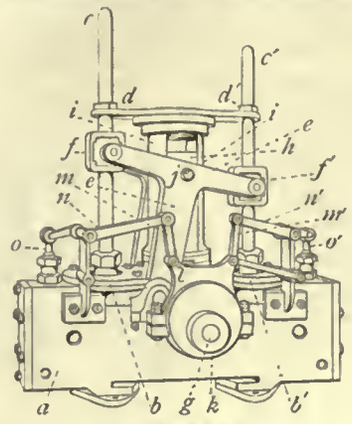
"Alas!" said I, "what ruefu' chance
Has *twin'd* ye o' your stately trees?"
*Burns*, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

**twin-born** (twin'bôrn), *a.* Born at the same birth; born along with another.

O hard condition,
*Twin-born* with greatness, subject to the breath
Of every fool! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 251.

But such a connection between lordship and land was a slowly developed notion, not a notion *twin-born* with the notion of government. *W. Wilson*, State, § 15.

**twin-cylinder** (twin'sil'in-dėr), *a.* Having twin cylinders: as, a *twin-cylinder* engine.




Twin-cylinder Engine.

*a*, bed-plate; *b*, *b'*, twin cylinders; *c*, *c'*, piston-rods; *d*, *d'*, guides for piston-rods; *e*, *e'*, T-shaped working-beam connected to the piston-rods at *f*, *f'* by slide-blocks pivoted to the ends of the beam and playing in rectangular slideways rigidly attached to the rods. The part *e'* of the beam is connected directly with the wrist *n* of a crank on the shaft. The cross-head *h* works between the slides *i*, *i*, and is pivoted at *f* to the beam *e*, *e'*; *k*, eccentric; *l*, eccentric-strap; *m*, *m'*, eccentric-rods; *n*, *n'*, rock-shafts which operate the valve-stems *o*, *o'* and the valves.

**twindle** (twin'dl), *n.* [Var. of **twinnle*, dim. of *twin*[1].] A twin. [Prov. Eng.]

In the same book [F. Sparry's "Geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan"] the word *twindle* (Fr. Gemeaux) occurs for the sign Gemini, two twins in one. Is it known elsewhere? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 486.

**twindle-pippin†**, *n.* A double pippin.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
Came i' th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
*Sampson's Vow Breaker* (1636). (*Nares.*)

**twine**[1] (twīn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *twyne*; < ME. *twine*, *twyne*, *twin*, double thread, < AS. *twin* (= D. *twijn*; cf. Icel. *twinni*), a double thread, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twin*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A double thread; a thread made of two strands twisted; hence, any coarse strand or cord, or, by extension, a fabric woven of such threads; in modern use, a cord composed of several strands, especially when made of hemp or manila; also, a strong thread made of hemp or cotton, used in sewing sails.

Of there hnde [hide] he kærf enne thwong, . . .
Nes [nor was] the thwong noht awithe bræd [broad],
Buten swnle a *twines* thræd.
*Layamon* (MS. Cott. Calig., A, ix.), l. 14220.

No shetes clene, to lye betwene,
Made of threde and *twyne*.
*The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

2. The act of twining or twisting; spinning. [Rare.]

As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*
She cherish'd with her song.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, x. 306.

3. A curving, winding, or twisting movement or form; a convolution; a coil; a twist.

With an yvie *twyne* his waste is girt about.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

Dancing chearely in a siluer *twine*.
*Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, Epil.

Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 226.

4. A clasping; an embrace.

Milke white leaves, and branches greene,
Folded in amorous *twines* together.
*Heywood*, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 352).

5. An intertwining or interlacing; a tangle; a snarl.

So multiplied were reasons pro and con,
Delicate, intertwisted, and obscure,
That law were shamed to lend a finger-tip
To unravel, readjust the hopeless *twine*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book.

6†. Duality. [Rare.]

Th' Vnitie dwels in God, ith' Fiend the *Twine*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**Paper twine**, wrapping-twine made of long, continuous strips of paper, stretched, twisted, and sometimes sized or varnished.

**II.** *a.* Consisting of double (usually coarse) thread; specifically, consisting or made of twine. See I., 1.

May live in peace, and rule the land with a *twine* thread.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

**Twine cloth**, a fine cotton cloth used as a substitute for linen. Compare *calico shirting*, under *shirting*.

**twine**[1] (twīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twined*, ppr. *twining*. [< ME. *twinen*, *twynen* = D. *twijnen* (cf. Icel. *twinna* = Sw. *twinna* = Dan. *twinde*), twine, twist, lit. 'double,' < AS. *twin*, a double thread: see *twine*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make double, as thread, by twisting two strands together; hence, to twist; intertwine.

To a torche other to a taper the Trinite is likened,
As wexe and a weke were *twyned* to-gederes,
And fuyr flaumed forth of hem bothe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 169.

These Ruffians after a year or two at the farthest become Upright men, unless they be prevented by *twined* hemp. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 15.

2. To form of twisted threads or filaments; make by intertwining; in general, to weave.

Take aff, take aff his costly jupe
(Of gold well was it *twin'd*).
*Hardyknute* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 17).

For the south side [of the tabernacle] southward there shall he hangings for the court of fine *twined* linen of an hundred cubits long for one side. Ex. xxvii. 9.

The Naïads, and the Nymphs, . . .
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 139.

3. To wind or coil about something, as in clasping or embracing it; wreathe; coil.

She's *twined* her arms about his waist,
And thrown him into the sea.
*May Colvin* (Child's Ballads, II. 274).

Fill the Bowl with rosie Wine,
Around our Temples Roses *twine*.
*Cowley*, Anacreontics, viii.

4. To encircle; entwine; curl around.

The plant [Amellus] in holy garlands often *twines*
The altars' posts, and beautifies the shrines.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 161.

5. To interweave; interlock; intermingle; mix; blend.

And all-fore-seeing God in the same Line
Doth oft the god-less with the godly *twine*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The child would *twine*
A trustful hand, unasked, in thine.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To blend or unite by twisting or winding; intertwine; be interwoven.

In *twining* hazel bowers.
*Burns*, Sleep'st Thou, or Wak'st Thou?

The light soul *twines* and mingles with the growths
Of vigorous early days. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.

2. To wind; curl; coil; specifically, of plants, to grow in convolutions about a support. See *twining*.

And, as she runs, the bushes in the way . . .
Some *twine* about her thigh to make her stay.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 873.

With the *twining* Lash their Shins resound.
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 38.

Aft ha'e I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine *twine*.
*Burns*, Ye Banks and Braes.

A single stick was given to each lot of plants to *twine* up. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 33.

3†. To warp.

Because it *twineth* and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 40.

4. To make turns or flexures; wind; meander.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*. *Swift.*

Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles *twines*.
*Burns*, On Pastoral Poetry.

**twine**[2] (twīn), *v.* [Var. of *twin*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To separate; divide; part.

And sighing says this lady fair,
"They shou'd gar twa loves *twine*."
*The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2†. To turn.

She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaigneſull eyes
From his sweet face.
*Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To fall.

Right on the front he gaue that ladie kinde
A blow so huge, so strong, so sore,
That out of sense and feeling downe she *twinde*.
*Fairfax*, Godfrey of Bologne, xx. 43.

2. To languish; pine away. Probably confused with *dwine*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twine-cutter** (twīn'kut'ėr), *n.* A knife or blade, of various form, fixed to a counter, table, stand, etc., to cut the twine used in tying up parcels.

**twine-holder** (twīn'hōl″dėr), *n.* A case, usually of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine in a convenient position for unwinding.

**twine-machine** (twīn'mą-shēn″), *n.* A spinning-machine for making small cord or string. It is a form of the thread-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

**twiner** (twī'nėr), *n.* [< *twine*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twines. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for twining threads or fibers, as in cotton-spinning.

Mules and *Twiners* for Spinning Cotton, etc.
*The Engineer*, LXVI. 231.

(*b*) A plant which supports itself by twining.

Some plants twine with the sun and some twine against it; and most *twiners* have nearly allied species that do not climb at all. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1878, p. 288.

**twine-reeler** (twīn'rē″lėr), *n.* A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string; a mule-doubler.

**twin-flower** (twin'flou″ėr), *n.* In *bot.*, a slender creeping and trailing evergreen, *Linnæa borealis*, with rounded leaves and thread-like

Flowering Plant of Twin-flower (*Linnæa borealis*).

branches leafy below, forking near the summit, and bearing a pair of nodding fragrant flowers. The corolla is funnelform, purplish rose-colored or whitish, under half an inch long. The plant is found in cool woods and bogs northward in both hemispheres, in America extending south to the mountains of Maryland and of Colorado and to the Sierra Nevada, from these points reaching within the arctic circle. This modest but extremely beautiful plant was a favorite of Linnæus, who first pointed out its characters and to whom it was dedicated.

Beds of purple *twin-flower*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**twinge** (twinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinged*, ppr. *twinging*. [(*a*) < ME. *twingen*, appar. altered from **thwingen*, < AS. **thwingan* (pret. **thwang*) = OS. *thwingan* = OFries. *dwinga*, *twinga* = MD. *dwinghen*, D. *dwingen* = OHG. *dwingan*, *thwingan*, press, constrain, oppress, conquer, MHG. *twingen*, *dwingen*, G. *zwingen* = Icel. *thvinga*, weigh down, oppress, compel, = Dan. *tvinge* = Sw. *tvinga*, constrain. (*b*) < ME. *twengen* = MD. *dwenghen* = OHG. *zwengan*, *dwengan*, MHG. *twengen*, G. *zwangen*, press, constrain, a secondary verb (associated with the noun, OHG. *zwang*, *dwang*, *gidwang*, MHG. *zwanc*, *twanc*, G. *zwang*, constraint, compulsion), from the orig. strong verb above. Cf. *thong*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To press; constrain; oppress; afflict.

And wharfore murned in I go,
Whil that *twinges* me the so?
*Anglo-Saxon and Early Eng. Psalter* (ed. Stevenson, 1843), [xli. 10.

2. To pull with a sharp, pinching jerk; tweak; twitch.

He *tuengde* & schok hire [the Devil] bi the nose that the fur [fire] out-blaste.
*Rob. of Gloucester*, St. Dunstan, l. 81. (*Morris and Skeat*, [II. 22.)

*Twinge* three or four buttons
From off my lady's gown. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

When a man is past his sense,
There 's no way to reduce him thence
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 1155.

3. To torment with sharp, darting pains; sting: said of physical or mental pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The poor wretch has a little shrivelled bit of conscience left. It *twinges* him sometimes, like a dying nerve in a rotten tooth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

**II.** *intrans.* To have a sharp, jerking pain, like a twitch; suffer a keen, shooting pain.

I've a *twinging* knee
Oft hinders dancing.
*George Eliot*, Spanish Gypsy, i.

**twinge** (twinj), *n.* [< *twinge*, *v.*] 1. A nipping or pinching; a twitch; a tweak.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A sharp, darting pain of momentary continuance; a pang, physical or mental.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, tho' it come far short of his. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

"What is it, my dear child?" cries kind Mrs. Lambert, as he started. "Nothing, Madam; a *twinge* in my shoulder," said the lad. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

=**Syn. 2.** See *pain*[1] and *agony*.

**twingle-twangle**† (twing'gl-twang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *twangle*.] A twangling sound; a jangle.

With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish *twingle-twangles*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

**twining** (twī'ning), *p. a.* Twisting; winding; coiling; embracing. — **Twining stem**, in *bot.*, a stem which ascends spirally around another stem, a branch, or a prop, either to the right or to the left. See *right-handed*, 3.

Twining Stems.
1, Hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus* (*Calystegia*) *sepium*; 2, Hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

**twiningly** (twī'ning-li), *adv.* In a twining manner; by twining. *Bailey*, 1731.

**twink**[1] (twingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *twinken*, *twynken*, < AS. **twincan* (= MHG. *zwinken*, *zwingen*), wink. Hence *twinkle*.] To wink. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Twynkyn*, with the eye. . . . Conquinisco.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 505.

Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as fast.
*Lane*, Tom Tel-Troths Message (1600). (*Nares.*)

**twink**[1] (twingk), *n.* [< *twink*[1], *v.*] A wink; a twinkling.

But in a *twinck* methought
'A chang'd at once his habit and his steed.
*Peele*, Honour of the Garter.

**twink**[2] (twingk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *tink*[1] and *twank*.] To pour out in bird-notes; twitter; chirp.

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued tune, but, pausing still,
*Twinks* out her scatter'd voice in accents shrill.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, xxi. 548.

**twink**[2] (twingk), *n.* [Cf. *twink*[2], *v.*, also *pink*, *spink*, *finch*, etc.] The chaffinch.

**twinkle** (twing'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinkled*, ppr. *twinkling*. [Early mod. E. *twynkle*, *twynkell*; < ME. *twinclen*, *twynclen*, < AS. *twinclian*, twinkle; freq. of **twinean*, wink: see *twink*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shut an eye or the eyes with an involuntary twitch or with a quick voluntary and significant action; blink; wink.

She hath now *twyncled* fyrst upon the with wyckede eye.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

I *twynkell* with the eye. Je clignette. . . . You *twynkell* with your eye, do you? I truste you never the better.
*Palsgrave*, p. 764.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Of the eyelids, to open and shut with frequent involuntary twitches; hence, of anything that moves rapidly, to dart to and fro.

Myne eye *twynkleth* somtyme and I can nat cease it.
*Palsgrave*, p. 764.

No lips so sweet
That I may worship them? No eyelids meet
To *twinkle* on my bosom? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

The feet of said partner never ceased to *twinkle* in and out from beneath her skirts.
*New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

3. To pass in and out of sight rapidly, as a light; flash at almost insensible intervals; shine with quick, irregular gleams; scintillate; sparkle, as a star.

All the fixed Tapers
He made to *twinkle* with such trembling capers.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The chiefe Mountaines, them of Pennobscot, the *twinkling* Mountaine of Acocisco, the great Mountaine of Sassanow, and the high Mountaine of Massachuset.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 195.

Here plots of sparkling water tremble bright
With thousand thousand *twinkling* points of light.
*Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

I see his gray eyes *twinkle* yet
At his own jest.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To open and shut rapidly; wink; blink.

Phœbe took leave of the desolate couple, and passed through the shop, *twinkling* her eyelids to shake off a dewdrop. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

The bats whirled . . . their wings and *twinkled* their small eyes. *Disraeli*, Alroy, x. 17.

2. To emit in quick gleams; flash out.

The sun and moon also Thou mad'st to give him light;
And each one of the wandring stars to *twinkle* sparkles bright. *Surrey*, Paraphrase of Ps. viii.

3. To influence or charm by sparkling.

That affectionate light, those diamond things,
Those eyes, those passions, those supreme pearl springs,
Shall be my grief, or *twinkle* me to pleasure.
*Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**twinkle** (twing'kl), *n.* [< *twinkle*, *v.*] 1. A twitching of the eyelid; a blinking; a wink.

Old David moved from place to place about his ordinary employments, scarce shewing, unless by . . . an occasional convulsive sigh, or *twinkle* of the eyelid, that he was labouring under the yoke of such bitter affliction.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

2. A quick, tremulous light; a glimmer; a sparkle; a flash.

Glimmers and dies the fire-fly's spark —
Like starry *twinkles* that momently break
Through the rifts of the gathering tempest's rack.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

3. The time required for a wink; a twinkling.

**twinkler** (twing'klėr), *n.* [< ME. *twynclere* (= MHG. *zwinkelær*); < *twinkle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twinkles. Specifically—(*a*) A winker; a blinker; especially, the eye.

The *twynclere* with the eye forgeth wicke thinges.
*Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxvii. 25.

You'll just be pleased . . . not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.
*Marryatt*, Snarleyyow, I. vii.

(*b*) That which glimmers, sparkles, or flashes; a sparkler.

*Aram.* The stars have done this.
*Clar.* The pretty little *twinklers*.
*Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iii. 2.

Such tiny *twinklers* as the planet-orbs
That there attendant on the solar power
With borrowed light pursued their narrower way.
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, ix.

**twinkling** (twing'kling), *n.* [< ME. *twinkling*, *twinkelinge*; verbal n. of *twinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which twinkles; especially, a quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

Boys in their first bloom, skilled in the dance, . . . smote the good floor with their feet. And Odysseus gazed at the *twinklings* of the feet, and marvelled in spirit.
*Butcher and Lang*, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, viii. (ed. Macmillan, 1881, p. 123).

2. The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from fifty to a hundred per second. The fluctuations of light did not escape the notice of the ancients; those of color were noticed by Robert Hooke in 1665. The phenomenon was, without any reason at all, generally supposed to have its origin in the eye, until William Nicholson, the chemist, showed in 1813 that, if the image of a twinkling star was stretched out into a ribbon by an irregular movement of the telescope, the fluctuations would appear as variations of light and color along this ribbon. Charles Dufour, in 1856, published the following generalizations of his observations, now known as *Dufour's laws:* (1) the pale stars twinkle more than the chrome, and the chrome more than the ruddy ones; (2) at different altitudes the twinkling is proportional to the coefficient of astronomical refraction multiplied by the trajectory of the ray; and (3) the twinkling diminishes as the diameter of the star increases. Lorenzo Respighi, in 1863, examined the effect of twinkling upon the spectra of stars. He found that oblique bands of shade pass over the spectrum in different directions according as the star is east or west of the meridian. Finally, Charles Montigny, with a special instrument called a scintillometer, has made extensive observations concerning the differences of the rate of twinkling at different seasons, under different meteorological conditions, and for different stars. It is certain that twinkling is due in some way to the entrance and passage of the light in the atmosphere, but how is not altogether settled. Twinkling is entirely distinct from the "dancing" of stars, which is frequent, especially in winter.

3. The time required for one twinkle or wink, as of the eye; a flash; hence, a very short time.

This world in an i3es *twynkeling*
Thou maist distroie, noon may defende.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump.
1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

*Ric.* What you do, do in a *twinkling*, sir.
*Val.* As soon as may be.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 2.

He vanish'd frae her sight,
Wi' the *twinkling* o' an eye.
*Courteous Knight* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 277).

Or in a *twinkling* of this true blue steel.
*Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

**In the twinkling of a bedpost.** See *bedpost*.

**twinleaf** (twin'lēf). *n.* An American herb, *Jeffersonia diphylla:* so named from the pair of leaflets into which the blade of the leaf is divided. See cut on following page.


Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*).
*a*, pistil and stamens; *b*, ripe fruit; *c*, full-grown leaf, showing nervation.

**twinling** (twin'ling), *n.* [< ME. **twinling, twynlynge* (= OHG. *zwinilinc, zwinelinc, zwitlinc*, G. *zwilling* = Dan. *tvilling*, twin); as *twin*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A twin.

Se ze the 3ouder pore womman how that she is pyned
Withe *twynlenges* two.
*Rom. of Cheuelere Assigne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.

We may rede and see like thyng in the lyuyng and the condicõns of the bretheren gemellys callid *twynlynges*.
*Boke of Tulle of Old Age* (ed. Caxton, 1481), g[2]. (*Richardson's Supp.*)

**twinne**[1]†, **twinne**[2]†. A Middle English spelling of *twin*[1], *twin*[2].

**twinner** (twin'ėr), *n.* [< *twin*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which produces twins. *Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

**twinning**[1] (twin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twin*[1], *v.*] The process or state of being twinned: said of crystals. See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.—**Secondary twinning**, a molecular reversal produced after the formation of the crystal, for example by pressure, as often observed in crystals of pyroxene and the grains of a crystalline limestone. In many cases this may be artificially imitated.

**twinning**[2]† (twin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *twynnynge;* verbal n. of *twin*[2], *v.*] Separation; parting.

The sothe is, the *twynnynge* of us tweyne
Wol us disese and crueliche anoye.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1303.

**twinning-axis** (twin'ing-ak'sis), *n.* See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.

**twinning-machine** (twin'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting out the teeth of combs: so called because the combs are cut in pairs or twins. It has a cutter consisting of two chisels which act perpendicularly and alternately upon a plate passed beneath them, each cutting one side of two teeth, and severing one of them from the back of the comb to which it does not belong. *E. H. Knight.*

**twinning-plane** (twin'ing-plān), *n.* See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.

**twinning-saw** (twin'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting the teeth of combs: so called because the teeth for two combs are cut at one operation, the material being bent over in convex form to bring it within range of the instrument. After the sawing, each tooth is cut separately from the back of the opposite comb by means of a plugging-awl. *E. H. Knight.*

**twin-pair** (twin'pãr), *n.* A pair of objects altogether similar and equal and without any third.—**Twin-pair sheet**, in *geom.*, the surface of a cubic or higher cone which meets the concentric sphere in two distinct closed curves.

**twin-shell** (twin'shel), *n.* One of the pair of symmetrical shells of the dipleuric nassellarians.

**twinship** (twin'ship), *n.* [< *twin*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or relation of being twin.

The sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures [the Home-rule Bill and the Irish Land Bill] is irresistible, and . . . the *twinship* which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland exists no longer.
*Gladstone*, quoted in the Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1133.

**twin-spot** (twin'spot), *a.* Having a pair of like spots: as, the *twin-spot* carpet, a British moth.

**twin-stock** (twin'stok), *n.* A beehive containing two colonies. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.

**twinter** (twin'tėr), *n.* [< ME. **twinter*, **twiwintre*, < AS. *twiwintre* (= MLG. *twinter*), two winters old, < *twi-*, two, + *winter*, winter.] A beast two winters old. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**twire**[1]† (twīr), *v. i.* [Also *tweer;* = G. dial. (Bav.) *zwiren, zwieren*, spy, glance; connected with *zwerch*, etc., cross: see *queer*[1] and *thwart*[1].] 1. To glance shyly or slyly; look askance; make eyes; leer; peer; pry.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.
*Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

The *tweering* constable of Finsbury, with his bench of brown-bill men. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll as well as the best of them. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. To twinkle; sparkle; wink.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxviii.

The sun, . . .
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 169.

**twire**[1]† (twīr), *n.* [Also *tweer;* < *twire*[1], *v.*] A sly glance; a leer.

The formal Bows,
The affected smiles, the silly By-words, and Amorous *Tweers* in passing. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, iii. 3.

**twire**[2]† (twīr), *n.* [= D. *twern* = MHG. *zwirn, zwirm*, G. *zwirn*, twine; akin to *twine*[1].] A twisted filament; a thread.

They put the cocons in hot water, and so stirring them about with a kind of rod, the ends of the silk *twires* of the cocons stick to it, which they laying on upon a turning reel draw off from the cocons. *Locke*, Obs. upon Silk.

**twire**[3] (twīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twired*, ppr. *twiring*. [Perhaps a dial. form of **tweer*, < ME. **thweren*, < AS. **thweran*, in comp. *ā-thweran*, agitate, stir, = OHG. *dweran*, MHG. *twern*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zweren*, stir. Cf. *twirk, twirl.*] To twist; twirl.

No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart coming, but he . . . *twires* his beard.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 534.

**twireason**† (twī'rē'zn), *n.* [< *twi-* + *reason.*] A twofold reason. [Rare.]

You shall pardon me
For a *twi-reason* of state.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

**twirepipe**† (twīr'pīp), *n.* [< *twire*[1] + *pipe*[2].] One who peeps or peers; a peeping Tom.

You are . . . a *twirepipe*,
A Jeffrey John Bo-peep!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

**twirk** (twėrk), *v. t.* [Freq. of *twire*[3].] To pull or tug; twitch; twirl.

If shee have her hand on the pette [pit, dimple] in her cheeke, he is *twyrking* of his mustachios.
*Breton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57. (*Davies*, under *pette.*)

**twirk** (twėrk), *n.* [< *twirk, v.*] A twitch or twirl. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**twirl** (twėrl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *twyrle;* < ME. **twirlen* (?); cf. D. *dwarlen* = G. dial. (Swiss) *zwirlen*, twirl; prob. connected with AS. *thwiril*, a churn-staff, stirrer, = OHG. *dwiril*, MHG. *twirel, twirl*, G. *quirl, querl*, a twirling-stick, Bav. *zwirel*, a stirrer. Cf. Icel. *thvara*, a stick with a scraper at the end for stirring, Gr. τορύνη, a stirrer, L. *trua*, a stirrer (see *trowel*); from the verb represented by *twire*[3]: see *twire*[3], and cf. *twirk*. Cf. also *tirl.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to revolve rapidly; spin; whirl; turn round and round, usually in an idle, purposeless way; twiddle.

Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,
And speak to the lady. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

With what ineffable carelessness would he *twirl* his gold chain! *Lamb*, Old Actors.

**To twirl one's thumbs**, to twiddle the thumbs, for lack of better employment; hence, to do nothing; be idle.

Upon my word, Walter, you are pretty cool! Will it amuse me, pray, to *twirl my thumbs* in your studio?
*W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, xxiv.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To move round; especially, to revolve rapidly; be whirled about.

Take bothe your handes, and *twyrle* vpon his [a sheep's] eye, and if he be ruddy, and haue reed stryndes in the white of the eye, than he is sounde.
*Fitzherbert*, Husbandry (Eng. Dialect Soc.), p. 51.

I had arrived at very considerable agility in the waltzing line, and could *twirl* round the room with him at such a pace as made the old gentleman pant again.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Away they jumped, with more and more vigour, till Maggie's hair flew from behind her ears, and *twirled* about like an animated mop. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

2. To twine; wind; coil; curl. [Rare.]

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

**twirl** (twėrl), *n.* [< *twirl, v.*] 1. A rapid circular motion.

He watched the wreaths of steam, until, at the special instant of projection, he caught up the iron vessel and gave it one delicate *twirl*, causing it to send forth one gentle hiss. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A twist; a convolution; a curl; a flourish.

Jem, in all the pride of newly-acquired penmanship, used to dazzle her eyes by extraordinary graces and *twirls*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxi.

**twirler** (twėr'lėr), *n.* [< *twirl* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twirls.

Critics [in base-ball] are still looking for the pitcher par excellence. Although they acknowledge that the point of excellence has been nearly approached at times, still their ideal *twirler* of the diminutive globe has not yet made his appearance. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 81.

**twiscar**† (twis'kär), *n.* Same as *tuskar*. *Scott*, Pirate, xii.

**twissel**† (twis'l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *twistle;* < ME. *twisel, twisil* (= MHG. *zwisel*), < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-, two*, and cf. *twist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold.

Enhancing, and pride, and the shrewde wel, and the mouth of the *twisil* tunge I wlate [loathe].
*Wyclif*, Prov. viii. 13.

**II.** *n.* 1. That which is double, as a double fruit, or fruit growing in pairs.

As from a tree we sundrie times espie
A *twissell* grow by Natures subtile might,
And beeing two, for cause they grow so nie,
For one are tane, and so appeare in sight.
*Turberville*, The Lover Wisheth, etc.

2. That part of a tree where the branches separate from the trunk or bole.

**twissel-tongued**† (twis'l-tungd), *a.* [ME. *twisiltunged;* < *twissel* + *tongue* + *-ed*[2].] Double-tongued.

Repref forsothe and strif the euel man shal eritagen, and eche synnere enuyous and *twisil-tungid*.
*Wyclif*, Ecclus. vi. 1.

**twist** (twist), *n.* [< ME. *twist*, < AS. *twist* (in comp. *mæst-twist*), a rope, = MD. *twist*, a forked branch, = Icel. *twistr*, the two or deuce in cards; also in another sense, = D. *twist* = LG. *twist* = MHG. G. *zwist* = Sw. Dan. *twist*, discord, strife, odds, = Icel. *twist*, in the phrase *á twist og bast*, scattered to the four winds; with formative *-st*, < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twine*[1], *twin*[1].] 1. A thread, cord, rope, or the like made of two or more strands wound one about another; anything resembling such a rope or coil.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A *twist* of rotten silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

I saw about her spotless wrist
Of blackest silk a curious *twist*.
*Herrick*, Upon a Black *Twist* Rounding the Arm of the Countess of Carlisle.

A *twist* of gold was round her hair.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Specifically—(*a*) A kind of strong, close silk thread used for sewing.

All the fine sewing silk was proved to be free from lead or other metal. But we found metal very abundant in what is called "tailors' *twist*" and "hatters' *twist*," especially the latter. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 524.

(*b*) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties.

Being from two roves in place of one, it [cotton yarn for stockings] is called double-spun *twist*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 500.

(*c*) In *weaving*, the warp-thread of the web. *E. H. Knight.*
(*d*) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

In short order the dough is turned into *twists*, high loaves, pan loaves, and other styles of the same quality.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 273.

(*e*) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a rope or thick cord.

2†. A fabric made with a double and hence heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare *twine*[1], *n.*, 1, and *twine*[1], *a.*

Ne to weare garments base of wollen *twist*,
But with the finest silkes us to aray.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 460.

3†. A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

On his bak she stood,
And caughte hire by a *twiste*, and up she gooth.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1105.

So long as a sprigge, *twist*, or braunche is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.
*Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 76.

4†. Same as *fork*, 5.

A man of common heigth might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping, a stature incredible.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, v. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5†. A hinge.

And the herris, ether *twistis*, of the temple schulen greetli sowne. *Wyclif*, Amos viii. 3.

6. An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or net, or other interwoven contrivance.

He tames a Heifer, and on either side,
On either horn a three-fold *twist* he ty'd
Of Osier twigs.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

7. A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement, such as may be produced by bending round both ends of an object in opposite directions; also, spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path

described by an object so moving: as, the *twist* given to a ball in pitching causes it to curve; the *twist* of a billiard-ball in play.

If he had only allowed for the *twist!* but he hasn't, and so the ball goes spinning up straight in the air.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The screw or *twist* [in billiards] is made by striking the ball low down, with a sharp, sudden blow.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 676.

It is the *twists* in the rods that cause the figure to appear in the barrels, and all iron so twisted is called Damascus. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 226.

**8.** Specifically, in firearms — (*a*) The spiral formed by a groove in a rifled piece; the inclination of the grooves of a rifled piece to the axis of the bore.

Some of the rifles and rifled ordnance in the service are made with grooves which have a very slight *twist* at the breech, but the *twist* is increased regularly until it reaches the muzzle; this is known as the increasing or gaining *twist*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 727.

If the angle of inclination be equal at all points, the *twist* is said to be uniform. . . . If the angle increases from the breech to the muzzle, the *twist* is called increasing; if the reverse, decreasing.
*Tidball*, Manual of Artillery, p. 38.

(*b*) Iron and steel twisted and welded together, used as a material for gun-barrels. — **9.** In *arch.*, the wind of the bed-joint of every course of voussoirs in a skew arch. — **10.** In rope, cordage, and the like, the way in which the spiral strands are laid, the number of strands, the degree of turn of the spiral, etc.: as, these two ropes differ in their *twist*. — **11.** A convolution; a curve; a flexure; a bend or turn.

Unkus, alias Okoco, the Monahegan sachem in the *twist* of Pequod River, came to Boston with thirty-seven men.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Knowing every *twist* and turn of rock, our drivers brought us at the camping-time almost to the verge of the chaparral. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, lviii.

**12.** A turning about, as on a pivot or axis; a turn; a twirl.

A wink of his eye, and a *twist* of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
*C. C. Moore*, A Visit from St. Nicholas.

**13.** A wresting out of place; distortion; a wrench; a strain.

Which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint so firmly in their place that . . . none of the jerks and *twists* to which it [the limb] is ordinarily liable . . . can pull them asunder. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Generally, it was after a number of twistings in both ways, from the initial position of no *twist*, that the transient current settled to its final value.
*Philos. Mag.*, London, 5th ser., XXIX. 124.

**14.** Figuratively, a peculiar bent, turn, or cast; a variation or perversion from the usual or normal type.

Heads with some diverting *twist* in them — the oddities of authorship please me most. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

An exclusively scientific training will bring about a mental *twist* as surely as an exclusively literary training.
*Huxley*, Science and Culture.

You might have called him, with his humorous *twist*,
A kind of human entomologist.
*Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**15.** An appetite for food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **16.** A mixed drink, generally named from the spirit with which it is compounded. [Eng.]

When he went to the Back Kitchen that night, . . . the gin-*twist* and devilled turkey had no charms for him.
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxix.

**17.** In *dynam.*, a twist-velocity. — **18.** In *math.*: (*a*) A torsional strain or distortion. (*b*) A displacement along and around a screw; a translation combined with a rotation round an axis parallel to the direction of translation; in the non-Euclidean geometry, a compound of two rotations about conjugate polars to the absolute. — **Damascus twist.** See *damascus.* — **Gaining twist.** Same as *increase-twist.* — **Grape-vine twist.** See *grape-vine.* — **Ramp and twist.** See *ramp.* — **Slack twist,** a loose twist. — **Twist drill.** See *drill*[1]. — **Twist of the wrist,** the movements of pronation and supination, which bring the hand quickly into various positions; hence, quick and adroit use of the hand; dexterity; knack.

**twist** (twist), *v.* [< ME. *twisten, twystcn* = MD. *twisten*, twist; cf. MD. D. *twisten* = MLG. LG. *twisten* = Sw. *twista* = Dan. *twiste*, strive, quarrel, = Icel. *twistra*, divide, scatter: see *twist*, *n.*]
**I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite, as two or more strands or filaments, by winding one about another; hence, to form by twining or rolling into a single thread; spin.

The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 128.

It was worth while to hear the croaking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the pleasant voice of Phœbe, mingling in one *twisted* thread of talk.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

**2.** To intertwine; interweave; combine.

Falsehood is strangely joined and *twisted* along with truth. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Let earth and hell conspire their worst, their best,
And join their *twisted* might.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 12.

His [God's] great intention was to *twist* our duty and our happiness together. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

**3.** To weave; fabricate; compose.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 313.

Consort both harp and lute, and *twist* a song
Pleasant and long.
*G. Herbert*, The Church, Easter.

**4.** To wreathe; wind; twine.

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs
Were *twisted* graceful round her brows.
*Burns*, The Vision, i.

**5.** To bend or turn spirally, as by causing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; alter in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Englished.

By all that is hirsute and gashly! I cry, taking off my furr'd cap, and *twisting* it round my finger, I would not give sixpence for a dozen such.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 215.

The fountain . . . playing now
A *twisted* snake, and now a rain of pearls.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

Others [columns] have *twisted* fluting.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 130.

The square rods of prepared iron are first *twisted* to give the Damascus figure. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 224.

**6.** To curve; bend; deflect: as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form; *twisted* like the letter S.

At length a generation more refin'd . . .
Gave them [stools] a *twisted* form vermicular.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 30.

**7.** To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp: used literally or figuratively.

There sat . . . the dumb old servitor, on deck,
Winking his eyes, and *twisted* all his face.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

I call it a poor-spirited thing to take up a man's straightforward words and *twist* them.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**8.** To press hard; wring.

She taketh hym by the hand and hard hym *twiste*,
So secrely that no wight of it wiste.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 761.

**9†.** To lop, as a tree, by cutting off branches or twigs. *Cath. Ang.* — **To double and twist.** See *double.* — **To twist round one's (little) finger,** to move, mold, or influence (a person) at will; have under complete control or subjection. [Colloq.] — **To twist the lion's tail.** See *tail*[1]. — **Twisted bit, Cartesian, cubic.** See the nouns. — **Twisted curve.** See *skew curve*, under *curve.* — **Twisted ironwork,** iron bars, straps, etc., twisted or plaited together for ornamental purposes: the name of a patented invention introduced about 1870. — **Twisted leather.** See *leather.* — **Twisted net,** a machine-made net used for linings in dressmaking, etc., generally of cotton, and composed of three threads.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be intertwined or interwoven.

Too well he knows the *twisting* stringa
Of ardent hearts combin'd,
When rent asunder, how they bleed,
How hard to be resign'd.
*Young*, Resignation.

**2.** To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

O how these arms, these greedy arms, did twine
And strongly *twist* about his yielding waist!
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

**3.** To be bent round and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along about three feet from the ground.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The rod is carefully watched whilst *twisting*, and, should one part commence to *twist* more rapidly than another, a man is ready with a pair of tongs to hold that part of the rod, so that it is prevented from *twisting*.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 224.

**4.** To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

At noon, or when the lesser wain
Is *twisting* round the polar star.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cl.

**5.** To be bent, turned, or contorted; writhe; squirm.

The eels lie *twisting* in the panga of death.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 413.

Its limbs were gnarled, . . . *twisting* down almost to the earth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

Let him cry like a woman and *twist* like an eel.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

**6†.** To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

The understondinge . . . *twysteth* ine tuo, huanne me wyleth of one half to god, and of otherhalf to the wordle.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

**twistable** (twis'tą-bl), *a.* [< *twist* + *-able.*] Capable of being twisted or turned.

This amendment is *twistable* into an advice, an impertinent advice to a foreign nation.
*New York Tribune*, March 28, 1862.

**twisted** (twis'ted), *a.* [< *twist* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *conch.*, noting a joint of the legs, etc., when the faces tend to turn spirally on the joint, as if this had been subjected to a twisting force. — **2.** In *bot.*, contorted or bent on itself. In estivation, same as *convolute.* — **Twisted column,** a shaft so shaped as to present the appearance of having been twisted. Columns of this form are frequent in minor orders in Romanesque architecture, and occur in works of the Renaissance. — **Twisted eglantine.** See *honeysuckle*, 1. — **Twisted pine,** a stunted pine, *Pinus contorta*, of the western coast of North America; also, *P. Teocote* of Mexico, also called *candlewood pine.* — **Twisted suture,** in *surg.*, a suture in which the edges of a wound are pierced transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound in figure-of-8 form; a harelip suture.


Twisted Columns.—Cloisters of St. John Lateran, Rome.

**twisted-flower** (twis'ted-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Strophanthus.*

**twisted-horn** (twis'ted-hôrn), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

**twisted-stalk** (twis'ted-stâk), *n.* See *Streptopus.*

**twisted-stick** (twis'ted-stik), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

**twister** (twis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *twyster*; < *twist* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which twists. Specifically — (*a*) In *weaving*, the person whose occupation it is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

Now, in consequence of the "cross" keeping the threads of both the warps in consecutive order, the "*twister*-in" has no difficulty in finding the proper threads to twist together. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 311.

(*b*) An implement or device used for twisting yarns, threads, cords, etc. (*c*) In *carp.*, a girder. (*d*) That which is twisted or which moves with a twist, as a ball in cricket or billiards.

The cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow *twisters*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

He has learned the trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful *twisters*.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 547.

(*e*) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.

He . . . ran through the whole electrical pharmacopœia, . . . utilising an induction coil to produce the most powerful but involuntary contortions of the diseased limb. After an extra vigorous *twister* the doctor would say, "How does that feel?" *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 525.

(*f*†) One who trims trees by lopping. *Cath. Ang.* (*g*) A bird that flies with twisting or zigzag flight, as the snipe. **2.** In the *manège*, the inner part of the thigh: the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. — **Labrador twister.** See the quotation.

Those very small wiry, compactly feathered, weather-tanned birds [woodcock], who appear in October and who are called, perhaps locally, *Labrador twisters*.
*H. D. Minot*, Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England [(1877), p. 405.

**twisting** (twis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twist*, *v.*] Torsion.

**twisting-crook** (twis'ting-krůk), *n.* A throw-crook.

**twisting-forceps** (twis'ting-fôr″seps), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *torsion forceps* (which see, under *torsion*).

**twistingly** (twis'ting-li), *adv.* In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted. *Bailey*, 1731.

**twisting-machine** (twis'ting-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for twisting rope and cordage; a rope-machine.

**twisting-mill** (twis'ting-mil), *n.* In *spinning*, a thread-frame.

**twist-joint** (twist'joint), *n.* A joint formed by laying the ends of two wires past each other a few inches and binding the end of each several times round the other wire: much used in American telegraph-lines.

**twistle**[1] (twis'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twistled*, ppr. *twistling.* [A freq. of *twist.*] To twist. *Jamieson* (spelled *twisle, twussle*). [Scotch.]

**twistle**[1] (twis'l), *n.* [< *twistle*[1], *v.*] A twist; a wrench. [Scotch.]

The L——'a 'cause ne'er got sic a *twistle*
Sin' I ha'e min'. *Burns*, Twa Herds.

**twistle**[2] (twis'l), *n.* Same as *twissel*. *Halliwell.*

**twist-machine** (twist'ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of lace-making machine. *E. H. Knight.*

**twist-stitch** (twist'stich), *n.* Same as *cord-stitch*. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**twist-tobacco** (twist'tō-bak'ō), *n.* See *tobacco*.

**twist-velocity** (twist'vē-los'i-ti), *n.* The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis.

**twisty** (twis'ti), *n.* [< *twist* + *-y*[1].] See *Helicteres*.

**twit** (twit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twitted*, ppr. *twitting*. [Formerly also *twite*, *twight*; by apheresis from *atwite*, < ME. *atwiten*, < AS. *ætwitan*, reproach, < *æt-* (see *at-*[1]) + *witan*, reproach: see *wite*.] 1. To reproach; upbraid, especially with past follies, errors, or offenses; annoy by reproaches; taunt.

I *twhyte* one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose. Je luy reprouche. . . . This terme is also northren.
*Palsgrave*, p. 764.

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

Alas! what should I touch their parents, or *twit* them by their other friends? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

2. To charge or reproach with; upbraid on account of; bring forward as a taunt.

Envy, why *twit'st* thou me my time's spent ill?
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Shall they [Papists] *twit* us that Our Father hath taken from the church what their Paternoster bestowed on it?
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

**To twit in the teeth**†, to taunt maliciously; cast offensive facts or charges in the teeth of. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. = **Syn.** *Chaff*, *Mock*, etc. See *taunt*[1].

**twit** (twit), *n.* [< *twit*, *v.*] A reproach; a taunt; an upbraiding or gibing reminder or insinuation.

Upon Condition there be no *Twits* of the Good Man departed. *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, v. 5.

**twitch**[1] (twich), *v.* [< ME. *twicchen*, *twichen*, also *twikkin* (pret. *twight*, *twyght*, *twighte*, *twigte*), < AS. *twiccian*, twitch, pull, = LG. *twikken* = OHG. **zwiccheˉn*, MHG. G. *zwicken*, fasten with nails, shut in, peg, pin, grip, nip, twitch; cf. G. *zwick*, a nip, pinch. Cf. *twick*, *twcak*[1], *twig*[2].]

**I.** *trans.* 1. To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

His swerde anon out of his shethe he *twyghte*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1185.

My cap 's quite gone: where the villain *twitched* it, I don't know. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxiv.

Saint Praxed in a glory, and one Pan
Ready to *twitch* the nymph's last garment off.
*Browning*, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

2. To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at; cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

Petit-André, slapping the other shoulder, called out, "Courage, my fair son! since you must begin the dance, let the ball open gaily, for all the rebecs are in tune," *twitching* the halter at the same time, to give point to his joke. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

3. To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Be the neck sche hym *twyghte*,
And let hym hange all nyghte.
*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. ii. 38, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

*Sub.* And shall we *twitch* him?
*Face.* Thorough both the gills.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

They *twitch* the offender about the waste with a towell . . . untill they have drawn him within the compesse of a span. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 49.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a muscle.

They [movements] vary, in sensitive frogs and with a proper amount of irritation, so little as almost to resemble in their machine-like regularity the performances of a jumping-jack, whose legs must *twitch* whenever you pull the string. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 15.

2. To carp; sneer; make flings. Compare *jerk*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

Try to barter one with the other amicably, and not to *twitch* and carp.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

**twitch**[1] (twich), *n.* [Formerly also *twich*; < *twitch*[1], *v.* Cf. *twick*, *twig*[2], *twcak*[1].] 1. A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

I felt him take hold of my flesh, and give me such a deadly *twitch* back that I thought he had pulled part of me after himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches*; especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

So crackt their backe bones wrinehet
With horrid *twitches*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 620.

These *twitches* of Conscience argue there are some quick touches left of the sence of good and evil.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

3†. A pair of nippers or tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the uncle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.
*Barrough's Method of Physick* (1624). (*Nares.*)

4. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vicious horse.—5. In *mining*, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together. [North. Eng.]

**twitch**[2] (twich), *v.* A dialectal variant of *touch*. *Halliwell.*

**twitch**[3] (twich), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitch*[2].] The quitch or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*. The name is also applied to the bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and to a few other grasses, as the sheep's-fescue, *Festuca ovina*, called *black twitch*.

**twitchel**[1] (twich'el), *n.* [< *twitch*[1] + *-el*.] A narrow passage; an alley. Compare *twitch*[1], *n.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

All persons passing by this *Twitchel* are requested to go up or down directly, without loitering, causing obstruction, etc. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 275.

**twitchel**[2] (twich'el), *n.* [A var. of *twichild*.] A childish old man. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twitcher** (twich'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *twicher*; < *twitch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which twitches.—2. *pl.* Small pincers. *Halliwell.*—3†. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. *Davies.*

Strong yoke for a hog, with a *twicher* and rings.
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry, Husbandly Furniture, [st. 17.

**twitch-grass** (twich'gràs), *n.* Quitch-grass; twitch.

**twitching** (twich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitch*[1], *v.*] The act of one who or that which twitches; especially, an involuntary convulsive jerking of the muscles, etc. See *twitch*[1], *n.*, 2.

On the coarser semi-convulsive movements, *twitchings*, jerkings, and grimacings not rarely met with in hysteria I do not dwell. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 284.

**Fibrillary twitching**, irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other.

**twite**[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *twit*.

**twite**[2]†, *v.* A variant of *thwite*.

They ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,
Nor how vngoodly they on theyre mete *twyte*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

**twite**[3] (twīt), *n.* [Said to be imitative of the cry of the bird.] A kind of linnet, the mountain-linnet, *Linaria montium* or *L. flavirostris*, a European bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, nearly related to the redpoll, siskin, and goldfinch.

**twite-finch** (twīt'finch), *n.* The twite.

**twit-lark** (twit'lärk), *n.* A titlark or pipit. [Prov. Eng.]

**twitter**[1] (twit'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *twiteren*, *twitren* = D. *kwetteren* = OHG. *zwizirōn*, MHG. *zwitzern*, G. *zwitschern* = Sw. *quittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter; prob. orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; sing in bird-notes; chirp.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow *twitt'ring* from the straw-built shed.
*Gray*, Elegy.

2. To titter; giggle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How the fool bridles! How she *twitters* at him!
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

3. To quiver; tremble; palpitate; hence, to be in a flutter or fright. [Prov. Eng.]

My Heart *Twitters*. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

How the slave *twitters*! You look not up at greatness; you mind too much the worldly things that are beneath you. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

To the unhinged toper and the *twittering* child, a huge bulk of blackness seemed to sweep down.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To sing or utter in bird-notes; chirp out.

Some small bird, half awake,
*Twittered* an early ditty for his sake.
*R. H. Stoddard*, The King's Bell.

2. To spin unevenly. [Prov. Eng.]

To *twitter* thread or yarn. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

**twitter**[1] (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A chirp or series of chirps, as of a bird, especially the swallow.

Hark, 'tis the sparrows' good-night *twitter*
About your cottage eaves!
*Browning*, The Lost Mistress.

2. A fit of laughter; a titter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement; a pother: as, to be in (or of) a *twitter*, or to be in or on the *twitters*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again.
*Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, i. 1.

This hangin' on mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the *twitter*,
I tell you, it doos kind o' stunt
The peth and sperit of a critter.
*Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

**twitter**[2] (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twit* + *-er*[1].] One who twits or reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

**twitter**[3] (twit'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *flitter*[1] or *fritter*.] A shred; a fragment: used in the plural. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**twitter**[4] (twit'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitter*[2].] The refuse or residuum of the case of the sperm-whale, a gummy and thready substance left when the case is squeezed.

**twitteration** (twit-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [< *twitter*[1] + *-ation*.] A twitter; a flutter. [Slang.]

When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration*, as if I was on wires a'most, considerable martial.
*Haliburton*, The Clockmaker, p. 373. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**twitter-bit** (twit'ėr-bit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The bottom of the countersink receiving the head of the screw which holds the blades of scissors together. *E. H. Knight.*

**twitter-bone** (twit'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *twitter*[4], as a var. of *quitter*[2], + *bone*[1].] An excrescence on a horse's hoof, due to a contraction. *Halliwell.*

**twitter-boned** (twit'ėr-bōnd), *a.* Affected with twitter-bone; hence, shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd; or he was *twitter-bon'd* or broken-winded.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

**twittering** (twit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitter*[1], *v.*] 1. The chirping of birds; also, any series of small, clear, intermitted sounds resembling the notes of a bird.

Phœbe awoke . . . with the early *twittering* of the conjugal couple of robins in the pear-tree—she heard movements below stairs. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. A quivering; a flutter; a state of tremulous excitement indicative of alarm, suspense, desire, etc.

A widow which had a *twittering* towards a second husband took a gossipping companion to manage the job.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**twitterlight**† (twit'ėr-līt), *n.* Twilight.

You can steal secretly hither . . .
At twilight, *twitter-lights*!
*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

**twittingly** (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with taunts.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them there-with.
*Camden*, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1569. (*Richardson.*)

**twittle**† (twit'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *tittle*[1]; cf. *twitter*[1] in sense of *titter*[2].] To chatter; babble; tattle.

His hystorie . . . *twitled* . . . tales out of schoole.
*Stanihurst*, Epistle to Sir H. Sidney (Æneid, ed. Arber, Int., [p. xl.).

**twittle-twattle**† (twit'l-twot'l), *n.* [< *twittle* + *twattle*, or a varied redupl. of *twattle*.] Tittle-tattle; gabble.

All that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

**twit-twat** (twit'twot), *n.* [Imitative.] The European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. See cut under *Passer*.

**'twixt** (twikst), *prep.* An abbreviation of *betwixt*.

It shall be cause of war and dire events,
And set dissension *'twixt* the son and sire.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1160.

**'twixt-brain** (twikst'brān), *n.* Same as *'tween-brain*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

**twizzle** (twiz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twizzled*, ppr. *twizzling*. [A var. of **twissel*, *v.*, lit. 'double,' < *twissel*, *a.*] To roll and twist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If a couple of waxed-ends [in the game of "cob-nut"] became *twizzled*, the boy who first could shout—
Twizzler, twizzler!
My feat blow—
took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 138.

**two** (tö), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *two*, *twa*, prop. fem. and neut., the masc. being *twaye*, *tweye*, *twayn*, *twein*, *tweyn*, *tweien*, *tweize*, etc. (see *twain*), < AS. *twēgen*, m., *twā*, f., *twā*, *tū*, n., = OS. *twēne*, m., *twā*, *twō*, f., *twē*, n., = OFries. *twēne*, m., *twā*, f. and n., = D. *twee* = MLG. *twei*, *twē*, LG. *twee* = OHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., MHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., older G. *zween*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n., now *zwei* in all gen-

ders, = Icel. *tveir*, m., *tvær*, f., *tvau*, n., = Sw. *tvenne*, *två* = Dan. *tvende*, *to* = Goth. *twai*, m., *twōs*, f., *twa*, n., = OIr. *da* = Lith. *du* = Russ. *dva*, etc., < L. *duo* (> OF. *dui*, *dous*, *deus*, *deux*, F. *deux* = Pr. *dui*, mod. *dous* = Sp. *dos* = Pg. *dous*, *dois* = It. *due*) = Gr. *δύο* = Skt. *dva* = Zend *dva*, two; root unknown. The word appears as a prefix also as *twi-*, *twy-*, in the orig. masc. form as *twain*, and in numerous derivatives, as *twin*[1], *twin*[2], *twine*[1], *twinc*[2], *twist*, *twissel*, *twizzle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One and one; twice one: a cardinal numeral.

Ech of yow, to shorte with our weye,
In this viage, shal telle tales *tweye*, . . .
And homward he shal tellen othere *two*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 792.

A water was tham *twa* by-twene,
And a brig all ouer it clene.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

**In two**, into two parts; asunder: as, to cut a thing *in two*.

At its full stretch as the tough string he drew,
Struck by an arm unseen, it burst *in two*.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 545.

**The two tables.** Same as *tables of the law* (which see, under *table*). — **To be in two minds.** See *mind*[1].

**II.** *n.* 1. The number which consists of one and one. — 2. A symbol representing this number, as 2, II, or ii. — 3. A group consisting of two individuals; a duality; a pair.

They were a comely *tway*.
*Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 344).

Apostles who may go out in *twos* to academize the culture of the manufacturing districts.
*Saturday Rev.*, XXXVII. 217.

**To be two**, to be at variance or irreconciled, as opposed to being *at one*.

Prsy, miss, when did you see your old acquaintance Mrs. Cloudy? You and she *are two*, I hear.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

**To put two and two together.** See *put*[1]. — **Two all.** See *all*.

**two-blocks** (tö′bloks), *adv.* In the position of block and block; chock-a-block.

**two-cleft** (tö′kleft), *a.* Bifid; divided half-way from the border to the base into two segments.

**two-decker** (tö′dek″ėr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. *Simmonds.*

**two-edged** (tö′ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; hence, cutting or effective both ways: as, a *two-edged* sword; a *two-edged* argument.

She haa *two-edg'd* eyes; by Heaven, they kill o' both sides.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

**two-eyes** (tö′īz), *n.* The partridge-berry: alluding to the two calyx-marks on its double fruit. [Local, U. S.]

**two-faced** (tö′fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces, like the Roman deity Janus. Hence — 2. Double-faced in intention; double-dealing; practising duplicity.

Who, who can trust
The gentle looks and words of *two-fac'd* man?
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

**two-flowered** (tö′flou″ėrd), *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

**twofold** (tö′fōld), *a.* [< *two* + *-fold*. The earlier form was *twifold*, q. v.] Double, in any sense; characterized by duality or doubleness.

And Sense like this in vocal Breath
Broke from his *two-fold* Hedge of Teeth.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**Twofold point, line**, or **plane**, two coincident points, lines, or planes.

**twofold** (tö′fōld), *adv.* [< *twofold*, *a.*] In a double degree; doubly.

Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves.
Mat. xxiii. 15.

**two-forked** (tö′fôrkt), *a.* Divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous, as the stem of a plant, the tongue of a snake, a deer's antler, etc.

**two-hand** (tö′ hand), *a.* Same as *two-handed*, 2.

Dorus . . . ran as the noise guided him, . . . and, . . . overthrowing one of the villains, took away a *two hand* sword from him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**two-handed** (tö′han″ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands; bimanous, as man. — 2. Requiring two hands to wield or manage: as, a *two-handed* sword.

But that *two-handed* engine [the executioner's ax] at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 130.

3. Using both hands equally well; ambidextrous; hence, handy at anything; adaptable; generally efficient.

A man soon learns to be *two-handed* in the bush.
*Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, xxvii.

4. Adapted for use by two persons; requiring the hands of two persons: as, a *two-handed* saw (a whip-saw with a handle at each end); a *two-handed* float (a plasterers' float so large as to require two men to work it).

**two-headed** (tö′hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads or faces on one body, as the god Janus or a natural monstrosity.

Now, by *two-headed* Janus. *Shak.*, M. of V., l. 1. 50.

2. Directed by two heads or chiefs; existing under two coördinate authorities.

Mr. Bagehot . . . has avowed very grave doubts as to the practical advantage of a *two-headed* legislature.
*W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., iv.

**two-leaved** (tö′lēvd), *a.* Having two distinct leaves, as some part of a plant; furnished with or consisting of two leaves, as a table or a door. Isa. xlv. 1.

**two-legged** (tö′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having or furnished with two legs: as, *two-legged* animals; *two-legged* shears. — **Two-legged tree**, the gallows. [Humorous slang.]

**two-line** (tö′līn), *a.* In *printing*, having a depth of body equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, *two-line* brevier or pica.

**twoling** (tö′ling), *n.* [< *two* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *twilling*.] A twin crystal consisting of two individuals. [Rare.]

**two-lipped** (tö′lipt), *a.* 1. Having two lips. — 2. In *bot.*, divided so that the segments resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate (which see, with cut).

**two-needle** (tö′nē″dl), *a.* Performed with two needles. — **Two-needle operation**, a procedure for tearing through the opaque posterior capsule, which sometimes interferes with vision after the extraction of a cataract: it is done by means of two needles whose points are separated after being engaged in the substance of the capsule.

**twoness** (tö′nes), *n.* [< *two* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being two; doubleness; duplicity.

**two-parted** (tö′pär″ted), *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border almost, but not quite, to the base, as some leaves.

**twopence** (tö′pens or tup′ens), *n.* [< *two* + *pence*, pl. of *penny*.] 1. In Great Britain, the sum or value of two pennies, or one sixth of a shilling. — 2. An English silver coin, also called a *half-groat*, of the value of two pence (4 United States cents). It was issued by Edward III. and by succeeding sovereigns, but since 1662 has been struck only as maundy money

Obverse. Reverse.
Twopence, Maundy Money. — British Museum. (Size of original.)

If you do not all show like gilt *twopences* to me, . . . believe not the word of the noble.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 55.

3. An English copper coin of the reign of George III., of the value of two pence, issued in 1797. — **Twopence-** or **twopenny-grass.** Same as *herb-twopence*.

**twopenny** (tö′pen″i or tup′en-i), *a.* and *n.* [< *two* + *penny*.] **I.** *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

**II.** *n.* A kind of beer or ale, so called because originally sold at twopence a quart.

This sort of liquor [pale ale] was principally consumed by the gentry; the victualler sold it at 4*d.* the quart, under the name of *twopenny*.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 122.

**two-petaled** (tö′pet″ald), *a.* Bipetalous; having two distinct petals only.

**two-ply** (tö′plī), *a.* 1. Composed of two strands, as cord. — 2. Of textile fabrics, consisting of two webs woven into one another: as, a *two-ply* carpet. — 3. In manufactured articles, consisting of two thicknesses, as of linen in a *two-ply* collar or cuff. — **Two-ply carpet**, an ingrain carpet in which the web is double, each web having a weft and warp so arranged as to be interchangeable, the warps being raised alternately above each other as the shuttle is thrown. By this means a diversity of color may be produced on either surface. In the three-ply or triple ingrain carpet three webs are combined. Also called *Kidderminster*.

**two-ranked** (tö′rangkt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two rows; bifarious; distichous.

**two-seeded** (tö′sē″ded), *a.* In *bot.*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit.

**twosome** (tö′sum), *a.* [= Sc. *twasome*, *twaesome*; < *two* + *some*.] 1. Being or constituting a pair; two.

If ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament House o' Lunnun. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

2. Twofold; double; specifically, performed by two persons, as a dance.

The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels.
*Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

**two-speed** (tö′spēd), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing two rates of speed. — **Two-speed pulley.** See *double-speed pulley*, under *pulley*.

**two-spotted** (tö′spot″ed), *a.* Notably marked with two spots of color: specifying one of the paradoxures, *Nandinia binotata*.

**two-throw** (tö′thrō), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing alternating throws or thrusts in two directions: as, a *two-throw* crank.

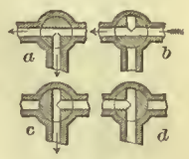
**two-tongued** (tö′tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.
*G. Sandys*, Paraphrase of Ps. xxvi.

**two-toothed** (tö′tötht), *a.* Having two teeth; doubly dentate; bident.

**two-valved** (tö′valvd), *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell or pod. See *bivalve*.

**two-way** (tö′wā), *a.* 1. In *mech.*, having two ways or passages. — 2. In *math.*, having a double mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a *two-way* spread. — **Two-way cock**, a cock by which a fluid may be distributed to each of two branches or to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off. — **Two-way series**, a series of the form $A_{0,0} + A_{0,1} + A_{0,2} + \ldots + A_{1,0} + A_{1,1} + A_{1,2} + \ldots + A_{2,0} + A_{2,1} + A_{2,2} + \ldots$. Such a series presents no intrinsic peculiarity, but is readily capable of being expressed as an ordinary infinite series.




Two-way Cock.
*a*, position which distributes water to two branches; *b*, *c*, positions in which the water is passed through only one branch; *d*, position for stopping flow.

**twussle** (twus′l), *v. t.* A variant of *twistle*[1].

**twybill**†, *n.* See *twibill*.

**twyblade** (twī′blād), *n.* Same as *twayblade*.

**twychild**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *twichild*.

**twye**†, *adv.* See *twie*.

**twyer** (twī′ėr), *n.* [Also *tuyere*, *tweer*, *tuyer*, and *twier*; accom. forms of F. *tuyère*, a nozle; cf. *tuyau*, a pipe: see *tewel*, *tuel*.] A tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace. In blast-furnaces working with cold air this passes direct from the blowing-engine into the "blast-main" or "horseshoe-main" (a circular pipe nearly surrounding the hearth on the outside), and thence through the twyers into the furnace. When the hot blast is used precautions have to be taken to prevent the twyers from melting, and this is done by making them hollow truncated cones through which a supply of water is constantly circulating. In the so-called "Scotch twyer," which is also much used, instead of a truncated cone there is a spiral wrought-iron tube inclosed in a cast-iron casing, through which tube water is continually flowing. Copper and phosphor-bronze have also been used for twyers. Also called *tue-iron*. See cut under *smelting-furnace*. — **Twyer arch.** See *arch*[1].

**twyfallow**†, *v. t.* See *twifallow*.

**twyfoil**, *a.* See *twifoil*.

**twyforked**, *a.* See *twiforked*.

**twyformed**, *a.* See *twiformed*.

**twynt, twynnet**, *v.* Variants of *twin*[2].

**Twyne's case.** See *case*[1].

**tyt**, *v.* An old spelling of *tie*[1].

**-ty**[1]. [< ME. *-ty*, *-ti*, < AS. *-tig*, etc., a suffix, in Goth. a separate noun, 'a ten' or 'decade,' = Goth. *tigus*; a form of *ten*, used in numerals: see *ten*, and the words *twenty*, etc., as cited.] A termination of numerals — namely, in *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty*, *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*, *ninety*, originally meaning 'ten' (*twenty*, 'twain tens,' *thirty*, 'three tens,' etc.).

**-ty**[2]. [< ME. *-tie*, *-tye*, *-tee*, *-te*, < OF. *-te*, *-tee*, F. *-té* = Sp. *-dad* = Pg. *-dade* = It. *-tà*, *-tate*, *-tade*, < L. *-tas* (*-tāt-*), usually preceded by a stem-vowel *-i-* (*-itas*, > E. *-ity*), a suffix used to form abstract nouns from adjectives, as in *agilitas*, agility, < *agilis*, agile, *bonitas*, goodness, < *bonus*, good, *unitas*, oneness, < *unus*, one, etc.] A suffix appearing in many abstract nouns taken or formed from the Latin, as in *agility*, *anxiety*, *benignity*, *humanity*, *unity*, etc. It is commonly preceded, as in these cases, by a stem-vowel *-i-* (the termination *-ity* being so common as to be often used as an English formative); but in some words the original vowel has disappeared, as in *bounty*, *loyalty*, *royalty*, etc., or none existed in the Latin, as in *liberty*, *poverty*, etc. In some words the suffix is not recognized as such, as in *city*.

**tyall**†, *n.* [Perhaps irreg. < *tie*[1], formerly *tye*, + *-al* (?).] A bell-rope, or something tied to a bell for ringing it.

The great bell's clapper was fallen down, the *tyall* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the town. *Latimer*, 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**Tyburn ticket.** A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by a statute of William III. from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

**Tyburn tippet**†. See *tippet*.

**Tyburn tree.** See *tree*.

**Tyche** (tī'kō), *n.* [< Gr. Τύχη, personification of τύχη, fortune.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune). Compare *agathodæmon*.

**Tychonic** (tī-kon'ik), *a.* [< *Tycho* (see def.) + *-n-ic.*] Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, a famous Danish astronomer (1546–1601), or to his system of astronomy.

The Copernican hypothesis is more probable than the *Tychonic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

**tycoon** (tī-kön'), *n.* [Also *taikun*, *taicoon*; < Jap. *taikun*, 'great prince,' < Chinese *ta*, great, + *kiun*, prince: said to have been coined in 1854 by a preceptor of Iyesada, the shogun, as a fitting title for his master in the treaty which he was then concluding with Commodore Perry. The phrase, however, seems to have been used much earlier, having been applied to Iyemitsŭ (1623–49), the third of the Tokugawa shoguns, in a letter sent by his government to Corea, in order to impress the "barbarian" Coreans with his greatness.] The title by which the shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from the signing of the treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry, on behalf of the United States, and Iyesada, the shogun and supposed "temporal emperor" of Japan, to the end of the shogunate in 1868, but never recognized by the Japanese.

The style *Tai Kun*, Great Prince, was borrowed, in order to convey the idea of sovereignty to foreigners, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties. *Mitford*, Tales of Old Japan, p. 5.

**tycoonate** (tī-kö'nāt), *n.* [< *tycoon* + *-ate*³.] The shogunate.

**tydet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tide*¹.

**tydyt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tidy*².

**tye**¹, *v.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.

**tye**¹ (tī), *n.* 1. An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.—2. *Naut.*, the part of a topsail-halyard which passes through a block or sheave-hole at the masthead, and is attached to the yard.—**Peak-tye.** See *peak*¹.

**tye**² (tī), *n.* [Cf. *tye*², *v.*] In *mining*, a kind of narrow buddle used with a quick current of water for roughly washing tin or lead ore. [Eng.]

**tye**² (tī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tyed*, ppr. *tying*. [Perhaps ult. < AS. *thweán*, wash: see *towel*¹.] To wash with the tye, as ore. Compare *tye*², *n.*

**tye-block** (tī-blok), *n.* In heavy ships, a block on the topsail-yard through which the tye is rove, the standing part being made fast to the masthead.

**tyert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tier*¹, *tire*⁵.

**tye-wig**, *n.* A variant of *tie-wig*.

**tyfoont**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *typhoon*.

**tygt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tig*.

**tygert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tiger*.

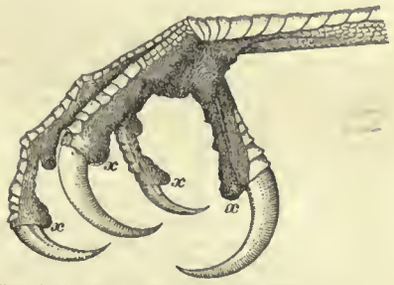
**tying** (tī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tie*¹, *v.*] The act of fastening with a string, rope, or chain; also, a fastening: as, the *tyings* were of blue silk.

**tykt**, r. An old spelling of *tick*¹.

**tyke**¹, *n.* See *tike*².

**tyke**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tick*².

**tylarus** (til'a-rus), *n.*; pl. *tylari* (-rī). [< Gr. τύλος, a knob, knob.] In *ornith.*, one of the



Foot of a Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), four fifths natural size. *x*, *x*, some of the tylari.

callous pads or cushions on the under side of the toes. Such balls of the toes are little apparent or non-existent in birds with soft skinny feet, but well marked in most perchers whose toes are horny, and especially prominent in birds of prey.

**tylet**. An old spelling of *tile*¹, *tile*².

**tyleberry** (til'ber'i), *n.* The coral-plant, *Jatropha multifida*. Its seeds have properties like those of the physic-nut (see *Jatropha*), and it is sometimes called *French physic-nut*.

**Tylenchus** (tī-leng'kus), *n.* [NL., also *Tylelenchus* (Bastian, 1865), < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, + ἔγχος, a spear.] A genus of minute parasitic nematoid worms, of the family *Anguillulidæ*. Some of them do much damage to crops, as the wheat-worm, *T. tritici*, which causes the disease called *ear-cockle* and *purples*, and *T. devastatrix*, the stem-eelworm of clover. Some of these worms were early known as *vibrios*, and they were formerly placed in the more comprehensive genus *Anguillula*.

**tyler**, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *tiler*.

**Tylerism** (tī'lèr-izm), *n.* [< *Tyler* (see defs.) + *-ism.*] 1. A phase of New England Calvinism named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783–1858). It reaffirmed the positions of the older Calvinism concerning divine sovereignty, as against the positions of Taylorism. Out of Dr. Tyler's controversy with Dr. Taylor of New Haven grew the theological seminary now at Hartford, Connecticut.

2. In *U. S. politics*, the methods of President Tyler. See *Tylerize*.

**Tylerize** (tī'lèr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Tylerized*, ppr. *Tylerizing*. [< *Tyler* (see def.) + *-ize.*] In *U. S. politics*, to follow the example of President Tyler (1841–5), who turned against the Whig party, to which he owed his office; become a renegade to one's party while holding an office conferred by it.

The Democratic party evidently had two ways of returning, or trying to return, to office and power. They might either assail and unseat the Administration, or else persuade the Executive to *Tylerize*. *The Nation*, I. 227.

**tyli**, *n.* Plural of *tylus*.

**tyllt, tyllet**, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *till*².

**tylletł**, *n.* See *tillet*².

**Tylophora** (tī-lof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), from the thick fleshy segments of the staminal corona; < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdenieæ*. It is characterized by a somewhat wheel-shaped corolla with a corona of five fleshy scales laterally compressed and introrsely adnate to the stamen-tube, and by small globose or ovoid pollen-masses. There are about 40 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australasia. They are shrubby or herbaceous twiners, or rarely partially erect; they bear opposite leaves and small cymose flowers. *T.* (*Hoya*) *barbata* is sometimes cultivated; for *T. asthmatica*, see *Indian ipecac*, under *ipecac*.

**tylopod** (tī'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having padded instead of hoofed digits; having the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda*; phalangigrade, as a camel.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Tylopoda*, as a camel or llama.

**Tylopoda** (tī-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, as a family of his *Bisulca*): see *tylopod*.] The tylopod or phalangigrade artiodactyl ruminants, represented by one family, the *Camelidæ*. The feet are tylopod; the lower part of the thigh is exserted from the trunk of the body; the lower canines are specialized; the lateral upper incisors are persistent; the stomach is incompletely quadripartite; and the placenta is diffuse. More fully called *Pecora tylopoda*, and also *Phalangigrada*.

**tylopodous** (tī-lop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *tylopod*.

**tylosis** (tī-lō'sis), *n.*; pl. *tyloses* (-sēz). [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + *-osis.*] 1. In *bot.*, a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by the intrusion of the wall of a contiguous cell through one or more of the perforations of the duct.—2. An affection of the eyelids characterized by an indurated thickening of their edges.—3. Same as *leucoplacia*.—4. Callosity.

**tylostylar** (tī-lō-stī'lär), *a.* [< *tylostyle* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a tylostyle; resembling a tylostyle; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, like a dressing-pin.

**tylostyle** (tī'lō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, lump, knob, + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*².] In sponges, a supporting spicule of cylindrical form, knobbed at one end and pointed at the other.

**tylostylus** (tī-lō-stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *tylostyli* (-lī). [NL.: see *tylostyle*.] A tylostyle.

**Tylosurus** (tī-lō-sū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cocco), irreg. < Gr. τύλος, a knot, lump, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of garfishes, of the family *Belonidæ*, differing from *Belone* in the absence of gill-rakers and vomerine teeth. These gars are comparatively large (3 or 4 feet long) voracious fishes of most seas. The species are numerous, and some of them, as *T. longirostris* (or *marinus*), are known as *bill-fish* and *needle-fish*, from the long sharp jaws. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

**tylotate** (tī'lō-tāt), *a.* [< *tylote* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at both ends, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a tylote. *Sollas*.

**tylote** (tī'lōt), *n.* [< Gr. τυλωτός, verb. adj. of τυλοῦν, make knotty, < τύλος, a knot, knob.] A tylotate sponge-spicule; a simple spicular ray of the monaxon biradiate type, or a rhabdus, knobbed at each end. A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other becomes a tylotoxea or tylostyle. *Sollas*.

**tyloti**, *n.* Plural of *tylotus*.

**tylotic** (tī-lot'ik), *a.* [< *tylosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to tylosis.

**tylotoxea** (tī-lō-tok'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *tylotoxeæ* (-ē). [< Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed, + ὀξύς, sharp, keen.] A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other; a tylostyle. *Sollas*.

**tylotoxeate** (tī-lō-tok'sē-āt), *a.* [< *tylotoxea* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a tylotoxea. *Sollas*.

**tylotus** (tī-lō'tus), *n.*; pl. *tyloti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed: see *tylote*.] A tylote.

**tylus** (tī'lus), *n.*; pl. *tyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, lump, protuberance.] In heteropterous insects, a central anterior division of the upper surface of the head, often projecting in front, and separated by depressed lines from the two lateral lobes.

**tymbal**†, *n.* See *timbal*.

**tymbalon**† (tim'ba-lon), *n.* A false form of *tymbal*.

War-music, bursting out from time to time
With gong and *tymbalon's* tremendous chime.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

**tymp** (timp), *n.* [Shortened from *tympan* or *tympanum*.] 1. In the blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth, a little below and in front of which is the dam-stone. The tymp is sometimes a masonry arch (the tymp-arch), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a hollow box or block of iron (the tymp-plate) through which water is kept constantly circulating, so as to protect it from the heat and the corrosive action of the slag.

2. In *coal-mining*, a cap or lid; a short piece of timber placed horizontally for supporting the roof. [Eng.]

**tymp.** An abbreviation of *tympano* or *tympani*.

**tympan** (tim'pan), *n.* [Formerly also *timpan*, *timpane*; < F. *tympan* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *timpano*, *tympano* = It. *timpano* = Ir. Gael. *tiompan* = W. *tympan*, a drum, timbrel, etc., < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. τύμπανον, poet. also τύπανον, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, etc., < τύπτειν, beat, strike: see *type*. From the same source are *tympanum*, *timber*³, *timbre*³, etc.] 1†. A timbrel or drum. *Bailey*.—2. An ancient Irish musical instrument, the exact nature of which is disputed. Probably it had strings, and was played with a bow, thus resembling the crowd.

It should be remarked that the [Irish] *tympan* was not a drum, as was formerly supposed, but a stringed instrument, and by the researches of the antiquary O'Curry it is proved to have been played with a bow. *Sir R. P. Stewart*, in Grove's Dict. Music, II. 20.

3. A stretched membrane, or a tense sheet of some thin material, as that of a drumhead.

This [carbon] lozenge is pressed gently by a *tympan*. *Greer*, Dict. Electricity, p. 170.

4. In a printing-press having a platen, a framed appliance interposed between the platen and the sheet to be printed, for softening and equalizing the pressure, by means of blankets between its two parts, the *outer* and the *inner tympan*. The latter has a frame fitting snugly into that of the former, and both are tightly covered with parchment or strong linen cloth. In a hand-press the tympan is hinged to the outer end of the bed, has the frisket fixed by hinges to its top, receives the sheets to be printed, and completely covers the bed when folded down upon it, the platen, when lowered, fitting into the frame of the inner tympan. See cut under *printing-press*.

5. In *anat.*, a tympanum.—6. In *arch.*, a tympanum.—**Tympan of an arch**, a spandrel. [Rare.]

**tympana**, *n.* Latin plural of *tympanum*.

**tympanal** (tim'pa-nal), *a.* [< *tympan*(*um*) + *-al.*] Same as *tympanic*.

**tympani**, *n.* Plural of *tympano*.

**tympanic** (tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *tympan*(*um*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympan or tympanum; similar to or acting like a drumhead.—2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tympanum: as, the *tympanic* cavity.

The "*tympanic* wing" of the exoccipital [cartilage in birds]. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 702.

The *tympanic* sense . . . comes in to help here. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 204.

**Tympanic artery**, a small branch of the internal maxillary artery, which passes through the Glaserian fissure to be distributed to the structures within the tympanum and to the tympanic membrane.—**Tympanic bone.** See II. See also *temporal bone*, under *temporal*².—**Tympanic cartilage**, a gristly prolongation of the cartilage of the outer ear, attached to the circumference of the bony external auditory meatus.—**Tympanic cavity**, the drum of the ear. See *tympanum*, 2.—**Tympanic membrane**, the drum-membrane of the ear—a membrane stretched across the bottom of the external auditory meatus, separating the cavity of that meatus from that of

the tympanum, and connected with the malleus in a mammal or with the quadrate bone in a bird. It is very superficial in the human infant, where the tympanic bone is merely annular, and in those animals in which this bone is rudimentary or wanting; but it is generally situated at the bottom of a deep tube. See cuts under *tympanum* and *ear*[1].—**Tympanic nerve**, a branch of the glossopharyngeal, which enters the tympanum through a canal of the temporal bone to supply the mucous membrane of that cavity and of the Eustachian tube. Also called *Jacobson's* and *Andersch's nerve*.—**Tympanic notch**. See *notch*.—**Tympanic pedicle**, the suspensorium of the lower jaw in fishes. See *epitympanic*.—**Tympanic plate**, the lamina of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus, and the posterior part of the glenoid fossa.—**Tympanic plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Tympanic resonance**, tympanitic resonance (which see, under *resonance*).—**Tympanic ring**, an annular tympanic bone or cartilage, to which the tympanic membrane is attached. This bone of the ear may be a permanent complete ring, or may form an incomplete circle. In either case, it may characterize only the embryo or the infant, and grow into a tubular form, or may be inflated as a tympanic bulla, sometimes of enormous dimensions. In man the ring is at first simply annular and incomplete, so that the ossicles of the tympanum are readily seen from the outside of the skull of the infant; it acquires with age a tubular form, and becomes ankylosed with other elements of the temporal bone.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear of man and mammals, supporting the tympanic membrane, generally annular or tubular, forming most of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory passage. Its outer extremity is known in human anatomy as the external auditory process; it is annular at birth, subsequently becoming elongated and cylindric. **2.** Below mammals, in animals in which the true tympanic is rudimentary or wanting, the quadrate or pedicellate bone, the representative of the malleus; the suspensorium of the lower jaw, or especially its uppermost piece, the hyomandibular or epitympanic: so called by some who suppose it to be the tympanic bone, from the fact that it in part supports the tympanic membrane. See *quadrate*, *n.*, 3 (*a*), *hyomandibular*, *epitympanic*, and other compounds of *tympanic* there cited.—**3.** In *ornith.*, sometimes, the tympano-occipital, considered as the true representative in birds of the tympanic of a mammal.

**tympanichord** (tim′pa-ni-kôrd), *n.* [< NL. *tympanum* + Gr. *χορδή*, a string.] That branch of the facial nerve which traverses the tympanum; the so-called chorda tympani. See *chorda*. *Coues*, 1887.

**tympanichordal** (tim″pa-ni-kôr′dal), *a.* [< *tympanichord* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tympanichord. *Coues.*

**tympaniform** (tim′pa-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tympanum* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the form of a tympanum; stretched like a drumhead: as, a *tympaniform* membrane. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 378.

**tympanism** (tim′pa-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, distention by gas.

**tympanist** (tim′pa-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, + *-ist*.] One who plays a tympan or drum. [Rare.]

"Why is the Timpan called Timpan Naimh (or saint's Timpan), and yet no saint ever took a Timpan into his hands?" "I do not know," said the *timpanist*.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxi.

**Tympanistria** (tim-pa-nis′tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1852), < Gr. *τυμπανίστρια*, fem. of *τυμπανίστης*, a drummer, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of South African doves. *T. bicolor*, the tambourine, is credited with a peculiar resonance of voice or sort of

Tambourine (*Tympanistria bicolor*).

ventriloquial effect (whence the name). It is extensively whitish, with black-tipped wings and tail, and inhabits woodland.

**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. Stål, 1861.

**tympanites** (tim-pa-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *tympanites*, dropsy of the belly, < Gr. *τυμπανίτης*, of or pertaining to a drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] Distention of the abdomen caused by the presence of air either in the intestine or in the cavity of the peritoneum; abdominal tympanism.—**Uterine tympanites**, tympanism of the womb; physometra.

**tympanitic** (tim-pa-nit′ik), *a.* [< L. *tympaniticus*, one who is afflicted with tympanites, < *tympanites*, tympanites: see *tympanites*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tympanites.

Since then all he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xii.

**Tympanitic dullness**, the quality of a percussion-note in which the resonance is subnormal and in which the vesicular quality is absent.—**Tympanitic resonance**. See *resonance*.

**tympanitis** (tim-pa-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *tympan(um)* + *-itis*. Cf. *tympanites*.] **1.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum, or middle ear.—**2.** Incorrectly, tympanites.

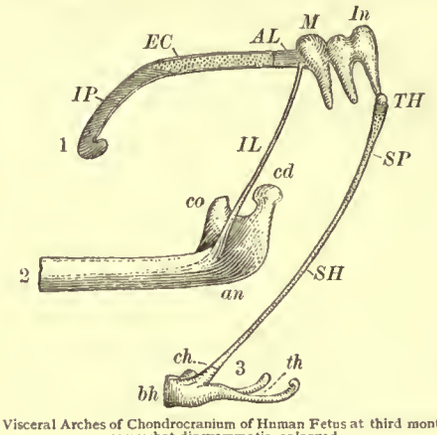
**tympanize**† (tim′pa-nīz), *v.* [< Gr. *τυμπανίζειν*, beat the drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] **I.** *trans.* To make into a drum. *Oley*, Life of G. Herbert (1671), M. 2. b. (*Latham.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

**tympano**, *n.* See *tympano*.

**tympano-Eustachian** (tim″pa-nō-ū-stā′ki-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

**tympanohyal** (tim″pa-nō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< *tympan(um)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small cartilage or bone of man and some other mammals, recognizably distinct at an early period, subsequently fused with its surroundings, constituting one of the elements of




Visceral Arches of Chondrocranium of Human Fetus at third month, somewhat diagrammatic, enlarged.

1, preoral (palatopterygoid) arch; 2, first postoral (mandibular) arch; 3, second postoral (hyoidean) arch: *IP*, internal pterygoid cartilage; *EC*, Eustachian cartilage; *AL*, anterior ligament of malleus; *M*, malleus; *In*, incus; *IL*, long internal lateral ligament of lower jaw, connecting the malleus with the mandible (of which latter *co* is the coronoid process, *cd* the condyle, and *an* the angle); *bh*, basihyal; *th*, thyrohyal; *ch*, ceratohyal; *SH*, stylohyoid ligament, suspending the hyoid to *SP*, stylohyal, or so-called styloid process of the temporal bone, at the root of which, in line with the incus, is *TH*, the tympanohyal. (From the Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London, 1885, p. 572.)

the compound temporal bone, and in man situated at the root of the styloid process, in the course of the hyoidean arch.

**II.** *a.* Specifying this cartilage or bone.

**tympanomalleal** (tim″pa-nō-mal′ē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus: specifying a bone in the batrachian skull, later identified as the quadratojugal. See cuts under *Rana* and *temporomastoid*.

**tympanomandibular** (tim″pa-nō-man-dib′-ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum, or tympanic bone, and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone, of some animals, as fishes: specifying one of the visceral arches of the head. See *epitympanic*, *n.*, and *tympanic*, *n.*, 2.

**tympano-occipital** (tim″pa-nō-ok-sip′i-tal), *n.* In *ornith.*, a small bone, or slight ossification, in relation with the exoccipital bone and the outer ear of a bird, bounding the external orifice of the ear posteriorly, and considered to represent the true tympanic bone of a mammal.

**tympanoperiotic** (tim″pa-nō-per-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Including or consisting of a tympanic bone united with the periotic bone proper: used especially with reference to the ear-bone of cetaceans. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 345.

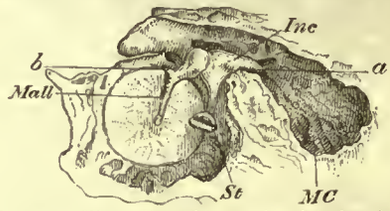
**II.** *n.* A part of the skull of cetaceans, the so-called ear-bone of those animals, which consists of the periotic bones united with one another and with the tympanic, forming a single specially hard and durable bone readily detached from the rest of the skull.

**tympanosquamosal** (tim″pa-nō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Common to the tympanic and the squamosal bone, as a suture or ankylosis: as, the Glaserian fissure of man is *tympanosquamosal*.

**tympanous** (tim′pa-nus), *a.* [Formerly also *timpanous*; < *tympan-y* + *-ous*.] Swelled or puffed out; inflated; distended; figuratively, pompous.

His proud *tympanous* master, swell'd with state-wind.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

**tympanum** (tim′pa-uum), *n.*; pl. *tympana* (-nä), sometimes *tympanums* (-numz). [NL., < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door: see *timpan*.] **1.** An ancient tambourine or hand-drum, either with a single head like the modern tambourine, or with both front and back covered (the back sometimes swelled out as in a kettledrum), and beaten either with the hand or with a stick.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity, and its contents. In man and other mammals the tympanum is the middle ear, a hollow or recess in the




Tympanum of Human Ear.—The tympanic cavity, enlarged, is here viewed from the inside: the circular object is the tympanic membrane, or membrane of the ear-drum, upon which rests *Mall*, the malleus; *Inc*, the incus; *St*, the stapes; *ab*, the horizontal axis about which the malleus and incus turn slightly; *MC*, cells in the mastoid part of the temporal.

temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the temporal is composed, shut off from the meatus auditorius externus by the tympanic membrane, communicating with the back of the mouth by the Eustachian tube, in relation with the labyrinth, or inner ear, its inner wall forming part of the wall of the latter, and containing the chain of little bones called ossicula auditus, and usually the chorda tympani nerve. It is a part of the passage-way which in the early embryo is uninterrupted between the pharynx and the exterior, and in the adult is occluded only by the membrane of the tympanum. In the dry state of the parts, the bony walls of the human tympanum present several openings: that leading outward through the external auditory meatus; the orifice of the Eustachian tube; the openings of mastoid cells; the fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda, respectively the terminations of the scala vestibuli and scala tympani, communicating with the vestibule and cochlea of the inner ear; the iter posterius, by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum from the aqueduct of Fallopius; the iter anterius, by which the same nerve leaves the tympanum by the canal of Huguier; the canal for the tensor tympani muscle; the Glaserian fissure, between the squamosal and the tympanic bones, for the laxator tympani muscle, tympanic artery, and slender process of the malleus, these last two openings being rifts between component bones of the parts communicating, like the Eustachian tube, with parts outside the temporal bone; and the minute orifice at the apex of the pyramid, for the passage of the stapedius muscle. In animals below mammals, as birds and reptiles, the tympanum contains the columella, when that bone exists, and is the cavity of the external ear when there is no external auditory meatus. Its membrane is often upon the surface of the head, and in some cases is a conspicuous structure of the exterior, as in a frog or toad. This is well shown in the cut under *parotoid*, where the circular formation just in front of the parotoid is the tympanum. See also cuts under *ear*[1] and *temporal*. (*b*) The tympanic membrane; the ear-drum, in the restricted sense of that term: so used in physiology and aural surgery, and in common speech: as, a rupture of the *tympanum*. See *tympanic membrane*, under *tympanic*. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) The labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe of sundry birds, as the mergansers and various sea-ducks: a large irregular bony or gristly dilatation of the lower part of the trachea, often involving also more or less of the upper ends of the bronchi. It is chiefly found, or most developed, in the male sex. (2) The naked inflatable air-sac on each side of the neck of certain birds, as grouse, especially the sage-grouse and prairie-hen, in which the ordinary cervical air-cells of birds are inordinately developed and susceptible of great distention. See cut under *Cupidonia*. (*d*) In *entom.*, a tympanic membrane, stretched upon a chitinized ring, one surface being directed to the exterior, the other to the interior, in relation with a tracheal vesicle and with nervous ganglia and nervous end-organs in the form of

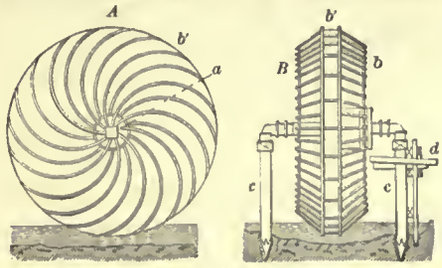
clavate rods, as in the *Orthoptera*, where such an arrangement constitutes an auditory organ. —3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The triangular space forming the field or back of a pediment, and included between the cornices of the inclined sides and

Tympanum of the south portal of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, France.

the horizontal cornice; also, any space similarly marked off or bounded, as above a window, or between the lintel of a door and an arch above it. The tympanum often constitutes a field for sculpture in relief or in the round. See also cuts under *pediment* and *pedimented*.

The triforium openings consist of a pointed arch in each bay, spanning a sub-order of two pointed arches. . . . The *tympanum* is pierced with a trefoil.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 50.

(*b*) The die or drum of a pedestal. See cuts under *dado* and *pedestal*. (*c*) The panel of a door. —4. (*a*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a water-raising current-wheel, originally made in the form of a drum, whence the name. It is now a circular open-frame wheel, fitted with radial partitions so curved as to point upward on the rising side of the wheel and downward on the descending side. The wheel is suspended so




Perronet's Tympanum.

*A*, side elevation, showing form of curved radial partitions, or buckets; *B*, front elevation. *a*, annulus for discharge of water; *b*, floats by which the wheel is propelled in a running stream; *b'*, buckets; *c*, supports for journals of the wheel; *d*, spout or chute for conveying the water lifted.

that its lower edge is just submerged, and is turned by the current (or by other power), the partitions scooping up a quantity of water which, as the wheel revolves, runs back to the axis of the wheel, where it is discharged; or it may discharge at some point of the periphery. While one of the most ancient forms of water-lifting machines, it is still used in drainage-works, though for small lifts it is now superseded by the *scoop-wheel*. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) A kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more persons walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—5. In *bot.*, a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.—**Laxator tympani.** See *laxator*. —**Membrana tympani**, the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear. See cut in def. 2.—**Pyramid of the tympanum.** See *pyramid*.—**Tegmen tympani.** See *tegmen*, 4.—**Tensor tympani.** See *tensor*, and third cut under *temporal*.

**tympany** (tim'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *tympanies* (-niz). [Formerly also *timpany*; < OF. *tympanie* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *tympano* = It. *timpano*, < Gr. *τυμπανίας*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympan*, and cf. *tympanites*.] 1. A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-up mass or condition; hence, turgidity; bombast; conceit. [Archaic.]

The idle *timpanies* of a windy brain.
*Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

2. In *pathol.*, an inflated or distended condition of the abdomen or peritoneum; tympanites.

She cured her of three *tympanies*, but the fourth carried her off. *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

**tympany**† (tim'pa-ni), *v. t.* [< *tympany*, *n.*] To swell or puff up; inflate; dilate; distend.

It likewise proves
More simple truth in their chaste loves
Than greater Ladies, *tympany'de*
With much more honour, state, and pride.
*Heywood*, Pelopœa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 297).

**tymp-plate** (timp'plāt), *n.* A cast-iron support for a tymp-stone, built into the masonry of a furnace. The dam-plate forms a similar facing and support for the dam-stone. Both tymp-plate (or tymp) and dam-plate are kept cool by the circulation of water in a hollow coil about them. See *tymp*.

**tymp-stone** (timp'stōn), *n.* A heavy block of stone which forms the upper part of the front side of the hearth or crucible of a furnace, the lower part being inclosed by the dam-stone. See *tymp*.

**tyndt**, *n.* A spelling of *tind*[2].

**Tyndaridæ** (tin-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Tyndarides*, < Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*, a descendant of Tyndareus, < *Τυνδάρης*, *Τυνδάρεως*, a mythical king of Sparta, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux.] The male children of Tyndareus —Castor and Pollux: a name applied to the electric discharge commonly known as St. Elmo's fire. See *corposant*.

**tyne.** See *tine*[1], *tine*[2], etc.

**Tynewald, Tinewald** (tīn'wold), *n.* [Also *Tynwald*; a var. of the word which appears in a more original form in the Shetland *tingwall*, < Icel. *thing-völlr*, the place where a parliament sat, < *thing*, a parliament, assembly, + *völlr* (= AS. *weald*), a wood: see *thing*[2] and *wold*[1].] The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

**tynsen**†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

**typ.** An abbreviation of *typographer* or *typography*.

**typacanthid** (tip-a-kan'thid), *a.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-id*[1].] Having the usual or typical arrangement of the spines, as a starfish: opposed to *autacanthid*.

**typal** (tī'pal), *a.* [< *type* + *-al*.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; typical. *R. Owen.*

**type** (tīp), *n.* [< F. *type* = Sp. *tipo* = Pg. *typo*, *tipo* = It. *tipo* = D. *type*, *typus* = G. *typus* = Sw. *typ* = Dan. *type*, < L. *typus*, a figure, image (on a wall), in med. the form, type, or character of a fever, ML. (also *tipus*) access of fever, fever, a figure, prototype, etc., < Gr. *τύπος*, a blow, an impress, a mark, also something wrought of metal or stone, a figure, general form or character, the original type or model of a thing, type or form of disease, MGr. a decree, etc.; < *τύπτειν*, *τυπεῖν* (√ *τυπ*), strike; cf. Gr. *στυφελίζειν*, strike, smite; L. *tundere* (√ *tud*, √ **stud*), strike, = G. *stossen*, strike: see *stot*[1]. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *tympan*, *tympanum*, etc.] 1. A distinguishing mark or sign; a classifying stamp or emblem; a mark or an object serving for a symbol or an index, or anything that indicates office, occupation, or character. [Now chiefly technical.]

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short blister'd breeches, and those *types* of travel.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 31.

On the obverse is the leading *type* of the city where the coin was issued, in relief.
*B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lii.

2. Something that has a representative or symbolical significance; an emblem, or an emblematic instance.

Some of our readers may have seen in India a cloud of crows pecking a sick vulture to death — no bad *type* of what happens in that country as often as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Specifically, a prefigurement; a foreshadowing of, or that which foreshows, some reality to come, which is called the *antitype*; particularly, in *theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing or betokening a corresponding reality of the new dispensation; a prophetic similitude: as, the paschal lamb is the *type* of Christ (who is the *antitype*).

The nature of *types* is in shadow to describe by dark lines a future substance.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 115.

As he sees his Day at a distance through *Types* and Shadows, he rejoices in it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 369.

4. A characteristic embodiment; a definitive example or standard; an exemplar; a pattern; a model.

For loftie *type* of honour, through the glaunce
Of envies dart, is downe in dust prostrate.
*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 557.

Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the *type* of hell.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 405.

Aristophanes is beyond question the highest *type* of pure comedy. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

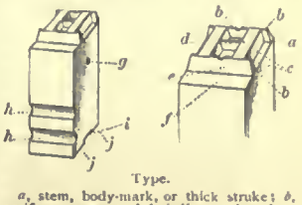
5. A representative style, mode, or structure; a characteristic assemblage of particulars or qualities.—6. In *biol.*, specifically, a main division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a subkingdom, branch, phylum, or province. Thus, Leuckart divided animals into the six types *Coelenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata* (the protozoans not being treated). The vegetable kingdom is similarly divided into main groups called *types* of vegetation; and in general, in any department of biology, *type* is predicable of the structure or morphological character of a division or group of any grade in taxonomy, down to the species itself, as compared with another group of its own grade: as, a family *type*; a generic *type*. (See *type genus*, *type species*, *type specimen*, and *unity of type*, below.) The term has both a concrete or material sense, in its application to actually embodied form, and an ideal sense, as applied to form in the abstract. See *archetype*, *prototype*, *antetype*.

Natural Groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a *Type* which marks their centre. The *Type* of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

The whole animal kingdom can be broken up into several large divisions, each of which differs from the rest by a number of special characteristics. The essential character may be recognized in all the subdivisions, and even under great individual variations. This has been called the *type*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a general plan or standard for the doing of anything; especially, in the arts, the plan, idea, or conception upon which anything is modeled or according to which any work is executed.—8. A right-angled prism-shaped piece of metal or wood, having for its face a letter or character (usually in high relief), adapted for use in letter-press printing; collectively, the assemblage of the stamped characters used for printing; types in the aggregate. Types of wood are of large size, and are now used only for posting-bills. Types for books or newspapers are of founded metal. (See *type-metal*, *matrix*, and *mold*[4].) In Great Britain the standard height


of type is .9166 inch; in the United States it is variable, from .9166 to .9186 inch. French and German types are higher. The features of type are face, counter, stem (thick stroke, or body-mark), hair-line, serif, neck or beard, shoulder, body or shank, pin-mark, nick, feet, groove. (See cut below.) The names of printing-types, given in an increasing scale as to size, are *excelsior*, *brilliant*, *diamond*, *pearl*, *agate* or *ruby*, *nonpareil* (the type in which this is printed), *emerald* or *minionette*, *minion*, *brevier* (the larger size of type used throughout this dictionary), *bourgeois*, *long primer*, *small pica*, *pica*, *English*, *two-line brevier*, *great primer*, *paragon*, *double small pica*, *double pica*, *double English*, *double great primer*, *meridian* or *trafalgar*, and *canon*. All sizes larger than canon are named by the regular multiples of pica, as *five-line pica*, *six-line pica*. The smaller sizes are or should be graded so that each size will be doubled in its seventh progression. (See *point*[1], 14 (*b*).) The names here given define the dimensions of the bodies only. The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divided into two classes, *modern* and *old-style*. The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French-face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Caslon and the Baskerville (English styles), of the eighteenth century; the French and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the Basle, or early Italian, of the sixteenth




Type.

*a*, stem, body-mark, or thick stroke; *b*, serif; *c*, counter; *d*, hair-line; *e*, beard or neck; *f*, shoulder; *g*, pin-mark; *h*, nicks; *i*, groove; *j*, feet. The top is known as the face; the part between shoulder and feet is the body or shank.

century. The shapes of types as to width are defined by the following names: *up to standard* is a type of which the lower-case alphabet measures 12 ems or squares of its own body from bourgeois to pica, or more than 12 ems for the smaller sizes (on newspapers the standards for widths of types range from 14 to 17 ems for the alphabet); *lean* or *lean-faced type* is a name applied to types slightly below the standard; *condensed type* is seriously below the stan-

AMO Standard width. AMO Lean-faced. AMO Condensed. AMO Extra-condensed.

AMO Fat-faced. AMO Expanded. AMO Extended.

dard (see *condensed*); *extra-condensed* and *elongated* are of unusual thinness; *fat letter* or *fat-faced* is slightly wider than the standard; *expanded* is still wider; *extended* is of unusual breadth. The Roman types for book- and newspaper-work are in three series: capitals or upper-case, A, B, C, D; small capitals, A, B, C, D; lower-case, a, b, c, d, sometimes called small letters, or minuscules. A *two-line type* is a capital of the face height of two lines of its accompanying text. A *double type* is the height of two

Specimens of Styles of Types.

**ANTIQUE.**
**CLARENDON.**
**Black-Letter.**
German Text.
*Script.*
**GOTHIC.**
**DORIC.**
Church Text.
*ITALIC.*
RUNIC.
MISSAL.

This is Caslon old style. This is Elzevir old style.

**This is the Title-type of some newspapers.**

TITLE OR TWO-LINE as used in book-titles.

M This M is two-line nonpareil: lines with text. M This M is double nonparell: does not line.

bodies of the size specified by its name. *Copper-faced type* is type covered on its face only with a thin coat of copper by an electrotyper's battery. *White-faced type* or *barefaced type* is type uncoppered: so called to distinguish it from the coppered, or to specify type that is new and that has never been covered with ink. *Nickeled type* is type plated on its face with nickel. *Bastard type* is a type with a face too large or too small for its body. *Type-high* is of the standard height of type. *Type high to paper* is above the standard of height. *High-bodied type* is a type with too high shoulders. American type-founders apportion the characters of a font, or complete collection of characters, by weight. In a font of 1,000 pounds there are of roman lower-case 514 pounds; capitals, 86; small capitals, 20; figures, 40; points, 28; spaces, 85; quadrats, 122; fractions, 5; italic lower-case, 73; italic capitals, 23; sundries, 4 — total, 1,000 pounds. The numbers of the types of ordinary width in 800 pounds of pica roman are as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a .. | 8500 | , .. | 4500 | A .. | 600 | A .. | 300 |
| b .. | 1600 | ; .. | 800 | B .. | 400 | B .. | 200 |
| c .. | 3000 | : .. | 600 | C .. | 500 | C .. | 250 |
| d .. | 4400 | . .. | 2000 | D .. | 500 | D .. | 250 |
| e .. | 12000 | - .. | 1000 | E .. | 600 | E .. | 300 |
| f .. | 2500 | ? .. | 200 | F .. | 400 | F .. | 200 |
| g .. | 1700 | ! .. | 150 | G .. | 400 | G .. | 200 |
| h .. | 6400 | ' .. | 700 | H .. | 400 | H .. | 200 |
| i .. | 8000 | ( .. | 300 | I .. | 800 | I .. | 400 |
| j .. | 400 | [ .. | 150 | J .. | 300 | J .. | 150 |
| k .. | 800 | * .. | 100 | K .. | 300 | K .. | 150 |
| l .. | 4000 | † .. | 100 | L .. | 500 | L .. | 250 |
| m .. | 3000 | ‡ .. | 100 | M .. | 400 | M .. | 200 |
| n .. | 8000 | § .. | 100 | N .. | 400 | N .. | 200 |
| o .. | 8000 | ‖ .. | 100 | O .. | 400 | O .. | 200 |
| p .. | 1700 | ¶ .. | 60 | P .. | 400 | P .. | 200 |
| q .. | 500 | | | Q .. | 180 | Q .. | 90 |
| r .. | 6200 | 1 .. | 1300 | R .. | 400 | R .. | 200 |
| s .. | 8000 | 2 .. | 1200 | S .. | 500 | S .. | 250 |
| t .. | 9000 | 3 .. | 1100 | T .. | 650 | T .. | 325 |
| u .. | 3400 | 4 .. | 1000 | U .. | 300 | U .. | 150 |
| v .. | 1200 | 5 .. | 1000 | V .. | 300 | V .. | 150 |
| w .. | 2000 | 6 .. | 1000 | W .. | 400 | W .. | 200 |
| x .. | 400 | 7 .. | 1000 | X .. | 180 | X .. | 90 |
| y .. | 2000 | 8 .. | 1000 | Y .. | 300 | Y .. | 150 |
| z .. | 200 | 9 .. | 1000 | Z .. | 80 | Z .. | 40 |
| & .. | 200 | 0 .. | 1300 | Æ .. | 40 | Æ .. | 20 |
| ff .. | 400 | | | Œ .. | 30 | Œ .. | 15 |
| fi .. | 500 | é .. | 200 | | | | |
| fl .. | 200 | à .. | 200 | Spaces. | | | |
| ffl .. | 100 | â .. | 200 | Thick | 18000 | | |
| ffi .. | 150 | ê .. | 200 | Middle | 12000 | | |
| æ .. | 100 | | | Thin | 8000 | | |
| œ .. | 60 | All other accents, 100 each. | | Hair | 3000 | | |
| — .. | 150 | | | Em quads | 2500 | | |
| —— | 90 | | | En quads | 5000 | | |
| ——— | 60 | | | Large quadrats, 80 pounds. | | | |

Italic for 800 pounds of roman weighs 80 pounds.

9. In *numis.*, the principal device or subject on the obverse and reverse of a coin or medal. For example, on sovereigns of Queen Victoria the head of the queen is the obverse type and the group of St. George and the Dragon the reverse type.

10. In *chem.*, a fundamental chemical compound which represents the structure of a large number of other and more complex compounds. Hydrochloric acid (HCl), water ($H_2O$), ammonia ($NH_3$), and marsh-gas ($CH_4$) are the four types, or typical compounds, which have been most employed.

11. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, an edict of the emperor Constans II., issued in 648. The Type (superseding the Ecthesis) forbade all discussion of the question whether there are in Christ two wills and two operations or energies, or only one will and one operation.

12. In *math.*, a succession of symbols susceptible of + and — signs. — **Checker-type.** See *checker*[1]. — **Chess-type.** See *chess*[1]. — **Chromatic, compressed, elastic type.** See the adjectives. — **Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*). — **Grade of a type,** in *alg.* See *grade*[1]. — **Monadelphic type.** See *monadelphic.* — **Rubber type.** See *rubber.* — **Test types.** See *test*[1]. — **Type genus,** in *biol.*, a generic type; that genus which is typical of the family or other higher group to which it belongs, or which is formally so taken and held to be. It may be the only representative of such more comprehensive group, or one of several generic components of the higher group. In the actual technic of classification and nomenclature the name-giving genus of a family or subfamily is regularly assumed to be the type, though it may not be in fact the truest or best representative of the group thus indicated. — **Type of a reciprocant.** See *reciprocant.* — **Type of a stress** or **strain,** the character of the stress or strain as defined by the stress-ellipsoid or strain-ellipsoid. — **Type of a wave,** the relation between the extent of disturbance at a given instant of a set of particles and their respective undisturbed positions. — **Type of Desor,** a nemertean worm which does not pass through a pilidium stage, or the type of structure characterizing such a nemertean. — **Type species,** in *biol.*, a specific type; that species of a genus which is regarded as the best example of the generic characters, and especially that species upon which a genus has been nominally or ostensibly based; the type of a genus. The determination of the type species is always a matter of much practical concern in the nomenclature of zoölogy and botany, since upon it turns the assignation of generic names, and consequently the major term in the binomial designation of every species. It is often difficult and sometimes impossible to make this determination, so intricate has become the synonymy of many species, and so far from being actually typical of a genus is the species assumed to be its type in many cases. (See *synonymy.*) It is now the rule (neglect of which is a decided breach of nomenclatural propriety) for the author who names a new genus to declare his type species; and such declaration of the basis of his genus is conclusive of his intent, however well or ill he may proceed to characterize his genus. But no such custom prevailed with the earlier naturalists, whose genera we have consequently to take either (*a*) upon the face of the generic diagnosis originally made, or (*b*) upon the specific contents — that is, upon the species actually grouped under the generic name. Nearly all the older genera were made more comprehensive than modern genera are allowed to be, and have been restricted by reference of nearly all (often of all but one) of their usually numerous species to other genera; yet a generic name once established upon any species must always rest upon some (one or more) species; hence the occasion and the necessity for the determination of the type species in every such case. This has been done mainly in three ways. (1) The first species given by an author in the list of the species of his genus is arbitrarily assumed to be his type species. But this is a mere convention, which often becomes an absurdity. (2) The species which agrees best with the author's diagnosis of his genus is selected as the type species. This is reasonable, but it is at best a matter of opinion, and opinions differ enough to unsettle the whole system of nomenclature if each is to be allowed its own full weight. (3) The most feasible and only safe procedure is to consider that species to be the type species which has as a matter of fact been left in the original genus from which the other species have been successively detached to form new genera; or, if there be more than one left, to choose the best-known, that being almost always the one which has oftenest borne the original generic name, and hence is most closely identified with it. For example: Let there be a Linnean genus *Aba*, with 3 species, *A. aca*, *A. ada*, and *A. aga;* let *A. oda* and *A. aga* have been detached as types respectively of two new genera; then *A. aca* remains as the type species of the original genus *Aba*, in its now restricted sense. This rule is applicable with force and precision to thousands of questionable cases; and its observance, together with insistence upon the fundamental law of priority, tends to the utmost attainable fixity of zoölogical and botanical nomenclature. — **Type specimen,** in *biol.*, an individual animal or plant, or any part of one, prepared and preserved as a specimen of natural history, from which the description of a species has been prepared and upon which a specific name has been based; the actual object which serves as the type of a species in zoölogy or botany. In theoretic strictness every type specimen is unique; practically, a species may be based upon several or many specimens which answer exactly to the diagnosis made, or typify different phases of the species, as male and female specimens of the same animal, flowering and fruiting specimens of the same plant, and so on. Type specimens have a particular part and high value in descriptive zoölogy and botany, comparable to that of the actual object which is taken as the authoritative standard in any system of weights, measures, or coinage. When available for examination, they take precedence over any published description or figure, and are conclusive evidence in cases of doubtful or disputed specific identity. — **Unity of type,** in *biol.*, that fundamental agreement in structure which we see in organic beings of the same class, order, etc., and which is independent of their habits of life, and consequently unaffected by adaptive modifications.

> On my theory, *unity of type* is explained by unity of descent. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, vi.

**Woodbury type.** See *Woodburytype.* = **Syn. 3.** Image, shadow, adumbration, prophecy. — **2** and **3.** *Symbol,* etc. See *emblem.* — **4-6.** Prototype, archetype, standard form.

**type** (tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *typed,* ppr. *typing.* [< *type, n.*] 1. To exhibit or constitute a type of; typify.

> But let us *type* them now
> In our own lives. *Tennyson,* Princess, vii.

2. To reproduce in type, or by impression from types, as with a type-writer.

> MSS. carefully *typed* by experienced copyists. *N. and Q.,* July 17, 1886, adv't.

**type-bar** (tīp'bär), *n.* 1. A line of types in the form of one solid bar, cast during the process of composition in some type-setting machines. — 2. In some type-writers, a short bar of iron having at its extremity one of the steel types which serve to make the impressions.

**type-block** (tīp'blok), *n.* A body of metal or wood on which a character used as a type is cut or cast.

**type-case** (tīp'kās), *n.* See *case*[2], 6.

**type-casting** (tīp'kas'ting), *n.* The act or process of founding type in molds. It was formerly done by hand, now chiefly by machinery. — **Type-casting and -setting machine,** a machine which collects over a mold the matrices that are needed by the operator, and fills this mold with melted metal, either in the form of a single type or of a full line of types. — **Type-casting machine,** a mechanism which casts or founds type, but does not rub or dress them. A *complete type-casting machine* is a mechanism which founds, rubs, dresses, and sets up in lines perfect types.

**type-chart** (tīp'chärt), *n.* In *biol.*, a chart exhibiting the details of a typical form or structure; a chart of a type. [Rare.]

> There are *type-charts* of each organ, . . . so that there is not the least difficulty in tracing the homologies of structure throughout the whole vertebrated kingdom. *Nineteenth Century,* XXI. 386.

**type-cutter** (tīp'kut'er), *n.* A punch-cutter; one who engraves dies for printing-types; a die-sinker employed in a type-foundry.

> He was a die-sinker and *type-cutter* with a nebulous and questionable record. *Athenæum,* No. 3253, p. 281.

**type-cutting** (tīp'kut'ing), *n.* The engraving of a type or a type-die: usually called *punch-cutting.* See *punch*[1], 6.

**type-cylinder** (tīp'sil'in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing. See cut under *printing-machine.*

**type-dressing** (tīp'dres'ing), *n.* The process of cutting off with suitable knives or planes the superfluous metal on newly cast types. — **Type-dressing machine,** a mechanism which removes the burr or feather-edges from the angles of recently made types, and cuts off all superfluous metal.

**type-founder** (tīp'foun'dėr), *n.* A manufacturer of type by founding or molding. Also called *letter-founder.*

**type-founding** (tīp'foun'ding), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing movable metallic types used by printers. It includes punch-cutting, mold-making, and type-casting, by hand or by machine. Also called *letter-founding.*

**type-foundry** (tīp'foun'dri), *n.* A place where printing-types are manufactured. Also called *letter-foundry.*

**type-gage** (tīp'gāj), *n.* A mechanism used by type-founders to test the accuracy of type. It consists of an exact right-angled flat bar of steel, against which can be moved another flat bar slightly out of parallelism with its mate. The sides of the bars are graduated in standard lines. A type too thin or too thick when put between these bars shows its deviation from the standard.

**type-high** (tīp'hī), *a.* Of the height of type: noting a woodcut or blocked electrotype plate. — **Type-high clump,** a square block of type-metal made of various sizes to uphold to a proper height stereotype plates in the process of printing. [Eng.]

**type-holder** (tīp'hōl'dėr), *n.* A pallet or receptacle for holding type, used by bookbinders and for hand-stamping.

**type-matrix** (tīp'mā'triks), *n.* See *matrix,* 2 (*d*).

**typembryo** (tī-pem'bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύπος,* type, + *ἔμβρυον,* embryo.] That stage or period in the development of an embryo when the characteristics of the main type to which it belongs are first discoverable; an embryo advanced to the stage when it shows the type of structure of the phylum or subkingdom to which it belongs. The term was lately introduced by A. Hyatt, with special reference to the embryology of molluska. Hyatt considered the typembryo of a mollusk to be the veliger stage, when the embryo is far enough advanced to be recognized as molluscan; he also applied the term to the completed embryonic shell, or protoconch (which see). Later (July, 1890) R. T. Jackson used *typembryo* in a more restricted and precise sense, as the fifth of the following six recognizable embryonic stages of mollusks: (1) *protembryo,* prior to blastulation; (2) *mesembryo,* the blastula; (3) *metembryo,* the gastrula; (4) *neoembryo,* the trochosphere (which see); (5) *typembryo,* the period when that essential molluscan feature, the shell-gland, and plate-like beginnings of the shell are discoverable, yet in which the embryo is not far enough advanced to show to what class it belongs; (6) the *phylembryo,* or that early veliger stage (see *veliger,* with cut) in which the structure of the shell and other characters render the embryo referable to the class of mollusks to which it belongs.

**type-measure** (tīp′mezh′ūr), *n.* Same as *type-scale*.

**type-measurer** (tīp′mezh′ūr-ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a graduated rod on the sides or edges of which the body of each different size of type is marked. In use it is laid alongside a column of matter or proof, to ascertain the number of lines and the number of ems.

**type-metal** (tīp′met′al), *n.* An alloy of lead with antimony, or with tin and antimony, used to make types for printing. Alloys of lead and antimony containing not over 15 per cent. of the latter metal have the important property of expanding on cooling, which adds much to the sharpness of the type. The value of the alloy is also increased by the addition of a small amount of tin (from 6 to 8 per cent.). Copper and iron have also been used in small quantity to give greater resistance to the alloy. The proportions of the metals used vary considerably with the quality desired, and in different type-foundries. The metal used in some foundries for small types, from brilliant to brevier, consists of 100 pounds of lead, 40 pounds of antimony, and 20 pounds of tin; while larger types, from bourgeois to pica, are cast from 100 pounds of lead, 30 pounds of antimony, and 15 pounds of tin. Extra hard or copper-alloy metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 44 pounds of antimony, 24 pounds of tin, and 6 per cent. of copper. Electrotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 4 pounds of antimony, and 5 pounds of tin. Stereotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Soft metal, such as is used for leads and quadrats, contains a very large proportion of lead, and but little tin and antimony.

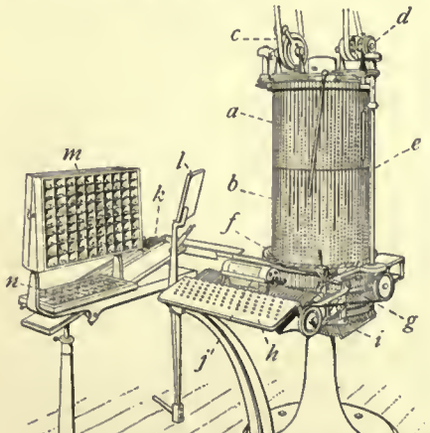
**type-mold** (tīp′mōld), *n.* See *mold*[4], 3.

**type-punch** (tīp′punch), *n.* See *punch*[1], 6.

**type-scale** (tīp′skāl), *n.* A measuring-rod of stout paper, ivory, or thin brass, which shows the dimensions of the most-used bodies of type. It is used to measure composed types.

**type-setter** (tīp′set′ėr), *n.* 1. A composer of types; a compositor.—2. A type-setting machine. See *type-setting*.

**type-setting** (tīp′set′ing), *n.* The act or process of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking up each type from an exposed case, and arranging the types so collected in a composing-stick in lines of even length.—**Type-setting machine**, a mechanism intended to quicken the operation of type-setting. In the simpler forms of mechanical type-setters, the types, separately arranged in inclined tubes or channels, are successively dislodged by the pressure of appropriate levers moved by the fingers of the operator on a keyboard. As the types fall, they are collected in a long line, and afterward subdivided in lines of proper length. The Kastenbein and McMillen machines are of this construction. Distribution of types is usually done by a separate machine, of which there are many varieties. In all, each distinct letter or character is provided with its own special nick, which serves the same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper channel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige machine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linotype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lanston casts single types by the pressure of the finger on a keyboard, and arranges the cast types in lines for printing. The first type-setting and type-making machine was planned at London by Dr. Church in 1824. More than fifty varieties of machine type-setters have been invented, but few are in use.




Thorne Type-setting Machine.

*a*, distributing-cylinder; *b*, setting-cylinder; *c*, mechanism actuating distributing-cylinder; *d*, driving mechanism actuating type-carrying disk, carrying-belt, packer, keyboard, levers, etc.; *e*, shaft, which transmits the power to all parts excepting the distributing-cylinder; *f*, type-carrying disk; *g*, packer, which lifts the type singly into a continuous line; *h*, keyboard; *i*, levers, connecting keyboard with bottom of setting-cylinder; *j*, copy-holder; *k*, justifying mechanism; *l*, iron case for spaces and hyphens; *m*, type-bank, containing italics, which are inserted by hand as required; *n*, case for small capitals, in some machines for fractions and other odd characters, to be put in by hand.

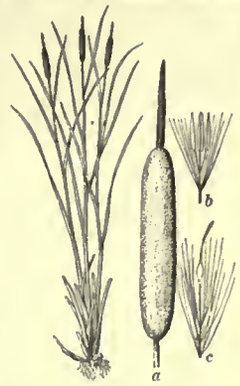
**type-wheel** (tīp′hwēl), *n.* A disk or revolving sector bearing letters in relief on its periphery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph and in some typo-writers.

**type-write** (tīp′rīt), *v. t.* and *i.* To print or reproduce by means of a type-writer; practise type-writing. [Recent.]

**type-writer** (tīp′rī′tėr), *n.* 1. A machine for mechanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types of these machines.—2. An operator on a type-writing machine; one who prints characters on paper by means of a type-writer.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph.** See *telegraph*.

**type-writing** (tīp′rī′ting), *n.* The process of printing letter by letter by the use of a type-writer; also, work done by this process.

**Typha** (tī′fą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *τίφη*, cattail.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Sparganium*, the other genus of the family, by its linear anthers, stalked ovary, and dry indehiscent fruit. There are 13 species, natives of fresh-water swamps in both tropical and temperate regions. They are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow erect unbranched and often tall and robust stems with a submerged base. The leaves are chiefly radical, long and linear, spongy, and at first somewhat fleshy and watery. The monœcious flowers form a cylindrical terminal spadix, the upper part of which is staminate and deciduous; both parts are partly covered in the bud by very perishable thin spathaceous bracts. The long-stalked minute fruit is produced in great abundance, over 60,000 to the average spike in the common species; each fruit contains a single seed, and is surrounded near the base by twenty to forty long slender white hairs which expand at maturity, aiding in dispersion by the wind. The plant usually reaches from 5 to 9 feet high; in California *T. Domingensis* sometimes reaches 18 feet, including an inflorescence of 3 feet; in the common *T. latifolia* the handsome dark rusty-brown fertile part of the spike is usually from 5 to 8 inches long, sometimes 14, and is much used for rustic decoration. The abundant mealy pollen is made into bread in India and New Zealand; it is inflammable, and has been used as a substitute for tinder and for matches. The powdered flowers have been used for poultices, and the farinaceous rootstocks are considered astringent and diuretic in eastern Asia. The long leaves are much used in central New York to make chair-bottoms, and are elsewhere woven into mats and baskets. Three species occur in the United States, of which *T. latifolia*, with four-grained pollen, and *T. angustifolia*, with single-grained pollen, are widely distributed throughout the northern parts of both hemispheres; the latter is in the United States more local and largely maritime, and often shows a distinct interval between the male and female divisions of the spike. The other and larger species, *T. Domingensis*, occurs in the West Indies, Mexico, Texas, California, and the Argentine Republic. For *T. elephantina*, see *elephant-grass*; for the others, *cattail*, *reed-mace*, and *reree*; and compare *marsh-beetle* and *dunche-down*. They are also commonly known as *flag* and as *bulrush*.




Cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

*a*, the spadix, with male flowers above and female ones below; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower.

**Typhaceæ** (tī-fā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Typha* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Nudifloræ*. It is characterized by usually monœcious flowers with a perianth of irregular membranous scales or of very slender elongated hairs. It includes about 19 species, belonging to 2 genera, *Typha* (the type) and *Sparganium* (where see cut), both marsh-plants of wide distribution, with unjointed watery stems and long entire alternate leaves which project stiffly out of the water or in a few cases float on its surface. The small crowded flowers contain six or more stamens with elongated flaccid filaments, and a single superior ovary usually with a single cell and a single ovule.

**typh-fever** (tīf′fē′vėr), *n.* [< *typh*(*us*), *typh*(*oid*), + *fever*[1].] A term proposed to include both typhus and typhoid fevers.

**typhinia** (tī-fin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῦφος*, smoke, mist: see *typhus*.] In *pathol.*, relapsing fever. [Rare.]

**typhlitic** (tif-lit′ik), *a.* [< *typhlitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of typhlitis; affected with typhlitis.

**typhlitis** (tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix.

**typhloënteritis** (tif-lō-en-tę-rī′tia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Same as *typhlitis*.

**typhloid** (tif′loid), *a.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having defective vision, as a blindworm.

**typhlology** (tif-lol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness.

**typhlope** (tif′lōp), *n.* [< NL. *Typhlops*.] A small snake of the family *Typhlopidæ*; a worm-snake or blindworm.

**Typhlophthalmi** (tif-lof-thal′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In Copo's classification, a superfamily of pleurodont lizards, represented by the *Anelytropidæ*, *Acontidæ*, and *Aniellidæ*.

**typhlophthalmic** (tif-lof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *Typhlophthalmi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Typhlophthalmi*.

**Typhlopidæ** (tif-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Typhlops* + *-idæ*.] A family of angiostomatous scolecophidian serpents, typified by the genus *Typhlops*; the worm-snakes or blindworms. It formerly included all the small serpents with the mouth not distensible and teeth only in one jaw, upper or lower, being the same as *Typhlopoidea*. By the division of these into two families, *Catodonta* and *Epanodonta*, with lower and with upper teeth only, respectively, the *Typhlopidæ* are restricted to the latter, and contrasted with *Stenostomidæ*.

**Typhlopoidea** (tif-lō-poi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye, + *εἶδος*, form.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing the small scolecophidian or angiostomatous snakes of the families *Typhlopidæ* and *Stenostomatidæ*, and thus equivalent to *Typhlopidæ* in a broad sense. They differ from all other ophidians in having no transverse bone of the skull, the pterygoid disconnected from the quadrate, the palatines with their long axes transverse and bounding the nasal cheanæ behind, and the ethmoturbinal forming part of the roof of the mouth.

**Typhlops** (tif′lops), *n.* [NL. (Schneider), < Gr. *τυφλώψ*, blind, < *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye.] The typical genus of *Typhlopidæ*, having the muzzle covered above with rostral and internasal acutes, and one ocular, one preocular, and one nasal plate.

**typhlosis** (tif-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τίφλωσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τυφλοῦν*, make blind, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Blindness.

**typhlosolar** (tif-lǭ-sō′lär), *a.* [< *typhlosole* + *-ar*[3].] Of the character of or pertaining to a typhlosole. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXVII. 565.

**typhlosole** (tif′lǭ-sōl), *n.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *σωλήν*, tube, pipe: see *solen*.] A thick folding of the intestine of certain annelids, mollusks, etc., formed by the involution of the wall of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and projecting into the intestinal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 196.

**Typhoëan** (tī-fō′ē-an), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *Typhœan*, *Typhean*; < L. *Typhōeus*, < Gr. *Τυφωεύς*, contr. *Τυφώς*, Typhoëus (see def.); cf. *Typhon*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoëus (or Typhos), a monster of Greek mythology, who tried to conquer the gods, but was overcome by Zeus and buried under Mount Etna. Typhoëus is described as vomiting flame from a hundred mouths, and thus typifies a volcano.

**typhoid** (tī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *typhoïde*, < Gr. **τυφοειδής*, contr. *τυφώδης*, delirious, of persons suffering from fever, also of the fever itself, < *τῦφος*, smoke, also stupor arising from fever: see *typhus*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling typhus: noting a specific continued fever.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Typhoid bacillus**, or **Eberth's bacillus**, a micro-organism found in the intestinal ulcers, and elsewhere in the bodies, of those dying from typhoid fever, and believed to be the cause of this disease.—**Typhoid condition** or **state**, a condition occurring sometimes in the course of acute diseases of a depressing type, in which there is marked lowering of all the vital forces, shown by prostration, muttering delirium, carphologia, muscular twitchings, unconscious discharges from the bladder and bowels, a dry, cracked, often blackish tongue, etc.—**Typhoid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Typhoid pneumonia.** See *pneumonia*.

**II.** *n.* Typhoid fever. See *fever*[1].

**typhoidal** (tī′foi-dąl), *a.* [< *typhoid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever: as, *typhoidal* symptoms.

**typhomalarial** (tī′fǭ-mā-lā′ri-al), *a.* [< *typho*(*id*) + *malarial*.] Involving both typhoid and malarial characters: applied to a disease caused by the combined influence of filth and the malarial poison, or a typhoid fever in which the symptoms are modified by the action of malaria. Whether either of these conditions exists has been a subject of dispute among medical writers.

**typhomania** (tī-fǭ-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor (see *typhus*, *typhoid*), + *μανία*, madness.]

A low, muttering delirium with stupor, but without sleep, as seen in severe cases of typhus fever. Also *typhonia*.

**typhon**[1]† (tī'fon), *n.* [< NL. *typhon* (Bacon), < Gr. *τυφών*, also *τυφώς*, a furious whirlwind; cf. *Τυφών*, Typhon, one of the giants, son of Typhoëus, and *Τυφώς*, *Τυφωείς*, father of Typhon, and a god of the winds; cf. *τῦφος*, cloud, smoke, mist, < *τίφειν*, smoke; cf. Skt. *dhūpa*, smoke. Cf. *typhus*. The word has been merged in *typhoon*, q. v.] A whirlwind.

**Typhon**[2] (tī'fon), *n.* [< L. *Typhon*, < Gr. *Τυφών*, one of the giants: see def. and *typhon*[1].] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with *Typhos* or *Typhoëus*.—2. The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.—3. [*l. c.*] A large East Indian heron, *Ardea sumatrana*.

**typhonia** (tī-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor: see *typhus*.] Same as *typhomania*.

**typhonic** (tī-fon'ik), *a.* [< *typhon*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a typhon or typhoon; having the force or character of a typhoon.

**typhoon** (tī-fōn'), *n.* [Formerly also *tyfoon;* altered, in simulation of *typhon*[1], from the earlier *tuffoon* (1680), *tuffon* (1610), *touffon* (1567), < Pg. *tufão*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. *tufan*, *toofan*, *toofaun*, *touffan*), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* does not appear to be original in any of those languages, and may have been derived from the Gr. *τυφών*, whence also E. *typhon:* see *typhon*[1]. Cf. Chinese *t'ai fŭng*, 'a great wind' (of any kind): *ta*, *t'ai*, great; *fŭng* (also given as *fāng*, *fêng*), in Canton *fong*, wind. The term *tai fŭng*, a cyclone, a local name in Formosa, may be from the Chinese *t'ai fŭng* in its general sense. The Chinese names for *typhoon* are *pao fŭng*, lit. 'fierce wind,' *kiu fŭng*, lit. 'cyclone wind' (*kiu*, a furious cyclone, whirlwind, a wind which comes from four sides at once). The Chinese terms have prob. no connection with the Ar. Pers. Hind. word.] A violent hurricane occurring in the China seas and their environs, principally during the months of July, August, September, and October. Typhoons are prolonged cyclonic storms of great intensity, and correspond in every respect to the West Indian hurricanes which occur in the same latitudes in the western hemisphere.

I went aboord of the shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of *Touffon:* concerning which *Touffon* ye are to vnderstand, that in the East Indies often times there are not stormes as in other countreys; but euery 10. or 12. yeeres there are such tempests and stormes that it is a thing incredible, . . . neither do they know certainly what yeere they wil come. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 370.

*Tuffoons* are a particular kind of violent Storm blowing on the Coast of Tonquin. . . . It comes on fierce and blows very violent, at N. E. twelve hours more or less. . . . When the Wind begins to abate, it dies away suddenly, and falling flat calm it continues so an Hour, more or less; then the Wind comes about to the S. W., and it blows and rains as fierce from thence as it did before at N. E., and as long. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 239.

**typhotoxin** (tī-fō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor (see *typhus*), + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A toxin ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of typhoid fever.

**typhous** (tī'fus), *a.* [< *typh(us)* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to typhus.

**typh-poison** (tif'poi'zn), *n.* [< *typh(us)*, *typh(oid)*, + *poison*.] Poison or virus which when admitted into the system produces typh-fever, or continued low fevers, as typhus or typhoid.

**typhus** (tī'fus), *n.* [= F. *typhus* = Sp. *tifo* = Pg. *typho* = It. *tifo* = D. G. *typhus* = Sw. Dan. *tyfus*, < NL. *typhus*, typhus (cf. L. *typhus*, pride, vanity), < Gr. *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, mist (hence, vanity, conceit), also stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever, < *τίφειν*, smoke: see *typhon*[1].] A fever accompanied by great prostration, usually delirium, and an eruption of small reddish-purple spots; ship-fever; jail-fever. Compare *typhus fever*, under *fever*.—**Abdominal typhus fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Malignant bilious typhus fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Typhus abdominalis,** typhoid fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus ambulatorius,** walking typhoid fever.—**Typhus carcerum,** jail-fever.—**Typhus castrensis,** camp-fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus exanthematicus,** typhus fever.—**Typhus fever.** See def. and *fever*[1].—**Typhus gangliaris,** typhoid fever.—**Typhus icterodes,** yellow fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus petechialis,** typhus fever.—**Typhus recurrens,** relapsing fever.

**typic** (tip'ik), *a.* [= F. *typique* = Sp. *típico* = Pg. *typico* (cf. D. G. *typisch* = Sw. Dan. *typisk*), < L. *typicus*, < Gr. *τυπικός*, of or pertaining to a type, conformable, typical, < *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type*.] Constituting or representing a type; typical. [Rare.]

Thou Gracious deign'st to let the fair One view
Her *Typic* People.
*Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Here 's Smith already swearing at my feet
That I'm the *typic* she. Away with Smith!
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ix.

**Typic fever,** a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that follows a particular type: opposed to *erratic fever*.

**typical** (tip'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *typicalis*, < L. *typicus*, typic: see *typic* and *-al*.] 1. Having the character of a significant or symbolic type; serving as an index or a symbol of something past, present, or to come; representative; emblematic; illustrative.

The description is, as sorted best to the apprehension of those times, *typicall* and shadowie. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

On the right hand of Popery sat Judaism, represented by an old man embroidered with phylacteries, and distinguished by many *typical* figures, which I had not skill enough to unriddle. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

*Typical* remains of every disposition must continue traceable even to the remotest future. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 329.

2. Constituting or conforming to a type or pattern; representative in kind or quality; serving as a characteristic example of a group or an aggregate: as, a *typical* animal, plant, species, or genus; a *typical* building; *typical* conduct. Also *typal*. Compare *attypical*, *etypical*, *subtypical*.

I need hardly name David and Jonathan; yet I cannot pass them by; for theirs is, and will remain, the *typical* friendship of the world. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 455.

3. Of or pertaining to a type or types; significantly characteristic or illustrative; indicative; connotative: as, a *typical* example or specimen; *typical* markings, colors, or limbs.—**Typical cells,** in *bot.*, same as *fundamental cells* (which see, under *fundamental*).

**typicality** (tip-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *typical* + *-ity*.] The fact or state of being typical; existence as a type or symbol; also, adherence to types or standards. [Rare.]

Such men . . . have spurned the empty *typicality* of the church whenever she has pretended to appease that immortal want [of a really divine righteousness]. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 222.

**typically** (tip'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a typical manner; representatively; symbolically.

Other Levitical lambs took away sin *typically*, this really. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 113.

In the Eucharist he [Christ] still is figured . . . more clearly, but yet still but *typically*, or in figure. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, II. ii. § 3.

**typicalness** (tip'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being typical.

**typicum** (tip'i-kum), *n.* [< MGr. *τυπικόν*, a book of ritual, an imperial decree, neut. of Gr. *τυπικός*, of or pertaining to a type: see *typic*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *directory*, 1.

**Typidentata** (tī'pi-den-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *typus*, type, + *dentatus*, toothed.] A division of placental mammals, containing all excepting the *Edentata*.

**typification** (tip'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *typify* + *-ic-at-ion*.] The act or state of typifying.

**typifier** (tip'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *typify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which typifies.

A modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences. *Warburton*, Works, XI. 403.

**typify** (tip'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *typified*, ppr. *typifying*. [< L. *typus*, type, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; show forth; prefigure.

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. To be or constitute a type of; embody the typical characteristics of; exemplify: as, the tiger *typifies* all the animals of the cat kind.

**typist** (tī'pist), *n.* [< *type* + *-ist*.] One who uses a type-writer. [Recent.]

**typo** (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *typographer*.] A compositor. [Colloq.]

**typocosmy** (tī'pō-koz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *κόσμος*, the world.] A representation of the world; universal terminology. [Rare.]

Books of *typocosmy*, which have been made since; being nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the terms might be thought to understand the art. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**Typodontia** (tī-pō-don'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, comprehending the *Bimana*, *Quadrumana*, and *Carnaria* (*carnassiers*) of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

**typo-etching** (tī'pō-ech'ing), *n.* The process of making a plate for relief printing by etching with acid the parts of the surface of a stone which have not previously been protected. See *lithography*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 704.

**typog.** An abbreviation of *typography* or *typographer*.

**typograph** (tī'pō- or tip'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A type-making and type-setting machine. *Science*, VIII. 252.

**typographer** (tī-pog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who prints with or from types, or by typographic process.

There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's "Institutes"], without date, place, or *typographer*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 381, note.

2. A beetle of the genus *Bostrychus*, as *B. typographicus:* so called from the characteristic markings its larva makes on the bark of trees.

**typographic** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *typographique* = Sp. *tipográfico* = Pg. *typographico* = It. *tipografico;* as *typograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the art of printing from types, woodcuts, or plates in high relief.—**Typographic machine,** a machine for impressing a matrix from which a stereotype plate may be cast. It has keys which, as they are depressed, operate types in the order desired. *E. H. Knight.*—**Typographic point.** See *point*[1], 14 (*b*).

**typographical** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typographic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to typography, or the use or manipulation of types for printing: as, *typographical* errors.—2†. Emblematic; figurative; typical.

**typographically** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of type-printers, as opposed to lithographic or copperplate methods.—2†. Emblematically; figuratively.

**typographist** (tī-pog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-ist*.] A student of typography; a person concerned with the art or history of printing. *Athenæum*, No. 3282, p. 412. [Rare.]

**typography** (tī-pog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *typographie* = Sp. *tipografía* = Pg. *typographia* = It. *tipografia* = G. *typographie* = Sw. Dan. *typografi*, < Gr. *τύπος*, impression, type, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art of composing types and printing from them.

Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 69.

2. In a restricted use, type-work; the branch of printing connected with composition; the preparation of matter in type for use in printing.—3. The general character or appearance of printed matter.—4†. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**typolite** (tip'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, impression, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stone or petrifaction impressed with the figure of an animal or a plant; a fossil, in an ordinary paleontological sense.

**typological** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to typology; relating to types or symbols: as, *typological* exegesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 606.

**typology** (tī-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of types or symbols; a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

**typomania** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for the use of printing-types; a strong propensity to write for publication. [Humorous.]

The slender intellectual endowments and limited vital resources which are so very frequently observed in association with *typomania*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LI. 66.

**typonym** (tī'pō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name based upon an indication of a type species or of a type specimen. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), VI. 321.

**typonymal** (tī-pon'i-mạl), *a.* Same as *typonymic*.

**typonymic** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *typonym* + *-ic*.] Named with reference to a type, as a genus whose type species is declared, or a species a type specimen of which is recorded. *Coues*, 1885.

**typorama** (tip-ō- or tī-pō-rä'mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὅραμα*, view: see *panorama*.] A view of something consisting of a detailed plan or model; a representation in facsimile. [Rare.]

The *typorama*, a plaster of Paris model of the Undercliff, Isle of Wight. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 214.

**typtological** (tip-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to typtology.

**typtologist** (tip-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *spiritualism*, one by whose agency the

so-called spirit-rappings are produced; also, a believer in the spiritualistic theory of these phenomena.

**typtology** (tip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τύπτειν*, strike, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *spiritualism*, the theory or practice of spirit-rapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

**Tyr** (tir), *n.* [Icel. *Týr*: see *Tiw*, *Tuesday*.] In *Northern myth.*, the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw.

**tyrant**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *tyrant*.

**tyranness**† (tī'ran-es), *n.* [< *tyran* + *-ess*.] A female tyrant.

> And now the *tyrannesse* beares all the stroke,
> Clogging her suffering neck with servile yoke.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

**tyrannic** (tī-ran'ik), *a.* [< F. *tyrannique* = Sp. *tiránico* = Pg. *tyrannico* = It. *tirannico*, < L. *tyrannicus*, ML. *tirannicus*, < Gr. *τυραννικός*, of or pertaining to a tyrant, < *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] Same as *tyrannical*.

> Brute violence and proud *tyrannic* power.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 218.

**tyrannical** (tī-ran'i-kal), *a.* [< *tyrannic* + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic in rule or procedure; arbitrary; imperious: as, a *tyrannical* master. —2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; unjustly severe in operation; oppressive: as, a *tyrannical* government; *tyrannical* actions.

> In this point charge him home, that he affects
> *Tyrannical* power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 2.

= **Syn.** Domineering, severe, oppressive, galling, grinding. See *despotism*.

**tyrannically** (tī-ran'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; with arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 356.

**tyrannicalness** (tī-ran'i-kal-nes), *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

**tyrannicidal** (tī-ran'i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *tyrannicide* + *-al*.] Relating to tyrannicide.

**tyrannicide**[1] (tī-ran'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicida*, a slayer of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, slay.] One who kills a tyrant.

> Hear what Xenophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect Statues in their Temples to the Honour of *Tyrannicides*."
> *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v.

**tyrannicide**[2] (tī-ran'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicidium*, the slaying of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The act of killing a tyrant; the putting a tyrannical ruler to death on account of his acts.

**Tyrannidæ** (tī-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, named from the genus *Tyrannus*; the tyrant-birds or tyrant-flycatchers. There are many genera, and upward of 400 species, confined to America, and chiefly represented in the Neotropical region. They are readily distinguished by the non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodian) character of the syrinx, the scutelliplantar tarsi of the exaspidean type, ten primaries of which the first is not spurious, twelve rectrices, and the bill almost invariably hooked at the end by an overhanging point of the upper mandible. The rictus as a rule is strongly bristled; the hind toe is cleutherodactylous, or freely movable apart from the others (as in oscine *Passeres*), and the outer and middle toes are united only at their bases. It is one of the most extensive and characteristic groups of its grade in the New World, only the *Tanagridæ* and *Trochilidæ* approaching it in these respects. Its relationships are with the other non-oscine *Passeres* highly developed in and peculiar to the Neotropical region, namely the *Pipridæ* and *Colingidæ*; but not with the true flycatchers, or *Muscicapidæ*, to which many of the long-known species used to be referred. Only 8 or 9 genera extend into the United States, and of these only 5 (*Tyrannus*, *Myiarchus*, *Sayornis*, *Contopus*, and *Empidonax*) have any extensive distribution in that country. The genus *Oxyrhynchus*, without any hook of the beak, is often now separated as the type of another family; aside from this the *Tyrannidæ* are by Sclater divided into 4 subfamilies —*Tæniopterinæ*, *Platyrhynchinæ*, *Elæniinæ*, and *Tyranninæ*. See cuts under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, *Fluvicola*, *king-bird*, *Megarhynchus*, *Milvulus*, *pewit*, *Platyrhynchus*, *Pyrocephalus*, *Sayornis*, *scissortail*, *Tæniioptera*, *Todirostrum*, and *Tyrannulus*.

**Tyranninæ** (tir-a-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, containing the true tyrant-flycatchers, of arboreal habits, and usually more or less extensively olivaceous coloration, sometimes gray, varied chiefly with white or yellow, and often with a bright-colored spot on the crown. Birds of this group abound throughout the woodlands of America, from the limit of trees both north and south, and play an important part in the economy of nature, comparable to that of the true flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the Old World. In the United States the scissortail (*Milvulus forficatus*), the common kingbird or bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*), the great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), the pewit or water-pewee (*Sayornis* (or *Empidias*) *fuscus*), the wood-pewee or phœbe-bird (*Contopus virens*), and several smaller flycatchers of the genus *Empidonax* furnish characteristic examples of the *Tyranninæ*. There are in all about 20 genera.

**tyrannine** (tir'a-nin), *a.* [< *Tyrannus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Tyranninæ*; relating to or resembling the genus *Tyrannus*: in a narrow sense applied to the larger tyrant-flycatchers, in distinction from the smaller tyrannuline forms.

**Tyranniscus** (tir-a-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis and Heine, 1859), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of small tyrant-flycatchers, of the subfamily *Elæniinæ*, containing about 11 species, ranging from Guatemala to southern Brazil, as *T. nigricapillus* and *T. cinereiceps*.

**tyrannise**, *v.* See *tyrannize*.

**tyrannish**† (tī'ra-nish), *a.* [< ME. *tyrannish*, *tirannish*; < *tyran* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tyrant; characteristic of a tyrant; tyrannical.

> The proude *tirannish* Romain
> Tarquinius, which was than king.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**tyrannize** (tir'a-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tyrannized*, ppr. *tyrannizing*. [< F. *tyranniser* = Sp. *tiranizar* = Pg. *tyrannizar* = It. *tirannizzare*, < Gr. *τυραννίζειν*, take the part of a tyrant, < *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as a tyrant; exercise tyrannical power; rule despotically or cruelly: used of persons, with *over* before an object.

> I made thee miserable,
> What time I threw the people's suffrages
> On him that thus doth *tyrannize o'er* me.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 20.

Hence —2. To have a tyrannical influence; exercise oppressive restraint; maintain arbitrary control: used of things, commonly with *over*.

> Nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, [shall] fear be able to *tyrannize over* us.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

> The first and last lesson of the useful arts is that Nature *tyrannizes over* our works. *Emerson*, Art.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To rule, treat, or affect tyrannically; act the tyrant to or over.

> This is he that shal *tyrannize* the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 164.

> They would enjoyne a slavish obedience without law, which is the known definition of a tyrant and a *tyrannized* people. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To make tyrannically oppressive; convert into an instrument of tyranny.

> Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 20.

Also spelled *tyrannise*.

**tyrannoid** (tir'a-noid), *a.* [< *Tyrannus* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to a tyrant-bird; belonging to the *Tyrannoideæ*.

**Tyrannoideæ** (tir-a-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, containing those families of *Passeres* which have a mesomyodian tracheobronchial syrinx and an independently movable hallux, divided into *Heteromeri* and *Homœomeri*, according to the situation of the main artery of the thigh, and consisting of the families *Xenicidæ* (New Zealand), *Philepittidæ* (Madagascar), *Pittidæ* (Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian), and the American *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, and *Phytotomidæ*. Nine tenths of the species are American, and most of these Neotropical.

**tyrannous** (tir'a-nus), *a.* [< *tyran* + *-ous*.] Of tyrannical character or quality; given to or marked by tyranny; harshly despotic.

> And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
> Shakes all our buds from growing.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 36.

> And now the storm-blast came, and he
> Was *tyrannous* and strong.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

**tyrannously** (tir'a-nus-li), *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; with tyrannical force or intent; despotically; cruelly.

> There, being both together in the flond,
> They each at other *tyrannously* flew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 13.

> Julius before his Death *tyrannously* had made himself Emperor of the Roman Commonwealth.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**Tyrannula** (tī-ran'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of tyrannuline flycatchers, the type of which is *T. barbata*. It has been loosely used for many small olivaceous species now distributed in different genera. Owing to its similarity to the name *Tyrannulus* of prior date, it is now disused, the species properly belonging to *Tyrannula* being called *Myiobius*.

2. [*l. c.*] A small tyrant-flycatcher of the above or some related genus; a tyrannuline.

**tyrannuline** (tī-ran'ū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrannula* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the tyrannulas, or small tyrant-flycatchers, as distinguished from the larger or tyrannine forms.

**II.** *n.* A little olivaceous flycatcher; a member of the genus *Tyrannula*, or some similar bird. They are such as those figured under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, and *pewit*.

**Tyrannulus** (tī-ran'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of very small tyrant-flycatchers of tropical America, of the subfamily *Elæniinæ*. The type is *T. elatus*, the so-called gold-naped wren of early writers, about

*Tyrannulus elatus.*

2¾ inches long, with yellow crest, white throat, and short bill, tail, and wings, inhabiting the valley of the Amazon, and found northward to Panama.

**Tyrannus** (tī-ran'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *tyrannus*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] The name-giving genus of *Tyrannidæ*, formerly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species then known (so named from their irritable or irascible disposition and their tendency to tyrannize over other birds), now restricted to a few large stout flycatchers like the common king-bird or bee-martin of the United States, *T. tyrannus*, *T. pipiri*, *T. intrepidus*, or *T. carolinensis*. They have the head with a vertical crest, the bill stout, hooked, and well-bristled, several outer primaries emarginate, the tail even or emarginate, and the coloration black and white, or gray and white, or olive and yellow. The gray king-bird of the West Indies and southern United States (*T. dominicensis* or *T. griseus*), the Arkansas flycatcher (*T. verticalis*) of the Western States and Territories, Cassin's and Couch's flycatchers of the Southwestern States and southward (*T. vociferans* and *T. melancholicus*), are additional examples; and others occur in the West Indies and Central and South America. See cut under *king-bird*.

**tyranny** (tir'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *tyrannies* (-niz). [< ME. *tirannye*, < OF. (and F.) *tyrannie* = Pr. *tirannia* = Sp. *tiranía* = Pg. *tyrannia* = It. *tirannia*, < ML. *tyrannia*, *tyrania*, < Gr. *τυραννία*, *τυραννίς*, tyranny, < *τύραννος*, a tyrant: see *tyrant*.] 1. The rule of a tyrant in the ancient sense; the personal government of one of the Greek tyrants; a state or government having an uncontrolled ruler bearing the title of tyrant.

> His [Cypselus's] moderation and clemency are allowed by all; yet he is universally called by the Grecian writers Tyrant of Corinth, and his government a *Tyranny*.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 507.

> One might have thought . . . that, amid the endless changes that went on among the small commonwealths and *tyrannies* of that region, it would have been easier for the Republic to establish its dominion there than to establish it over great cities like Padua and Verona.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 288.

2. The office or incumbency of a tyrant; a tyrant's administration or tenure; the system of government by tyrants.

> Aristotle . . . assigns to the *tyranny* of Periander a duration of 44 years.
> *Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.*, III. 191.

Hence —3. A tyrannical government; a lawless autocracy or despotism.

> Polybius, . . . in the Sixth Book of his History, says thus: "When Princes began to indulge their own Lusts and sensual Appetites, then Kingdoms were turned into so many *Tyrannies*." *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

4. Arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority; unmerciful rule.

> Insulting *tyranny* begins to jet
> Upon the innocent and aweless throne.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4. 51.

> The *tyranny* of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. A tyrannical action or proceeding; an instance of despotic rule or conduct.

> My meditations are how to revenge
> Thy bloody *tyrannies*. *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

> 'Tis a *tyranny*
> Over an humble and obedient sweetness
> Ungently to insult. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

6. Severity; harshness; stringency.

> The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough
> For nature to endure. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Despotism, Autocracy*, etc. See *despotism*.—4. *Oppression, Despotism*, etc. See *oppression*.

**tyrant** (tī′rant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tirant*, also *tyran, tyranne;* < ME. *tyrant, tirant, tyraunt, tiraunt*, also *tyran, tiran*, < OF. *tirant* (with unorig *-t*), *tiran, tyran*, F. *tyran* = Pr. *tiran* = Sp. *tirano* = Pg. *tyranno* = It. *tiranno* = D. *tiran, tyran* = G. Sw. *tyrann* = Dan. *tyran*, < L. *tyrannus*, < Gr. *τύραννος*, lord, master, sovereign, tyrant; root unknown.] 1. In ancient Greece, an irresponsible chief or magistrate with unlimited powers, owing his office primarily to insurrection or usurpation. The first tyrants, so called, were generally the leaders of risings against the oligarchies during the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. They ruled with the popular consent in nearly all the Greek states and colonies at one time or another, transmitting their power to their heirs until democracies or new oligarchies overthrew them. Others raised themselves to the position by direct conquest or conspiracy. The arbitrary government of the tyrants was sometimes beneficent, but more often extremely oppressive and cruel. The typical tyrant in the latter sense of the word was Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse (405–367 B. C.).

> The *tyrant* of the Chersonese
> Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
> That *tyrant* was Miltiades!
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Hence—2. A wilfully arbitrary monarch or person in authority; a ruler or master who uses his power cruelly or oppressively; any person who treats those bound to him in any way as slaves to his will; an autocratic oppressor.

> Let us define a *Tyrant*, not according to vulgar conceits, but the judgment of Aristotle, and of all Learned Men. He is a *Tyrant* who regards his own welfare and profit only, and not that of the People.
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, xii.

> A *tyrant* cannot reign and oppress by his single force; he must really interest, and interest prodigiously, a sufficient number of subordinate *tyrants* in the duration of his power. *Ames*, Works, II. 280.

3. A tyrannical or compulsory influence; something that constrains the will inexorably; an overruling power.

> For lordly love is such a *Tyranne* fell
> That where he rules all power he doth expell.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Thought emancipated itself from expression without becoming its *tyrant*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. In *ornith.*, a tyrant-flycatcher; one of the *Tyrannidæ*.—**Bald tyrant.** Same as *baldhead*, 3.—**The Thirty Tyrants**, a committee of thirty sympathizers with the oligarchs and with Sparta, who ruled Athens with absolute power 404–403 B. C. They were overthrown by the democracy under Thrasybulus.

**tyrant**† (tī′rant), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tyran;* < *tyrant, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To tyrannize over.

> What glorie or what guerdon hast thou [Love] found
> In feeble Ladies *tyranning* so sore?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To play the tyrant; tyrannize: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

> This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rant and *tyrant it* in their respective seignories.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 203.

**tyrant-bird** (tī′rant-bėrd), *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher.

**tyrant-chat** (tī′rant-chat), *n.* Some tyrant-flycatcher which resembles or suggests a chat.

**tyrant-flycatcher** (tī′rant-flī′kach-ėr), *n.* A tyrant-bird; any member of the *Tyrannidæ*.

**tyrantly**† (tī′rant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tyrauntly;* < *tyrant* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a tyrant; tyrannically.

> He askyde me *tyrauntly* tribute of Rome,
> That tenefully tynt was in tyme of myne elders.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

**tyrantry**† (tī′rant-ri), *n.* Same as *tyranny*. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] xvi. 20.

**tyrant-shrike** (tī′rant-shrīk), *n.* One of the larger tyrant-flycatchers with a stout bill resembling a shrike's, as any species of the genus *Tyrannus* proper, like the king-bird or bee-martin. Some of these used to be placed in the genus *Lanius*, being mistaken for shrikes. See cut under *king-bird*.

**tyrant-wren** (tī′rant-ren), *n.* One of the smaller tyrant-flycatchers, as a species of *Tyrannulus*, resembling a wren in some respects. See cut under *Tyrannulus*.

**tyre**[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *tire*.

**tyre**[2] (tīr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

**tyremesis** (tī-rem′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*.] Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters. Also *tyrosis*.

**Tyrian** (tir′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tyrien*, < L. *Tyrius*, < Gr. *Τύριος*, < *Τῦρος*, L. *Tyrus*, Tyre (see def.).] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient city and state of Tyre in Phenicia, on the Mediterranean.—2. Of a purple color characteristic of Tyre.—**Tyrian Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

> And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
> Or *Tyrian cynosure*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 342.

**Tyrian purple.** See *purple*.

**II.** *n.* A native of Tyre.

**tyriasis** (ti-rī′a-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-iasis*.] 1. Elephantiasis Arabum.—2. Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

**tyrite** (tī′rīt), *n.* [< Icel. *Týr*, Tyr (see *Tyr*), + *-ite*2.] A variety of fergusonite found near Arendal in Norway.

**tyro** (tī′rō), *n.* [Formerly, and prop., *tiro;* < L. *tiro*, misspelled *tyro*, a newly levied soldier, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one who is employed in learning or who has mastered the rudiments only of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, iii.

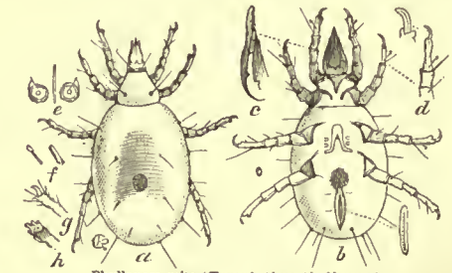
**tyrocinium**† (tī-rō-sin′i-um), *n.* Same as *tyrociny*. *Gayton*. Compare *tirocinium*.

**tyrociny** (tī-ros′i-ni), *n.* [Prop. **tirociny;* < L. *tirocinium*, first service or trial, < *tiro*, a newly levied soldier: see *tyro*.] The state of being a tyro, beginner, or learner; pupilage; apprenticeship; unskilled effort.

> To thee I write my Apotheosie,
> Mæcenas, strengthen my *Tyrocinie*.
> *Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, Ded.

**Tyroglyphidæ** (tī-rō-glif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyroglyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate *Acarina*, typified by the genus *Tyroglyphus*. They all have eight legs developed, of five joints apiece, chelate mandibles, skeleton composed of sclerites in a soft skin, and two front pairs of legs set below the body. The *Tyroglyphidæ* are usually parasitic during the curious hypopial stage, although they do not seem to require any nutriment from the host; and some species would appear to be parasitic in the adult stage, as *Glyciphagus balænarum*. The related families *Sarcoptidæ* and *Myobiidæ* are strictly parasitic during every stage of their existence.

**Tyroglyphus** (tī-rog′li-fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] A notable genus of acarids or mites, typical of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, having a tarsal claw and a sucker. Those of the subgenus *Rhizoglyphus* feed upon vegetable products, and comprise




Phylloxera-mite (*Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*).
*a*, dorsal view of female; *b*, ventral view of female; *c*, mouth-parts; *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, forms of tarsal appendages; *e*, ventral tubercles of male. (All the figures are much enlarged.)

about a dozen species. Those of *Tyroglyphus* proper feed upon animal products, and include among others the well-known cheese-mites, *T. siro* and *T. longior*—the latter feeding also upon farinaceous substances. (See cut under *flour-mite*.) *T. phylloxeræ* preys upon the grape-vine phylloxera; *T. entomophagus* is a well-known pest in entomological collections.

**Tyroler** (ti-rō′lėr), *n.* [< G. *Tyroler, Tiroler*, a Tyrolese, < *Tyrol, Tirol*, Tyrol: see *Tyrolese*.] A native of Tyrol; a Tyrolese. [Rare.]

**Tyrolese** (tir-ō-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrol* (G. *Tirol*, and improperly *Tyrol*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol (often called the Tyrol), an Alpine province forming with Vorarlberg a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary.

**II.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Tyrol.

**Tyrolienne** (ti-rō-li-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Tyrolien*, of or pertaining to Tyrol, < *Tyrol*, Tyrol.] A dance of the Tyrolese peasants, or a song or melody suitable for such a dance. The characteristic folk-songs of Tyrol abound in yodels.

**tyroline** (tir′ō-lin), *n.* A violet dye produced by treatment of aniline; aniline violet. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1050.

**tyrolite** (tir′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *tirolite;* < *Tyrol* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in aggregates having a foliated micaceous structure. It is very soft, sectile, and flexible in thin scales, and has a bluish-green color. It is known from a number of localities, but is named from that at Falkenstein in Tyrol.

**tyroma** (tī-rō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese.] Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

**tyronism** (tī′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *tyro*(*n*-) + *-ism*.] The state of being a tyro. Also *tironism*.

**tyrosin** (tī′rō-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τῦρος*, cheese, + *-in*2.] A white crystalline body, odorless, and insoluble in cold water, having the formula $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. It is an amido-acid, and forms salts with both acids and bases. It is a product of the decomposition of proteids, either by the ferment trypsin, by putrefaction, or by boiling with acids.

**tyrosis** (tī-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-osis*.] 1. Same as *tyremesis*.—2. The curdling of milk.

**tyrothrix** (tī′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A bacterium found in cheese.

**tyrotoxicon** (tī-rō-tok′si-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A ptomaine produced in milk or cheese, the cause of the symptoms of poisoning occasionally observed to follow the eating of ice-cream. It is either identical with or closely related to diazobenzol.

**Tyrrel's case.** See *case*[1].

**Tyrrel's fascia.** The rectovesical fascia.

**Tyrrel's hook.** A fine hook used in certain operations on the eye for drawing forward the iris.

**Tyrrhene** (ti-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *Tyrrhenus*, < Gr. *Τυρρηνός*, < *Τυρρηνία*, the Gr. name of Etruria or Tuscany.] Same as *Tyrrhenian*.

**Tyrrhenian** (ti-rē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrrhene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Etruscan: used poetically, or in connection with subjects having some Greek relation or bearing.—**Tyrrhenian Sea**, a name still used for that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuscany and the mainland southward and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

**II.** *n.* An Etruscan.

**tyrrit**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tirret*.

**Tyrtæan** (tėr-tē′an), *a.* [< L. *Tyrtæus*, < Gr. *Τυρταῖος*, Tyrtæus (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of the seventh century B. C., who wrote marching-songs and elegiac exhortations for the Spartans.

**tysan**†, *n.* A variant of *tisane*.

**Tysonian** (tī-sō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Tyson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, the anatomist Tyson: specifying the preputial glands or follicles which secrete the sebaceous substance smegma.

**tysonite** (tī′son-īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson*, the discoverer.] A rare fluorid of the cerium metals, occurring in hexagonal crystals and massive, of a wax-yellow color: found in Colorado.

**Tyson's glands.** See *gland* and *Tysonian*.

**tyssew**†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

**tystie** (tis′ti), *n.* The black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

**tyt**†, **tyte**†, **tytte**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *tite*[1].

**tythe**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *tithe*[1].

**tything**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tithing*[1].

**tythings**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tidings*. See *tiding*.

**Tyzack's anchor.** See *anchor*, 1.

**tzar, tzarina**, etc. See *czar*, etc.

**tzetze, tzetse**, *n.* See *tsetse*.

**Tzigany** (tsig′a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Hung. *Cigany, Tzigany* (cf. It. *Zingano, Zingaro*, G. *Zigeuner*, etc.), Gipsy: see under *Gipsy*.] **I.** *n.* A Hungarian Gipsy.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hungarian Gipsies: used in English chiefly with reference to their music.

**tzopilotl** (tsō′pi-lotl), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *zopilote*.

**U** 1. The twenty-first character and fifth vowel-sign in the English alphabet. The Phenician alphabet, from which ours comes ultimately (see under *A*), had no such sign, but ended with *T*. A sign for the *u*-sound (that is, for *oo*, or *ŏ*, as it is represented in the respellings of this dictionary) was added by the Greeks when they adapted the Phenician signs to their own use, and was written indifferently *V* or *Y*; but the latter finally established itself as the accepted form in Greek usage, while the former became customary in the derived Italian alphabets; so that, considerably later, the Romans were able to import *Y* as a separate and foreign character, to represent the foreign Greek sound *ü* (= French *u*, German *ü* or *ue*), into which the Greek *ŏ* had meanwhile become to a great extent altered in pronunciation. The *V* was also commonly written with its angle rounded, as *U*; and *V* and *U* were for a long time merely different forms of the same sign (like *I* and *J*): it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them. As *W* also is a doubled *U* or *V*, it appears that our four letters *U*, *V*, *W*, and *Y* all come from a single sign added by the Greeks at the end of the Phenician system. The sound originally and properly represented by the character, and still belonging to it in most languages outside of English, is the *oo* or *ŏ* sound, as in *mood*, *move*, *rule*, and the like, the closest of the labial vowels, or rounded vowels, as they are often called (see under *O*); but this value the letter has in English only in exceptional cases. What we call "long *u*," namely, is this same sound with the semivowel *y* prefixed, as *yoo* (*yŏŏ*); and what we call "short *u*" is the more open of the two shades of neutral vowel-sound. The digraphs *ue*, *eu*, and *ew* also have, as long, the *yŏŏ*-value in the same manner and degree. The *y*-element in the sound, namely, is not always alike full and undeniable, but varies somewhat, according to the difficulty of slipping it in after a preceding consonant. After a guttural (*k*, *g*) or a labial (*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*), as when initial, the utterance is completely *yŏŏ*; but after the tongue-tip letters (*t*, *d*, *n*, *th*, *s*, *z*, *l*, *r*) the insertion of *y* involves a more difficult combination of movements of the tongue, and the element is apt to be slighted, being reduced rather to a bit of *ĭ*; and in the practice of many speakers, and in certain localities, it is even omitted altogether, so that the *yŏŏ* becomes simple *ŏŏ*, *new* being pronounced noo, *lurid* loorid, and so on. The difficulty in the way of inserting the *y*, however, is removed if the preceding syllable has the accent; and hence even those who pronounce *penŏŏrious* say *penŭry*, and so in all other like cases. This omission of the *y*-element is not approved, but is stigmatized as provincial or vulgar, although practised by many educated and careful speakers, and probably becoming more prevalent. It is more generally condoned, and even accepted, after *l* than after *t*, *d*, *n*, etc., and some standard authorities in England itself now pronounce and teach *lŏŏ* instead of *lū*; in this dictionary the *u* is so marked if it occurs after *l* preceded by another consonant, as in *fluid* (*flōō-id*). After *r*, the difficulty of adding the *y*-sound before a vowel is greater than after any other tongue-tip consonant; hence in this situation the pronunciation of "long *u*" as *ŏŏ* is almost universally accepted and practised. Further, after *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, "long *u*" becomes *ŏŏ* when the *y*-element is as it were absorbed into them, converting them (see the different letters) into *ch*, *j*, *sh*, and *zh*; nor is the *y*-element heard when *ŭ* follows any of these sounds having an independent origin, as in *jury*, etc. The real short *u*-sound, or that corresponding to *ŏŏ* as long, is in a limited number of words also represented by *u*, as in *bull*, *put*, etc.; also by double *o*, as in *look*, *foot*, etc. What we call "short *u*" is in the great majority of cases written with *u*, but also with *o*, as in *son*, with *oo*, as in *blood*, and with *ou*, as in *young*, and in the slighted pronunciation of unaccented syllables with almost any vowel. Cases like *bury* and *busy* and *buy* are anomalous and isolated. A *u* is always written after *q*, and this *u* (save in the exceptional cases in which it is silent) has a consonantal value, being pronounced as the semivowel *w*; and it is so treated sometimes also after other consonants, especially *s*, as in *suave*, *persuade*, *anguish*. *U* is silent in many words after *g*, having only (as in French) the office of preserving the hard sound of the *g*; thus, *guide*, *plague*. Like *i* and *y*, *u* is never doubled.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The chemical symbol of *uranium*. (*b*) In quaternions, an operational sign which, prefixed to the symbol of a quaternion, denotes the versor of that quaternion. (*c*) In the *theory of heat*, a symbol used to denote the energy, or the sum of the increment of heat and the heat consumed. (*d*) [*l. c.*] In the calculus, the symbol of a functiou. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *hydrodynamics*, used with *v* and *w* to deuote the rectangular components of the velocity.

**uakari**, *n.* Same as *saki*.

**Ubbenite** (ub'e-nīt), *n.* [< *Ubbe* (*Ubben-*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a German sect of moderate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of divorce, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by denying that the kingdom of Christ is an earthly kingdom, in which the righteous are to exterminate the wicked. (*Neudecker*, in Schaff-Herzog's Relig. Encyc.) Also *Ubbonite*.

**ubiety** (ū-bī'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ubeita(t-)s*, ubeity, < L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a definite place; whereness; ubiety.

**uberous** (ū'bē-rus), *a.* [< ML. *uberosus*, fruitful, < L. *uber*, fruitful, fertile; cf. *uber*, udder, teat, = E. *udder*: see *udder*.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful; productive; prolific.

> About the fruitful flanks of *uberous* Kent,
> A fat and olive soil.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

**uberty** (ū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< ME. *ubertee*, < OF. **uberte* = Pg. *uberdade* = It. *ubertà*, < L. *uberta(t-)s*, abundance, fruitfulness, < *uber*, fruitful: see *uberous*.] Fertility; productiveness; fruitfuluess; abundant yield.

> And take not hem [vines] that bere a grape or two,
> But hem that kneeleth down for *ubertee*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

**ubication** (ū-bi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ubicacion* = Pg. *ubicação*, < L. *ubi*, where (prob. for **cubi*, **quobi*, < *qui*, who, *quid*, what, + *-bi*, a locative suffix).] 1. Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [Rare.]—2. Ubeity; whereness.

> Among other solutions, he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its *ubication* or whereness. *Whewell.*

**ubiety** (ū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [< NL. *ubicta(t-)s* (replacing the medieval *ubeita(t-)s*), ubiety, < L. *ubi*, where.] 1. The state of being in a definite place; ubeity. Ubiety is generally said to be either repletive, circumscriptive, or definitive; but these terms are taken in different senses by different authors. According to the best usage, *repletive ubiety* is that of a body which excludes other bodies from its place by its absolute impenetrability; *circumscriptive ubiety* is that of any extended image which is in a place part by part without excluding other objects; *definitive ubiety* is connection with a portion of space, all in every part, and not part by part.

> *Ubiety.* Local relation; whereness. *Johnson.*

> If my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, excii. (*Davies.*)

2. Ubiquity; omnipresence.

**ubiquarian** (ū-bi-kwā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ubique*, everywhere (see *ubiquity*), + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiquitous. [Rare.]

> Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
> A *ubiquarian* presence and control?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 266.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

**ubiquist** (ū'bi-kwist), *n.* [= F. *ubiquiste* = Sp. Pg. *ubiquista*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, + *-ist*.] Same as *ubiquitarian*.

**ubiquitair**† (ū-bik-wi-tãr'), *a.* [< F. *ubiquitaire*: see *ubiquitary*.] Ubiquitary. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 13.

**ubiquitarian** (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *ubiquitary* + *-an*.] I. *n.* 1. One who exists everywhere. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. [*cap.*] One who holds to the omnipresence of the body of Christ. The name of *Ubiquitarians* is commonly given to those among the Lutherans who held the doctrine of the ubiquity of Christ's body, maintaining it as an explanation of the real presence of his body in the eucharist. Their opponents regarded this view as denying a special sacramental presence and as confounding the two natures of Christ. For the latter reason the name is sometimes given to the Monophysites. Also *Ubiquarian*, *Ubiquitist*.

II. *a.* 1. Omnipresent; existing everywhere.—2. [*cap.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians: as, *Ubiquitarian* doctrines or argumeuts.

**Ubiquitarianism** (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Ubiquitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

**ubiquitariness** (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. i. § 31.

**ubiquitary** (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ubiquitaire* = Sp. *ubicuitario* = Pg. *ubiquitario*, n.; as *ubiquit-y* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* Being everywhere or in all places; ubiquitous.

> She can conjure,
> And I am her *ubiquitary* spirit.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

> The *ubiquitary* and omnipresent essence of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

II. *n.*; pl. *ubiquitaries* (-riz). 1. One who is or exists everywhere.

> There is a nymph too of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] A Ubiquitarian.

> God is so omnipresent as that the *Ubiquitary* will needs have the body of God everywhere. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

**Ubiquitism** (ū-bik'wi-tizm), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians.

**Ubiquitist** (ū-bik'wi-tist), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

**ubiquitous** (ū-bik'wi-tus), *a.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ous*.] Being or existiug everywhere; actually or apparently omnipresent: often used in an exaggerated or humorous sense.

> Whoever travelled from Brussels to Madrid in order to escape the influence of the *ubiquitous* Cardinal was sure to be confronted with him in the inmost recesses of the King's cabinet as soon as he was admitted to an audience.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 423.

**ubiquitously** (ū-bik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or apparent omnipresence.

**ubiquitousness** (ū-bik'wi-tus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ubiquitous.

**ubiquity** (ū-bik'wi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *ubiquite*, F. *ubiquité* = Sp. *ubicuidad* = Pg. *ubiquidade*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, < *ubi*, where: see *ubication*.] 1. Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the *ubiquity* of Christ's body; the *ubiquity* of the king (see below).

> This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his *ubiquity* affordeth continual comfort and security.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

> No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*.
> *I. Walton*, Hooker.

3†. Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

> Pem she hight,
> A solemn wight
> As you should meet
> In any street
> In that *ubiquity*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

**Ubiquity of the king**, in *law*. See the quotation.

> A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity of the king*. His majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuit; for a nonsuit is the desertion of a suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason, also, in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do; for in contemplation of law he is always present in court.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

**ubi supra** (ū'bī sū'prą). [L.: *ubi*, where; *supra*, above: see *supra-*.] In the place above mentioned: marking reference to some passage or page before named.

**U-bolt** (ū'bōlt), *n.* A bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw and nut at each end. It is used in car-building to form carriers and supports for brake-rods, chains, and other connections.

**u. c.** An abbreviation of Italian *una corda*, on one string.

**Uchatius process.** See *process*.

**Uckewallist** (uk-e-wol'ist), *n.* [< *Ueke Wallis* (or *Walles*), of Friesland, + *-ist.*] A member of a Mennonite sect which held that Judas and the murderers of Christ will probably be saved because of their ignorance.

**uda** (ö'dä), *n.* [Hind. *ūdā*, purple.] A peculiar purplish brown used in the decoration of Hindu pottery; also, certain glazed ware painted with it.

**udal** (ū'dal), *a.* and *n.* [Also *odal;* < Icel. *ōthal* = Norw. *odel*, allodium, patrimony, = OHG. *uodil, uodal, ōdhil*, farm, homestead, = OS. *uodhil, ōdhil, ōthil* = AS. *ēthel*, hereditary possession, home: see *allodium, athel*, and *Odelsthing.*] **I.** *a.* Noting that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the Scotch Court of Session to be the same as allodial. Also *odal.*

The homestead of the original settler, . . . with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of *Odal*, or Edhel.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 24.

**II.** *n.* An allodium; a freehold.

**udaler, udaller** (ū'dal-ėr), *n.* [< *udal* + *-er*[1].] One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies. Also *odaller.*

The *Udallers* are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland. *Scott*, Pirate, I., note.

**udalman** (ū'dal-man), *n.*; pl. *udalmen* (-men). Same as *udaler.*

**udder** (ud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **udder, uddyr, iddyr*, < AS. *ūder* (*ūdr-*) = OFries. *ūder* = MD. *uyder, uder*, later *uider, uir*, D. *uijer* = OHG. *ūtar*, MHG. *iuter, ūter*, G. *euter* = Icel. *jūgr* (for **jūdr*) = Sw. *jufver, jur* (> E. dial. *yure*) = Dan. *yver* = Gael. Ir. *uth* = L. *uber* (for **udher*) = Gr. *οὖθαρ* (*οὔθατ-*), Æolic *οὔφαρ* = Skt. *ūdhar, ūdhan*, udder: root unknown. Cf. *uberous, exuberant*, etc.] The mammary glands of cattle and various other animals, especially when large and baggy and with more than one teat, as two or four; the milk-bag. Single glands with one nipple apiece are more frequently called *teat* or *dug.*

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 115.

**udder-cloud** (ud'ėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud consisting of a group of udder-shaped festoons falling from cumulus or strato-cumulus clouds, particularly in the immediate rear of summer storms. Also called *rain-balls.*

**uddered** (ud'ėrd), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ed*[2].] Having an udder or udders: as, "the *udder'd* cow," *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

**udderful** (ud'ėr-fūl), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ful.*] Having a full udder. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, Prel.

**udderless** (ud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *udder* + *-less.*] Having no udder to suck; hence, without food, or motherless, as a young animal. [Rare.]

Gentle girls who foster up
*Uddertess* lambs. *Keats*, Endymion, I.

**udometer** (ū-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *udomètre* = Sp. *udómetro*, < L. *udus*, moist, damp (for **uvidus*, < **uvere*, be wet or humid, ppr. *uvens*, wet: see *humid*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gage. See cut under *pluviometer.*

**udometric** (ū-dō-met'rik), *a.* [< *udometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made by means of a udometer.

**'udsblood†**, *interj.* See *'sblood.*

*Uds blood*, I'll lay him cross upon his coxcomb next day. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**'udsfoot†**, *interj.* See *'sfoot.*

*'Udsfoot*, I am monstrous angry with myself!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 8.

**ug** (ug), *n.* [Also *ugg;* < ME. *ugge*, < Icel. *uggr*, fear, akin to *ōgn* (= Goth. *ōgan*), fear, terror, *agi* (= Goth. *agis* = AS. *ege*), terror: see *awe*[1]. Hence *ug, v., ugly, ugsome.*] 1†. Fear; horror. —2. A surfeit. [Prov. Eng.]

**ug** (ug), *v. i.* [Also *ugg;* < ME. *uggen*, < Icel. *ugga*, fear, < *uggr*, fear: see *ug, n.*] 1. To fear; feel horror; shudder with horror. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 509. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To feel repugnance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thare was so mekille folke dede in that bataile that the sone wexe eclipte, and withdrewe his lighte, *uggande* for to see so mekille scheddynge of blude.
*MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

For tha paynes ar so felle and harde,
Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,
That ilk man may *ugge* bothe yhowng and awlde
That heres thaime be reherced and tawlde.
*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 189. (*Halliwell.*)

**ugging†** (ug'ing), *n.* [ME. *ugging;* verbal n. of *ug, v.*] Horror.

**uggur-oil** (ug'ėr-oil), *n.* [< *uggur*, < Hind. *agar*, wood of aloes, < Skt. *aguru*, agallochum: see *agalloehum.*] An Oriental perfume oil distilled from agallochum.

**ugh** (ù), *interj.* An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder.

**uglesome†** (ug'l-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *ugglesome;* also dial. *uglysome;* < *ugly* + *-some.* Cf. *ugsome.*] Ugly: as, an *uglesome* countenance. *Latimer*, 7th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Her body being straight wales changed into blew and black colours most *ugglesome* to behold.
*Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 43.

**uglification** (ug"li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *uglify* (see *-fication*).] The process of uglifying or disfiguring. *Lewis Carroll*, Alice in Wonderland, ix. [Humorous.]

**uglify** (ug'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uglified*, ppr. *uglifying.* [< *ugly* + *-fy.*] To make ugly; disfigure.

It defourmeth and *uglyfyeth* the skinne.
*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 117. (*Davies.*)

She [Mrs. Crewe] is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She *uglifies* everything near her. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 417.

A protest against that *uglifying* process by which women are coaxed into resignation to old age and death.
*New Princeton Rev.*, I. 107.

**uglily** (ug'li-li), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**ugliness** (ug'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *uglines, uglynes, uggelynesse;* < *ugly* + *-ness.*] The property or character of being ugly, in any sense.

Vice in its own pure native *ugliness.* *Crabbe.*

The features of his countenance were irregular, even to *ugliness.* *Scott*, Quentin Durward, viii.

=**Syn.** See *ugly.*

**ugly** (ug'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ougly;* < ME. *ugly, uggely, uglike*, < Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, to be dreaded, < *uggr*, fear, + *-ligr* = E. *-ly*[1]: see *ug, n.*, and *-ly*[2]. Cf. Icel. *ȳgligr*, terrible, < *ȳgr*, fierce.] **I.** *a.* 1. Unpleasing or repulsive in appearance; offensive to the sight; of very disagreeable aspect.

The henen was vphalt, bot *vgly* ther vnder.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2078.

Full *vgly* and ful ill is it,
That was ful faire and fresshe before.
*York Plays*, p. 83.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 3.

My house was considered the *ugliest* in the county, but all admitted it was one of the most comfortable.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Morally repulsive or deformed; hideous; base; vile.

How base and *ugly*
Ingratitude appears, with all her profits!
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

The supervisor represents the very *ugliest* side of federal supremacy; he belongs to the least liked branch of the civil service. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., I.

3. Disagreeable; offensive; suggestive of or threatening evil; associated with disadvantage or danger: as, an *ugly* rumor of defeat.

Thay wern wakened al wrank that therin won lenged,
Of on the *vglokest* vnhap that euer on erd suffred.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 892.

Up came their murderous deeds of old,
The grisly story Chaucer told,
And many an *ugly* tale beside.
*O. W. Holmes*, At the Pantomime.

An *ugly* thrill spread from the spot he touched.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

It was as *ugly* a little promenade as I ever undertook.
*J. W. De Forest*, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 341.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned. [U. S.]

He was jest the crossest, *ugliest* critter that ever ye see, and he was *ugly* jest for the sake o' ugliness.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 196.

5. Threatening painful or fatal consequences; dangerous: as, an *ugly* blow; an *ugly* cut.—**An ugly customer**, a troublesome or dangerous person. [Colloq.]

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an *ugly customer.*"
*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and His Friends, p. 6.

**The ugly man**, of three persons concerned in garroting, the one who actually commits the crime, and whose escape is covered by the pals known as *fore-stall* and *back-stall.* Also called *nasty man.* [Thieves' slang.]=**Syn. 1.** Unsightly, homely, ill-favored, hard-favored, hideous.—**4.** Cross, sulky, morose, ill-tempered, crabbed.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *uglies* (-liz). 1. An ugly person. [Colloq.]

There were all the beauties, and all the diamonds, and not a few of the *ugties* of London.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 422.

2. A shade for the eyes worn as an appendage to the bonnet by women about the middle of the nineteenth century. It was generally of the character of a calash, but smaller. See *sunshade* (*b*).

"Cab-heads, hoods, what do you call 'em?" he asked of Miss Kickleburv. Indeed, she and her sister wore a couple of those blue silk over-bonneta which have lately become the fashion. . . . "Those hoods," she said—"we call those hoods *Uglies!*"
*Thackeray*, Kickleburys on the Rhine.

**Plug ugly.** A plug-ugly.

**ugly†** (ug'li), *v. t.* [< *ugly, a.*] To make ugly; disfigure; uglify. [Rare.]

It is impossible I should love him; for his vices all *ugly* him over, as I may say. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 220.

**Ugrian** (ö'gri-an), *a.* [From the name of a Finnish tribe.] Noting the Finno-Hungarian group of languages, comprising the tongues of the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars or Hungarians. It is a branch of the Ural-Altaic family.

**Ugric** (ö'grik), *a.* Same as *Ugrian.*

**Ugro-Altaic** (ö'grō-al-tā"ik), *a.* Same as *Ural-Altaic.* See *Altaic.* *Nature*, XXXIV. 41.

**ugsome** (ug'sum), *a.* [< ME. *ugsom;* < *ug, n.*, + *-some.*] Ugly; hideous; disgusting; loathsome. [Obsolete or provincial.]

An *ugsom* noyse, that noyet the pepull,
With wepyng and waile wo to beholde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13734.

Sluce she has kiss'd your *ugsome* mouth,
She never shall kiss mine.
*Sir Hugh le Blond* (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

**ugsomeness** (ug'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being ugsome; ugliness. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii. [Now only provincial.]

**uhlan, ulan** (ö'lan or ū'lan), *n.* [= F. *uhlan, hulan, houlan,* < G. *uhlan, uhlane, ulane*, a lancer, < Pol. *ulan, hulan* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *ulan, hulan*, a lancer, uhlan, < Turk. *ōglan, oglan, oghlan*, in popular pron. *ōlan*, a son, boy, lad, servant, < Tatar *oglān*, a son, child (formerly used as a title of princes); cf. Turk. *ogul, ogūl, oghl*, < Tatar *ogūl*, a son.] A soldier mounted and armed with a lance, and wearing a kind of semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves and very baggy trousers: originally known in the eastern countries of Europe. Uhlans were armed with a curved similar besides the lance. Under Marshal Saxe, a corps of uhlans was temporarily established in the French army. At the present time the name is given to light cavalry armed with the lance; the Prussian uhlans are especially renowned.

**Uigurian** (wi-gö'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe of the Turkish race called Uigurs. *Eneye. Brit.*, XVI. 750.

**uintahite** (ū-in'ta-hīt), *n.* [< *Uintah* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native hydrocarbon resembling asphaltum, found in considerable deposits in the Uintah Mountains in Utah. It is black, lustrous, breaks with a conchoidal fracture, fuses in a candle-flame, and burns, giving a bright flame, like sealing-wax. It has also been called *gilsonite.*

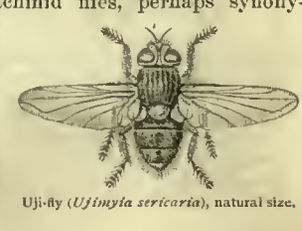
**Uintatheriidæ** (ū-in"ta-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uintatherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals of huge size, from the lower Tertiary formations of the western United States, representing an order *Dinocerata*, widely distinct from any of the existing perissodactyls: named from the genus *Uintatherium.* See cut under *Dinoceras.*

**Uintatherium** (ū-in-ta-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1872), < *Uintah* (the Uintah Mountains in Utah) + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Uintatheriidæ*, originally based on fragmentary material, and now believed to be synonymous with *Dinoceras* of same ostensible date.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**uji** (ö'ji), *n.* [< Jap. *uji*, maggot.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, occurring in Japan, due to the attacks of a tachinid fly, *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*) *sericaria.* See *Ujimyia.*

**uji-fly** (ö'ji-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the tachinid genus *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*), *U. sericaria*, whose larva is the silkworm-parasite of Japan.

**Ujimyia** (ū-ji-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1870, as *Ugimyia*), < Jap. *uji*, maggot, + Gr. *μυῖα*, fly.] A genus of tachinid flies, perhaps synonymous with *Leskia*, erected for the uji-fly of Japan, *U. sericaria.* This fly is said by Sasaki to possess the abnormal habit of depositing its eggs upon the mulberry-leaf, which is then eaten



Uji-fly (*Ujimyia sericaria*), natural size.

by the silkworm, the eggs hatching and the larvæ developing within the body of the latter, instead of, as is usual with tachina-flies, laying its eggs upon the body of the worm. See *Leskia*.

**U. K.** An abbreviation of *United Kingdom* (of Great Britain and Ireland).

**ukase** (ū-kās′), *n.* [= F. *ukase, oukase* = Sp. *ucaso* = Pg. *ukase* = G. *ukas*, < Russ. *ukazŭ*, an ordinance, edict; cf. *ukaznivatĭ, ykazatĭ*, show, indicate, order, prescribe, < *y-* + *kazatĭ*, show.] 1. An edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the Russian government. Ukases have the force of laws till they are annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the emperor Nicholas, and supplemented since year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire.

In former times, cruel punishments with whips used to be ordained in episcopal circulars as well as in Imperial *ukases*. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, i.

Hence — 2. Any official proclamation.

Lord Canning is probably not nearly as enthusiastic with respect to the effect of the Proclamation as he was last March, when he issued his famous *ukase* to the landlords of Oude. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 280.

**ulan**, *n.* See *uhlan*.

**ulcer** (ul′sėr), *n.* [= F. *ulcère* = Sp. Pg. *ulcera* = It. *ulcera, ulcere, ulcero*, < L. *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), also *hulcus* (*hulcer-*), a sore, ulcer, = Gr. ἕλκος, a wound, sore, ulcer.] 1. A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, open either to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge; a solution of continuity of the skin of the body, or of the investing tissue of any natural cavity, the result of morbid action, not of mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparative process. A wound may become an ulcer, but is not such unless diseased action is set up. An abscess is an ulceration within the tissue of a part which has formed a morbid excavation with a contracted orifice or none. Ulcers have been divided into *local* and *constitutional*, but the distinction is not obvious. They are also treated as *simple* or *specific* sores. Most ulcers are both constitutional and specific — that is, the local exhibition of a specific poison which infects the whole system, as the diphtheritic, the syphilitic, or the carcinomatous; others are less obviously specific, as the scrofulous or the scorbutic.

2. Hence, figuratively, a sore, blot, stain, or cause of reproach, in an ethical sense: as, an *ulcer* of the body politic.

To feed the living *ulcer* of a corroding memory. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**Aden** or **Aleppo ulcer**, a cutaneous affection occurring in the East, which, beginning as a small red papule, grows, suppurates, and finally ulcerates. The etiology is obscure, and apparently there has been great freedom in the application of the name to skin-diseases of this type when occurring in the East. There seems to be no essential difference in the meaning of the following terms: *Delhi boil, Aleppo evil, Aleppo boil, Aleppo gall, Biskra button, Pendjeh ulcer, Delhi sore, Oriental sore, Persian ulcer*, and many others qualified by the name of some Eastern town or country. They are all classed under the one name *endemic ulcer*. — **Perforating ulcer of the foot.** See *perforating*. — **Varicose ulcer.** See *varicose*. — **Warty ulcer.** See *warty*.

**ulcer** (ul′sėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [< OF. *ulcerer*, F. *ulcérer* = Sp. Pg. *ulcerar* = It. *ulcerare*, < L. *ulcerare*, make sore, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore, ulcer: see *ulcer*, *n.*] To ulcerate. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 3. [Rare.]

**ulcerable** (ul′sėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-able*.] Capable of becoming ulcerated.

**ulcerate** (ul′sėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ulcerated*, ppr. *ulcerating*. [< L. *ulceratus*, pp. of *ulcerare*, make sore: see *ulcer*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form an ulcer or ulcers; become converted into an ulcer.

**II.** *trans.* To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

His heart was *ulcerated* with hatred. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**Ulcerated tooth**, a popular term for purulent inflammation of the gums about a decayed, dead, or loose tooth.

**ulceration** (ul-sę-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *ulceration*, F. *ulcération* = Sp. *ulceracion* = Pg. *ulceração* = It. *ulcerazione*, < L. *ulceratio*(*n-*), a breaking out into sores, < *ulcerare*, pp. *ulceratus*, make sore: see *ulcer*, *ulcerate*, *v.*] 1. The formation of an ulcer. — 2. The result of such formation; an ulcer.

**ulcerative** (ul′sę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *ulceratif*, F. *ulcératif* = Pr. *ulceratiu* = Sp. It. *ulcerativo*; as *ulcerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers. — 2. Causing or producing ulcers. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

**ulceratory** (ul′sę-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *ulcerate* + *-ory*.] Ulcerative.

**ulcered** (ul′sėrd), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-ed*².] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

**ulcerous** (ul′sėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *ulcereux*, F. *ulcéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ulceroso*, < L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.

She whom the spital-house and *ulcerous* sores
Would cast the gorge at. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 39.

2. Exhibiting ulceration; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Strangely-visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 151.

**Ulcerous stomatitis.** See *stomatitis*.

**ulcerously** (ul′sėr-us-li), *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

**ulcerousness** (ul′sėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

**ulcuscle** (ul′kus-l), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer*.] Same as *ulcuscule*.

**ulcuscule** (ul-kus′kūl), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum*: see *ulcuscle*.] A small ulcer.

**ule** (ū′le), *n.* [< Mex. *ule, hule*, caoutchouc.] The ule-tree.

**-ule.** [F. *-ule* = Sp. Pg. *-ulo* = It. *-ulo, -olo*, < L. *-ulus*, m., *-ula*, f., *-ulum*, n., a dim. termination. Cf. *-cule, -cle*.] A diminutive termination in many words from the Latin, as in *capsule, glandule, globule, nodule*, etc. It often appears unrecognized as *-le*, as in *circle, scruple*, etc., and in the original Latin form *-ulus* in *calculus, annulus*, etc. It also appears in the compound terminations *-cule, -cle* (which see). It is much used in the formation of new terms in zoölogy and botany.

**ulema** (ö′le-mā), *n.* [= F. *uléma, oulema* = Sp. *ulema*, < Ar. *'ulemā*, pl. of *'ālim*, learned, one who knows, < *'alama*, know: see *alma*.] The Moslem doctors of sacred law and theological science, especially those belonging to the religious hierarchy of the Turkish empire, with the Sheik ul Islam at their head: a collective term.

**ule-tree** (ū′le-trē), *n.* A Mexican tree, *Castilloa elastica*, from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained. See cut under *Castilloa*.

**Ulex** (ū′leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *ulex*, a shrub resembling rosemary; according to some, furze, or perhaps *Anthyllis Hermanniæ*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Cytiseæ*; the furze. It is distinguished from the related genus *Cytisus* by its deeply two-lipped membranous and colored calyx. It includes about 10 or 12 species, natives of western Europe or northwestern Africa — one species, *U. nanus*, extending east nearly to Nice; and another, *U. Europæus*, perhaps to

Flowering Branch of Furze (*Ulex Europæus*).
*a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, branch with leaves and spines (transformed branches).

Tuscany. They are spiny shrubs without genuine leaves, the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or scale. The yellow flowers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the branches. For *Ulex genistoides* (*Stauracanthus aphyllus*), see *cross-spine*. *U. Europæus*, which also extends to the Azores and Canary Islands, and occurs naturalized on high mountains in Jamaica, is the common furze, gorse, or whin of Great Britain. See *furze*.

**ulexine** (ū′lek-sin), *n.* [< *Ulex* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid prepared from *Ulex Europæus*, the common gorse or furze. It has been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-disease.

**ulexite** (ū′lek-sīt), *n.* [Named after G. L. *Ulex*, a German chemist.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in loose rounded masses with fibrous structure and white color. Also called *boronatrocalcite, natroborocalcite*.

**uliginose** (ū-lij′i-nōs), *a.* [< ME. *uliginose*, < L. *uliginosus*: see *uliginous*.] 1. Moist; muddy; uliginous. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180. — 2. In *nat. hist.*, living or growing in the mud or in muddy places. Also *uliginose*.

**uliginous** (ū-lij′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *uligineux* = It. *uliginoso*, < L. *uliginosus*, full of moisture, damp, < *uligo*, moisture, marshiness, for **uriligo*, < *urere*, be wet or damp: see *humid*. Cf. *uliginose*.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward*.

**ullage** (ul′āj), *n.* [< OF. *eullage, oeillage*, "the filling up of leakie wine vessels" (Cotgrave), < *oeiller, eullier, auillier*, "fill up wine vessels that have leaked" (Cotgrave), lit. fill to the 'eye' or bung, < *oeil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular, eyelet*. According to Skeat, the OF. verb is prob. < OF. *eure, ore*, border, brim, < L. *ora*, brim: see *orle*.] In *com.*, the wantage of a cask, or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

**ullet** (ul′et), *n.* [A dial. form of *owlet*.] A howlet or hoot-owl; specifically, the tawny, brown, or brood owl, *Strix* (or *Syrnium*) *aluco*.

**Ullmannia** (ul-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after J. C. *Ullmann*, a German mineralogist and statesman (1771–1821).] The name given by Göppert (in 1850) to a fossil plant previously considered to belong to the *Algæ*, but now placed among the conifers. Only leaves and stems of this plant, found chiefly in the Permian, are as yet known, which is placed by Schenk, together with *Walchia* and *Pagiophyllum*, in the family *Walchieæ*.

**ullmannite** (ul′man-īt), *n.* [Named after J. C. *Ullmann*: see *Ullmannia*.] A sulphid of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray color with a metallic luster.

**Ulloa's circle.** See *circle of Ulloa*, under *circle*.

**Ulmaceæ** (ul-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1815), < *Ulmus* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, the elm family, consisting of the two tribes *Ulmeæ* and *Celtideæ*, both now classed under the order *Urticaceæ*.

**ulmaceous** (ul-mā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Ulmaceæ*.

**Ulmeæ** (ul′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Ulmus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees, the elm tribe, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by erect anthers, two stigmatose style-branches, a straight embryo with broad cotyledons, flower-buds produced on leafless yearly branches, and a compressed fruit with oblique apex, commonly a dry samara. The tribe includes, besides the type genus *Ulmus*, three monotypic genera — two of India and Brazil, and one, *Planera*, native in the United States.

**ulmic** (ul′mik), *a.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid found in earth-mold, a product of the decay of vegetable matter. See *ulmin*.

**ulmin** (ul′min), *n.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-in*².] 1. A name given to various substances which are present in vegetable mold, peat, etc. The name has also been applied to a dark-brown substance which exudes from the elm, oak, and various other trees. It has also been called *humus, humin, gein*. See *humus*.

2. A brown substance produced by the action of strong acids or alkalis on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

**ulmo** (ul′mō), *n.* A rosaceous tree of Chili: same as *muermo*.

**ulmous** (ul′mus), *a.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, noting a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mold, peat, etc; humous.

**Ulmus** (ul′mus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ulmus*, elm: see *elm*.] A genus of trees, the elms, type of the tribe *Ulmeæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by a stalked fruit surrounded with a broad wing, and containing flat cotyledons. There are about 16 species, widely scattered through the north temperate regions, extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics. They bear alternate serrate two-ranked feather-veined leaves on slender and often recurving branches which form a graceful flat spray. The flower-clusters contain numerous small apetalous flowers, almost all perfect or mainly staminate, in 4 North American species preceding the leaves, and followed by disk-like notched and veiny samaras, which fall as the leaves expand. (See cut under *samara*.) Several other species are evergreen and late-flowering, as *U. parvifolia* of China and Japan. Five species occur in the United States (for which see *elm, slippery-elm, rock-elm*, and *wahoo*). Three species occur in Europe, all of them extending into Asia — *U. campestris*, the common Old World elm (see cut under *elm*), parent of very numerous cultivated varieties; *U. effusa* (*U. pedunculata*), the water-elm of central Europe; and *U. montana*, the wych-elm, the only one thought to be native to Great Britain. *U. Americana, U. effusa*, and also *U. Wallichiana*, the Himalayan elm, sometimes reach a very large size, from 80 to 100 feet high, and 7 to 8 feet in diameter. *U. pumila*, the dwarf elm of Siberia, a very low shrub, forms the other extreme of the genus. *U. effusa*, the common village elm of Prussia, is peculiar in forming sharp ribs about its base in old age, which serve as natural buttresses.

**ulna** (ul′nä), *n.*; pl. *ulnæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *ulna* = Gr. *ὠλένη*, elbow: see *ell*[1].] 1. The inner one of the two bones of the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, the other being the radius; the bone which makes a strict hinge-joint at the elbow with the humerus, and about which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist and these movements are practicable. The ulna is commonly the smaller one of the two bones, especially below, where its end is little more than a pivot for rotation of the wrist, the hand being almost entirely borne upon the end of the radius. In many animals the ulna is reduced by shortening, and in some it appears merely as a process of the radius, ankylosed upon the proximal end of the latter, as in bats, and in hoofed quadrupeds generally. In man, in animals generally which use their fore paws as hands, and in birds it is perfect, and extends the whole length of the forearm. Its proximal end has a large sigmoid cavity for articulation with the humerus, often a lesser sigmoid cavity for the head of the radius, and a prominent process, the olecranon, or head of the ulna, forming the greatest convexity of the back of the elbow. See cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *forearm*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *shoulder*.

2. In *entom.*, the stigmatic or marginal vein of the fore wing. *Walker; Haliday.*—3. A unit of length; a cubit; an ell.—4. In *ichth.*, the hypercoracoid. *Owen.*—**Oblique line** (or **ridge**) **of the ulna.** See *oblique.*—**Tubercle of the ulna.** See *tubercle.*

**ulnad** (ul′nad), *adv.* [< *ulna* + *-ad*[2].] Toward or in the direction of the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect of the forearm.

**ulnage**† (ul′nāj), *n.* Same as *alnage.*

**ulnager**† (ul′nāj-ėr), *n.* Same as *alnager.*

**ulnar** (ul′när), *a.* [< NL. *ulnaris*, < L. *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ulna.—2. Of or pertaining to that side of the fore limb upon which the ulna is situated: as, the *ulnar* border of the forearm; the *ulnar* bone of the wrist (see *ulnare*): opposed to *radial.*—**Anterior ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Common ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Ulnar artery,** the larger of the two vessels resulting from the division of the brachial at the elbow, extending along the inner side of the forearm into the palm of the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. Besides numerous muscular branches, it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries (see *recurrent*), the interosseous, and the anterior and posterior ulnar carpals.—**Ulnar carpal arteries,** two small branches, the anterior and the posterior, given off from the ulnar artery at the wrist to the anterior and posterior surfaces.—**Ulnar nerve,** a large branch of the brachial plexus, from the inner cord, distributed to the elbow-joint, ulnocarpal and deep digital flexors, and some of the muscles and a part of the skin of the hand. It gives off the dorsalis ulnaris, or dorsal cutaneous branch, to the skin of the wrist and hand, the palmaris superficialis to the palmaris brevis and skin of the little finger, and the palmaris profundus to most of the small muscles of the palm.

**ulnare** (ul-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *ulnaria* (-ri-ä). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of *ulnaris*: see *ulnar.*] 1. A bone of the wrist, that one of the proximal carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side, in man the cuneiform: opposed to *radiale.* See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *carpus*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, and *Plesiosaurus.*—2. In *ornith.*, that one of the two free carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side (the other being the radiale), not necessarily with the implication that it is the cuneiform of a mammal. See cut under *pinion.*

**ulnocarpal** (ul-nō-kär′pal), *a.* Common to the ulna and the carpus: as, an *ulnocarpal* articulation.

**ulnometacarpal** (ul-nō-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus: specifying certain muscles of a bird's wing. Also *ulnimetacarpal.*

**ulnometacarpalis** (ul-nō-met′a-kär-pā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ulnometacarpales* (-lēz). [NL.: cf. *ulnometacarpal.*] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the wing which arises from the ulna and is inserted into a metacarpal bone. Two such muscles are distinguished as *ulnometacarpalis ventralis* and *dorsalis.* Also *ulnimetacarpalis.*

**ulnoradial** (ul-nō-rā′di-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius; common to these bones, as an articulation.

**Ulodendron** (ū-lō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐλή*, a scar (< *οὐλειν*, be whole or sound, become healed), + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of fossil plants, closely allied to *Lepidodendron*, and by some authors considered as belonging to, or being a peculiar condition of, this genus. The leaf-scars of *Ulodendron* are disposed in spiral order, are comparatively small, and do not vary much in dimensions, not being much larger upon trunks of great size than upon smaller ones. They are either rhomboidal in shape or drawn out at both ends into a spindle-shape. The fructification is a long cylindrical strobile. The characteristic feature of *Ulodendron* is the existence of a double series of concave disk-like depressions, of large size, round or oval in shape, and increasing in dimensions with the growth of the plant from below upward. These large scars, or disks as they are sometimes called, are arranged in vertical rows, alternating on each side of the stem, and are marked in the center by a small mammilla, around which scales or leaf-scars are concentrically arranged, which become more or less obscure, or are entirely obliterated, with the growth of the plant. The nature and function of these peculiar scars have been the object of much discussion among fossil botanists; but the most generally received opinion is that they were the points of attachment of masses of inflorescence, which consisted of sessile cones formed of imbricated scales in a manner similar to a fir-cone. *Ulodendron* is a widely distributed genus in Europe and America, and very characteristic of the lower section of the Carboniferous series.

**Ulonata**† (ū-lō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793): formation uncertain; perhaps < Gr. *αὐλών*, a hollow, a narrow space.] A group of mandibulate insects, in the system of Fabricius, composed of the genera *Acrydium*, *Gryllus*, *Truxalis*, *Forficula*, *Blatta*, *Mantis*, *Acheta*, and *Locusta:* an obsolete synonym of *Orthoptera.*

**Ulophocinæ** (ū′lō-fō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *φώκη*, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A section of *Otariidæ*, containing the true fur-seals, as distinguished from the *Trichophocinæ* or hair-seals of the same family. Also *Oulophocinæ.* See cut under *fur-seal.*

**ulophocine** (ū′lō-fō-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ulophocinæ.*

**ulorrhagia** (ū-lō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* Same as *oulorrhagy.*

**Ulothrix** (ū′lō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Kutzing, 1845), < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Ulotrichaceæ.*

**Ulotrichaceæ** (ū′lō-tri-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-aceæ.*] A small order of confervoid algæ, typified by the genus *Ulothrix.* They are aquatic or terrestrial green or yellowish-green plants, each composed of an unbranched filament of short cells that are usually broader than they are long.

**ulotrichan** (ū-lot′ri-kan), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ulotrichi* + *-an.*] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Ulotrichi.*

**II.** *a.* Ulotrichous.

**Ulotrichi** (ū-lot′ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ulotrichus:* see *ulotrichous.*] One of the two primary groups into which the races of men are divided by Bory de Saint-Vincent, the other being the *Liotrichi.* The *Ulotrichi* are those with crisp or woolly hair. The color of the skin varies from yellow-brown to the blackest known; the hair and eyes are normally dark; the skull is dolichocephalic, with a few exceptions among the Andaman islanders. The negroes and Bushmen of ultra-Saharic Africa and the Negritos are members of this group.

**ulotrichous** (ū-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *ulotrichus*, < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having crisp woolly hair; belonging to the *Ulotrichi.*

**ulster** (ul′stėr), *n.* [< *Ulster*, a province of Ireland.] 1. A type of long loose overcoat, worn by both men and women: originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster. The peculiarity of the coat is that it is cut almost straight for both sexes, reaching very nearly to the feet, and is sometimes girded with a belt; it often has a hood or cape.

Over my shoulders was a drenched Leopard skin, beneath which could be seen my travel-stained, much-worn *ulster* overcoat. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ulster king-at-arms.*

**Ulster custom.** The form of tenant-right (in full, *Ulster tenant-right custom*) established by custom in the province of Ulster in Ireland, and recognized by the statutes of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46) and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 49). It is regarded as including the right of a yearly tenant to continue his occupancy so long as the rent, or a fair rent adjusted in view of the value of the land exclusive of buildings, is paid, to dispose of his tenancy to a suitable successor, and to require compensation if the landlord resumes possession for his own use.

**ulstered** (ul′stėrd), *a.* [< *ulster* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing an ulster. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 5.

**ulstering** (ul′stėr-ing), *n.* [< *ulster* + *-ing.*] Cloth for ulsters. *Manufacturers' Rev.*, XX. 237. [A trade-word.]

**Ulster king-at-arms.** The king-at-arms for Ireland. See *king-at-arms.*

**ult.** An abbreviation of *ultimo.*

**ulterior** (ul-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultérieur* = Sp. Pg. *ulterior* = It. *ulteriore*, < L. *ulterior*, compar. of *ulter*, that is beyond. Cf. *ultra-.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.—2. Not at present in view or in consideration; in the future or in the background; beyond what is seen or avowed; remote: as, what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain.

The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of it [Scripture]. *Boyle*, Works, II. 130.

When a thing has served an end to the uttermost, it is wholly new for an *ulterior* service. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

**II.** *n.* The further side; the remote part. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**ulteriorly** (ul-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In an ulterior manner; more distantly; remotely.

**ultima** (ul′ti-mä), *a.* and *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus*, superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side: see *ultimate.*] **I.** *a.* Most remote; furthest; final; last.—**Ultima ratio,** the last reason or argument.—**Ultima ratio regum,** the last reason of kings; resort to arms or war.—**Ultima Thule.** See *Thule.*

**II.** *n.* In *gram.*, the last syllable of a word.

**ultimata,** *n.* Latin plural of *ultimatum.*

**ultimate** (ul′ti-māt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultimado*, < ML. *ultimatus*, furthest, last, pp. of L. *ultimare*, come to an end, < *ultimus*, last, final, superl. of *ulter*, that is on the other side: see *ultra-.*] 1. Furthest; most remote in place.

Looking over the *ultimate* sea.
*Bret Harte*, The Two Ships.

2. Last; the last of a series of three or more members, especially of a series in which an inquiry is traced from one member to another: as, the *ultimate* signification of a phrase; an *ultimate* principle; an *ultimate* fact. *Ultimate* applies to the last of a series of events in time, as well as to other series. In special cases it is synonymous with *final*, except that it implies at least two preceding members, which *final* does not; and this circumstance gives the idea of a climax, and so emphasizes *ultimate.* But more frequently the series to which *ultimate* refers is a regressive one, so that it is quite opposed to *final.* Thus, *ultimate* cause means the original cause beyond which no causation can be traced; but *final* cause is the end toward which action is directed.

Worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 210.

What are we? and whence came we? What shall be
Our *ultimate* existence? *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 63.

Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

[Science] is teaching the world that the *ultimate* court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 118.

Any great building seems to me, while I look at it, the *ultimate* expression. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 79.

There is no doubt a real difficulty here; and the shortest way of dealing with it would be to confess it insoluble and *ultimate.* *W. James*, Mind, XII. 27.

3. In *entom.*, specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third molt, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). It succeeds the scarabæidoid stage, and is followed by the coarctate larva.—**Prime and ultimate ratios.** See *ratio.*—**Ultimate abstraction,** the consideration of anything in so far as it is described in its definition, without reference to any other circumstance.—**Ultimate analysis,** in *chem.*, the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.—**Ultimate cause,** a primary cause.

Mr. Adams had a great mind, quick, comprehensive, analytical, not easily satisfied save with *ultimate causes.*
*Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, John Adams, vi.

**Ultimate element,** an indecomposable element.—**Ultimate end,** an end to which no other is ulterior.—**Ultimate fact,** a fact not capable of being explained, rendered intelligible, or in any way subjected to reason; a brute fact.—**Ultimate principle,** a first principle.—**Ultimate significate,** in *nominalistic logic*, an individual significate, not a universal which, considered as a name, has a further significate.—**Ultimate species,** a species between which and the individuals there is no lower species; a lowest species.=**Syn. 2.** *Eventual*, *Conclusive*, etc. See *final.*

**ultimate** (ul′ti-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ultimated*, ppr. *ultimating.* [< ML. *ultimatus*, pp. of L. *ultimare*, come to an end, be at the last: see *ultimate, a.*] To result finally; end. [Rare.]

Believing that they [the socialistic tendencies of our time] must *ultimate*, if successful, in an increase of egoism and restriction of individual liberty.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 564.

**ultimately** (ul′ti-māt-li), *adv.* As an ultimate or final result; at last; in the end or outcome; at the furthest point of a series; finally.

**ultimateness** (ul′ti-māt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ultimate; a final or definitive condition.

To have in it a certain completeness, *ultimateness*, and sacredness. *The Century*, XXVIII. 636.

**ultimation**† (ul-ti-mā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *ultimazione;* as *ultimate* + *-ion.*] A last offer or concession; an ultimatum.

Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France.
*Swift*, Hist. Four Last Years of Queen Anne. (*Latham.*)

**ultimatum** (ul-ti-mā′tum), *n.*; pl. *ultimatums* or *ultimata* (-tumz, -tä). [= F. *ultimatum.* < NL. *ultimatum*, a final statement, neut. of ML. *ultimatus*, final, ultimate: see *ultimate, a.*] A final proposal or statement of conditions; especially, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms of one of the parties, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and even lead to a declaration of war.

He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 5.

**ultime**† (ul'tim), *a.* [< F. *ultime* = Sp. *último* = Pg. It. *ultima*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate*.] Last; final; ultimate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 99.

Nothing was wanting now to the perfecting of this League but the *ultime* and compleating act, the solemn confirmation by Oath.
*H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 105.

**ultimity**† (ul-tim'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ultimita(t-)s*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultime*, *ultimate*.] The last stage or consequence. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

**ultimo** (ul'ti-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. masc. (sc. *mense*, month) of *ultimus*, last: see *ultime*.] In the month which preceded the present; in the last month, as distinguished from the current or present month and all others. It is usually abbreviated *ult.*: as, on the 12th *ult.*—that is, on the 12th day 'in the last month,' *ultimo* being a Latin adjective agreeing with *mense*, month, understood. Compare *instant*, *a.*, 1, and *proximo*.

**ultimogeniture** (ul″ti-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *ultimus*, last, + *genitura*, geniture.] A system of inheritance, such as is called in England *borough-English*, by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate: opposed to *primogeniture*.

**ultimus hæres** (ul'ti-mus hē'rēz). [L.: *ultimus*, last; *hæres*, *heres*, heir: see *ultimate* and *heir*.] In *law*, the last or final heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the state or crown as *ultimus hæres*.

**ultion** (ul'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ultion*, < L. *ultio(n-)*, an avenging, < *ulcisci*, pp. *ultus*, take vengeance on, punish.] Revenge.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge, . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*, a method taught from heaven, to keep all smooth upon earth.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

**ultra** (ul'trä), *a.* and *n.* [< *ultra-*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* Extreme; extravagant; fanatical: as, *ultra* measures.

The extreme or *Ultra* party.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity.

**II.** *n.* One who advocates extreme views or measures; an extremist; an ultraist.

The "*Ultras*" would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in the uncompromising consistency of his extravagant dogmas.
*Brougham*, Hist. Sketches, Burke.

**ultra-.** [< L. *ultra*, adv. beyond, further, moreover, more, besides, prep. beyond, on the further side, past; orig. fem. abl. of *ulter*, on the other side: see *ulterior*, *ultimate*. Hence *ultra*, *a.* and *n.*, and *outrage*[1].] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, signifying 'beyond.' (*a*) Beyond; on the further side of: chiefly with words implying natural objects forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks: as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane. (*b*) Exceedingly; excessively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, or right: with words admitting of degrees, especially political and polemical terms: as, *ultra*conservative, *ultra*liberal, *ultra*radical, *ultra*catholic.

**ultrabernoullian** (ul″trä-bėr-nō'liąn), *a.* Resulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers.—**Ultrabernoullian numbers**, the coefficients of the development

$$n^r = \sum_0^\infty {}_i A_{i,r} \{(n+1)!/(n+i-r)!\, r!\}.$$

**ultracapillary** (ul-trä-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, exceedingly slender; composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments: as, an *ultracapillary* thallus.

**ultracentenarianism** (ul-trä-sen-te-nā'ri-ąn-izm), *n.* The state or condition of living to the age of more than one hundred years. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 97. [Rare.]

**ultraclassical** (ul-trä-klas'i-kal), *a.* Being excessively classical, or classical to an extreme or exaggerated degree: as, an *ultraclassical* musical composition.

**ultraconservatism** (ul″trä-kon-sėr'vą-tizm), *n.* Unreasonable conservatism; extreme opposition to innovation or change.

**ultraconservative** (ul″trä-kon-sėr'vą-tiv), *a.* Conservative in the extreme.

**ultracosmopolitan** (ul-trä-koz-mō-pol'i-tąn), *a.* Cosmopolitan in an extreme or offensive degree. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 2.

**ultracritical** (ul-trä-krit'i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; over-critical.

**ultra-elliptic** (ul″trä-e-lip'tik), *a.* Hyperelliptic.

**ultrafashionable** (ul-trä-fash'on-ą-bl), *a.* Fashionable in the extreme; over-fashionable.

**ultrafederalist** (ul-trä-fed'e-ral-ist), *n.* In *U. S. hist.*, an extreme federalist.

**ultra-gaseous** (ul-trä-gas'ē-us), *a.* See *radiant matter*, under *radiant*.

**ultrage** (ul'trāj), *n.* [< ML. *ultragium*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *outrage*[1].] Outrage.

**ultraism** (ul'trä-izm), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ism*.] 1. The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, etc.

New England Senators and Representatives have, from the very idea of their *ultraism*, little or no direct weight in Congress. *Wendell Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 354.

2. An extreme or radical statement or action.

We would also, in spite of some *ultraisms* in thought and language, . . . recommend heartily the papers of Dr. Forbes. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 98.

**ultraist** (ul'trä-ist), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ist*.] An ultra; an extremist.

**ultramarine** (ul'trä-ma-rēn″), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultramarino*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *marinus*, marine.] **I.** *n.* 1. A beautiful natural blue pigment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a variety of haüyne. This stone occurs in Siberia, Persia, Tibet, and some other localities. (See *lapis lazuli*, under *lapis*.) Small golden specks of iron pyrites are usually scattered through it. To prepare the pigment, selected pieces are heated, and cooled in water, producing disintegration. The powder is then purified by repeated washings, the several wash-waters depositing pigments of different depths of color, the gray powder known as ultramarine ash being the last and least valuable product. Ultramarine is very permanent under all conditions, and is, in color, the purest blue available. Its use is limited, however, by its great cost, and also by the fact that artificial ultramarine is practically as valuable. The color of both natural and artificial ultramarine is a rather dark and intensely chromatic violet blue. The natural ultramarine is only slightly violet, the artificial is very much so. Also called *lazulite-blue*.

2. Azure-stone.—**Artificial ultramarine**, the common ultramarine of commerce, prepared by grinding together a mixture of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and rosin: discovered about 1830 by the chemist Gmelin, and now produced on a large scale in Germany, France, and the United States. The mixture is heated in closed crucibles in a furnace for several hours, and slowly cooled. A greenish porous cake is the product. This is the green ultramarine of commerce. The material is again powdered and again subjected to calcination, when upon cooling there results the proper blue color. It has never been determined to what cause this color is due. Certain variations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also *French*, *Guimet*, *new*, and *permanent blue*.—**Green ultramarine**. See *artificial ultramarine*, above.—**Native ultramarine**. Same as def. 1.—**Yellow ultramarine**, barium chromate. See *barium*.

**II.** *a.* Situated or being beyond the sea.

The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

**Ultramarine ashes**, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used as a pigment by some old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies: it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. *Fairholt.*—**Ultramarine blue**. See I.—**Ultramarine green**. See *green*[1].

**ultramicroscopic, ultramicroscopical** (ul-trä-mī-krō-skop'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Beyond the power of a microscope to make visible; too small to be seen with a microscope. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 131.

**ultramontane** (ul-trä-mon'tān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultramontain* = Sp. Pg. It. *ultramontano*, < NL. **ultramontanus*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *montanus*, of or pertaining to a mountain, < *mon(t-)s*, mountain. Cf. *transmontane*.] **I.** *a.* Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane: opposed to *cismontane*. Specifically—(*a*) Lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. *Tramontane* is now more generally employed. (*b*) Lying to the south of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps; Italian; specifically, of or belonging to the Italian party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontanism.—**Ultramontane party**, in *German politics*, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

**II.** *n.* One who resides beyond the mountains; a foreigner. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, one who resided north of the Alps; hence, one who maintains the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one who is unfavorable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there hath been none [no pope] these fifty years. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he [Pope Urban VI.] openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 1.

(*b*) One who resides south of the Alps, or who identifies himself with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, and maintains the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy. See *ultramontanism*.

To the *Ultramontane*, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 299.

**ultramontanism** (ul-trä-mon'tą-nizm), *n.* [= F. *ultramontanisme* = Sp. Pg. *ultramontanismo*; as *ultramontane* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of ultramontanes; the views of that party in the Church of Rome which places an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to the views of that party which would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial independence of the Roman curia, and make the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an ecumenical council. According to ultramontanism, the Pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and is considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.

**ultramontanist** (ul-trä-mon'tą-nist), *n.* [< *ultramontane* + *-ist*.] One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

**ultramundane** (ul-trä-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *ultra*, beyond, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] 1. Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system: as, *ultramundane* spaces. *Boyle*, Works, V. 140.

These atoms [all atoms in space] he [Le Sage] calls *ultramundane* corpuscles, because he conceives them to come in all directions from regions far beyond that part of the system of the world which is in any way known to us.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 46.

2. Being beyond this world, or the physical sphere of existence.

**ultranominalistic** (ul-trä-nom″i-na-lis'tik), *a.* Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

**ultrapartizan** (ul-trä-pär'ti-zan), *a.* Partizan in the extreme; offensively partizan.

**ultra-Pauline** (ul-trä-pâ'lin), *a.* Excessively Pauline; rigidly attached to the doctrines of the apostle Paul. *The Congregationalist*, June 28, 1883.

**ultra-Protestant** (ul-trä-prot'es-tant), *a.* Protestant in the extreme.

**ultra-Protestantism** (ul-trä-prot'es-tan-tizm), *n.* Ultra-Protestant doctrines or methods.

A spirit of *ultra-Protestantism* mingled with and became an animating principle of the opposition which was raised against his [James II.'s] assaults upon the constitution.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 275.

**ultra-red** (ul'trä-red), *a.* Beyond the red: used of the invisible heat-rays, less refrangible than those forming the lower or red part of the spectrum, more commonly called the *infra-red* rays. See *spectrum*.

**ultra-religious** (ul″trä-rē-lij'us), *a.* Religious in the extreme; excessively religious.

They were all prophetical, Toryish, *ultra-religious*.
*Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. viii.

**ultra-sensual** (ul-trä-sen'sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the sensual. *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xvi.

**ultra-violet** (ul'trä-vī'ō-let), *a.* Beyond the violet: used of the invisible rays of the spectrum which are more refrangible than the violet, and consequently lie beyond them. See *spectrum*.

**ultra vires** (ul'trä vī'rēz). [L.: *ultra*, beyond (see *ultra-*); *vires*, acc. pl. of *vis*, strength, power: see *rim*.] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the law of corporations an act is said to be *ultra vires*—(*a*) when it is not within the scope of the powers of the corporation to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (*b*) with reference to the rights of members, when the corporation is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (*c*) with reference to some specific purpose, when it is not authorized to perform it for that purpose.

**ultra-virtuous** (ul-trä-vėr'tū-us), *a.* Pharisaic.

An *ultra-virtuous* Irish Barney.
*George Eliot*, Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.

**ultra-zodiacal** (ul″trä-zō-dī'ą-kal), *a.* Passing beyond the zodiac.—**Ultra-zodiacal planet**, one of the planetoids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: so called because most of them have orbits much inclined to the ecliptic.

**ultromotivity** (ul″trō-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *ultro* (see *ultroneous*) + *motivity*.] Capability of spontaneous movement.

**ultroneous** (ul-trō'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ultroneus*, of one's own accord, voluntary, < L. *ultro*, spontaneously, on his, their, etc., part, lit. on the other side, beyond, further, abl. neut. of *ulter*, < *ulter*, being on the other side: see *ultra-*, *ulterior*.] Spontaneous; voluntary. *Jer. Taylor.*—**Ultroneous witness**, in *Scots law*, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

**ultroneously** (ul-trō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an ultroneous manner; of one's own free will. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**ultroneousness** (ul-trō'nō-us-nes), *n.* The character of being ultroneous; spontaneity.

**Ulula** (ū'lū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, after Barrère, 1745), < L. *ulula*, a screech-owl.] 1.

A genus of hoot-owls. It has been variously applied, but is now usually regarded as a synonym of *Syrnium*. Compare *ullet*. See cut under *hawk-owl*.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects. *Rambur*, 1842.

**ululant** (ul'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *ululan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ululare*, howl, yell: see *ululate*.] Ululating; howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.

**ululate** (ul'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ululated*, ppr. *ululating*. [< L. *ululatus*, pp. of *ululare* (> It. *ululare*, *ulolare* = Sp. Pg. *ulular*), howl, screech: see *owl*.] 1. To howl, as a dog or a wolf. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 113.—2. To hoot or screech, as an owl.

**ululation** (ul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ululatio(n-)*, a howling, a wailing, < *ululare*, howl: see *ululate*.] A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing.

It a temporal loss fall on us, we entertain it with *ululations* and tears. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 415. (*Davies.*)

There sighs, complaints, and *ululations* loud
Resounded through the air.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 22.

**Ululinæ** (ū-lū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of the genus *Ulula* and some others.

**Ulva** (ul'vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ulva*, sedge.] A genus of algæ, typical of the order *Ulvaceæ*, having a flat membranaceous bright-green frond. *U. latissima* and *U. Lactuca* are sometimes eaten. See *green laver* (under *laver*[2]), *sea-lettuce* (under *lettuce*), and *Enteromorpha*.

**Ulvaceæ** (ul-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulva* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of fresh- or brackish-water algæ of uncertain systematic position, but usually placed with the *Florideæ*. They have a flat or tubular frond of a bright-green color, composed of either one or two layers of cells. Propagation is by means of zoögonidia.

**ulvaceous** (ul-vā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to *Ulva* or the *Ulvaceæ*.

**ulwan** (ul'wan), *n.* [E. Ind.] Plain cloth of the shawl-wool of cashmere, such as is seen in the plain center of embroidered India shawls.

**ulyie, ulzie** (ül'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *oil*. *Scott*, Pirate, xvii.

**um-**. [< ME. *um-*, *umbe-*, *embe-*, < AS. *ymb-*, *ymbe-*, *embe-*, prefix, *ymbe*, *ymb*, prep., around, about, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *um* = D. *om-* = MLG. *um-* = OHG. *umbi*, *umpi*, *umbe*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb*, *um* = Sw. Dan. *om*, around, about, = L. *ambi-* = Gr. *ἀμφί-* = Skt. *abhi*, against, about, also used as a prefix: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*, etc. This prefix exists, unrecognized, in *ember*[2] as used in comp. *ember-days*: see *ember*[2].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origin, meaning 'around, about,' coguate with *ambi-* and *amphi-*. It was formerly common, but is now wholly obsolete, except in a few Scotch words.

**umbart**, *n.* Same as *umber*[1], 4.

**umbe**, *prep.* [ME., also *embe*, < AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, about: see *um-*.] Around; about; after. [Obsolete except in dialectal use in composition.]

To speke so *embe* nogt.
*Early English Poems and Lives of Saints* (ed. Furnivall), [xix. 164.

[They] hade merueil full mekull of that mayne place,
Of the walles that wroght were wondurly faire,
With high toures full torrit all the toun *vmbe*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4956.

**umbecast** (um'be-kast), *v. i.* To cast about; make a circuit.

The hound came fast after, and *umbecast* about, for she had lost the perfect fewt of the hind.
*Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. cxxiv.

**umbel** (um'bel), *n.* [= F. *ombelle* = Sp. *umbela* = Pg. It. *umbella*, < NL. *umbella*, an umbel, < L. *umbella*, a sunshade, parasol, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, a shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. An inflorescence consisting of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. See cuts under *inflorescence*, *Thapsia*, and *Œnanthe*.—2. In *zoöl.*, an umbelliform tuft, cluster, or group of parts, as of polypites borne upon a polypidom. See cut under *Umbellularia*.—**Compound, simple umbel.** See the adjectives.—**Universal umbel**, in *bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel: opposed to *partial umbel*. A universal involucre is not infrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

**umbella** (um-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *umbellæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *umbel*.] In *bot.*, an umbel.

**umbellal** (um'be-lal), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*; specifically, in *bot.*, of or pertaining to the cohort *Umbellales*. *Lindley*.

**Umbellales** (um-be-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] A cohort of polypetalous plants, of the series *Calycifloræ*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, crowned with a disk with distinct or partly divided styles, and with the ovules solitary and pendulous in their cells. It includes the 3 orders *Umbelliferæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Cornaceæ*, the parsley, ginseng, and dogwood families.

**umbellar** (um'be-lär), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

**umbellate** (um'be-lāt), *a.* [= It. *umbellato*, < NL. **umbellatus*, < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; umbel-like: as, *umbellate* plants, flowers, or clusters.—2. In *zoöl.*, having an umbel, as a polyp; umbelliferous; having the shape of an umbel; umbelliform.

**umbellated** (um'be-lā-ted), *a.* [< *umbellate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

**umbellately** (um'be-lāt-li), *adv.* In an umbellate manner. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 153.

**umbellet** (um'be-let), *n.* [< *umbel*, *umbella*, + *-et*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the primary rays of a compound umbel; an umbellule. See cut under *Osmorrhiza*.

**umbellifer** (um-bel'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

**Umbelliferæ** (um-be-lif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] An order of plants, of the cohort *Umbellales*, known as the parsley family. It is distinguished by a two-celled ovary forming in fruit a cremocarp consisting commonly of two dry one-celled and one-seeded mericarps or achenes, separating from each other at maturity, and hanging from the top of a slender axis or carpophore. It includes about 179 genera with about 1,400 species, classed in 9 tribes, of which *Hydrocotyle*, *Mulinum*, *Sanicula*, *Echinophora*, *Ammi*, *Seseli*, *Peucedanum*, *Caucalis*, and *Laserpitium* are the types. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropics, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Most of the species are herbs with dissected alternate leaves of many ternate or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucel. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bud, and an ovary crowned with an epigynous two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filiform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or *vittæ*) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a highly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (*juga*), and frequently also five intermediate secondary ones, the channels (*valleculæ*) between them often containing oil-tubes. Many are proterogynous, or mature their pistils earlier than the stamens, thus securing cross-fertilization. The order is one of strongly marked properties; many umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the hemlock (see also *Conium*, *Cicuta*, *Œnanthe*, and *Æthusa*). Many species yield stimulating gum-resins, as asafetida, asaduicis, galbanum, opopanax, and gum ammoniacum (see also *Ferula*, *Thapsia*, and *Laserpitium*). Others contain a carminative aromatic oil, and furnish condiments, as anise, dill, caraway, coriander, and cumin. From another group these principles are nearly absent, and the stem or leaf becomes edible, as parsley, celery, and samphire, or the root, as the carrot, parsnip, and skirret. Others are of great medicinal repute, as fennel and species of *Eryngium* and *Archangelica*. The order is remarkable for its little resemblance or close relationship to any other except the *Araliaceæ*, which are, however, readily distinguished by their usually fleshy fruit, often of more than two carpels. Perhaps no other order is so free from variation or from exceptional forms, although in a few genera the characteristic habit is greatly disguised—as in *Eryngium*, where the umbels are replaced by compact heads; *Hydrocotyle*, with roundish undivided leaves; and *Xanthosia*, with broad and showy white involucres.

**umbelliferous** (um-be-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *umbellifer*, bearing an umbel, < *umbella*, umbel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing an umbel or umbels; of or pertaining to the *Umbelliferæ*: as, an *umbelliferous* genus.

**umbelliform** (um-bel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *umbella*, umbel, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming an umbel, or having its form.

**Umbellularia** (um-bel-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1836), from the umbellate flowers: < *umbellula*, a little umbel: see *umbellule*.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Litseaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Litsea* (the type) by extrorse anthers in the fourth row, and forms, in its stamens, a connecting-link to the other chief tribe, *Perseaceæ*. The principal species, *U. Californica*, the spice-tree (which see), mountain-laurel, or Californian bay-tree, is a tall smooth Californian tree, reduced southward and in the mountains to a small shrub. It bears alternate veiny and odorous evergreen leaves, and numerous short-pedicelled yellowish-green flowers, each umbel at first included in a caducous globose involucre, and followed by one or two roundish dark-purple drupes. A second species occurs in Mexico.

*Umbellularia groenlandica.*

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of deep-sea alcyonarian polyps, having the polypites clustered in an umbel on top of the polypidom, and a long slender stalk somewhat bulbous at the base, as in *U. enerinus* or *U. grœnlandica*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

**umbellulate** (um-bel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbellulatus*, < **umbellula*, an umbellule: see *umbellule*.] In *bot.*, provided with or arranged in umbellules or umbellets.

**umbellule** (um-bel'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] A partial umbel; an umbellet. See *umbel*.

**umber**[1] (um'bėr), *n.* [Also *umbre*, formerly also *omber* (def. 2); < ME. *umber*, < OF. (and F.) *ombre*, shade, shadow, umber (fish), = Sp. *umbra*, *umbla*, umber (fish), = It. *umbra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow, a fish so called: see *umbra*.] 1. Shade.

Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree
In *umber* dried may reserved be.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

2. A fish, the grayling. See *Thymallus*.

Salvian takes him [the grayling] to be called *Umber* from his swift swimming, or gliding out of sight more like a shadow or a ghost than a fish.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 121.

3. The umber-bird.—4†. Same as *umbrel*, 3.

**umber**[2] (um'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *umbre*, *ombre*, *oumber*; < F. *ombre* (= It. *ombra*), umber (short for *terre d'ombre*) (= It. *terra di ombra* = Pg. *terra de ombria*), umber, lit. 'shade-earth' (cf. Sp. *sombra de Venecia*, Venetian umber; *tierra de sombras*, umbra), < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*[1].] **I.** *n.* A natural pigment somewhat resembling an ocher, but darker and browner, due to the presence of oxid of manganese. It probably originally came from Umbria in Italy, but now the best varieties come from Cyprus. The natural earth is called *raw umber*. When it is heated to almost a red heat in a furnace, the brown hydrated oxid of iron is changed into the red oxid of iron, and the pigment becomes redder and deeper in color, and is called *burnt umber*. Both these umbers are very important colors, both for artists and in house-painting. They are permanent, pure in tone, and of great service in making various tints.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

These figures are (at least) as big as the life; they are done only with *umber* and shell gold, and the shadowed *umbre*, as in the pictures of the gods on the dores of Verulam-house. *Aubrey*, Lives, Francis Bacon.

**Burnt umber.** See def.—**Raw umber**, a highly chromatic but very dark yellow color, like that of the pigment so called. Owing to the small luminosity, it appears greenish, or tending slightly toward olive; but under high illumination it is seen to incline a little toward orange. Its luminosity is about one fourth that of bright chrome-yellow.

**II.** *a.* Of a brown color; dark; dusky.

The *umber* shade
That hides the blush of waking day.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

**umber**[2] (um'bėr), *v. t.* [< *umber*[2], *n.*] To color with umber, or as with umber; shade or darken.

Red-ochre rascals *umbered* with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

Thy dark cloud, with *umber'd* lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower.
*Scott*, Marmion, v., Int.

I thought the *umbered* meerschaum was dearly bought at the cost of a brain enfeebled and a will enslaved.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

**umber-bird** (um'bėr-bėrd), *n.* The shadow-bird, umber, or umbrette, *Scopus umbretta*, an African altricial grallatorial bird allied both to the storks and to the herons, about as large as the night-heron. It is somber-colored, of a dusky brown, with an occipital crest, lives in the woods, and builds a huge domed nest in trees, in which it lays from three to five white eggs. See cut under *Scopus*.

**umberer** (um'bėr-ėr), *n.* The vizor of a helmet.

And then Sir Lamorake kneeled downe and unlaced first his *umberere* and then his owne; and then either kissed other with weeping teares.
*Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. xli.

**umbery** (um'bėr-i), *a.* [< *umber*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to umber; of the color of umber; dark-brown; dark; dusky.

**umbilic** (um-bil'ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *umbilicus:* see *umbilicus.*] **I.** *n.* In *geom.*, a point of a surface where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a sphere osculates the surface. The number of umbilics, real and imaginary, on a surface of the *n*th order, is $n(10n^2-28n+22)$. With the older geometrical writers, an umbilicus is a focus; and an umbilic in the modern sense is analogous to a focus.—**Conical umbilic,** a conical point of a surface.

**II.** *a.* Same as *umbilical.*

**umbilical** (um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *ombilical* = Sp. Pg. *umbilical* = It. *umbilicale,* < NL. **umbilicalis* (cf. LL. *umbilicaris:* see *umbilicar*), < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the umbilicus; umbilic; omphalic. —2. Formed or placed like a navel; navel-shaped; central.

The Chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar.
*Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II. 335. (*Davies.*)

3. Connected through the female line of descent.

The point is interesting, as it relates to the direct lineal ancestress in the female line, or what is sometimes termed *umbilical* or uterine ancestress, of Queen Victoria.
*N. and Q.,* 7th ser., V. 493.

**Umbilical arteries,** the continuation of the hypogastric arteries in the fetus from the umbilicus to the placenta, forming, with the umbilical vein, the most essential part of the umbilical cord. These arteries convey venous blood from the fetus to be oxygenated in the placenta. See *urachus.*—**Umbilical cord.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *cord*[1], and cut under *uterus.* (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *funicle,* 4.—**Umbilical fissure, hernia, notch.** See the nouns.—**Umbilical perforation,** the large open umbilicus of certain cephalopods, as the nautiloids.—**Umbilical pointe,** in *ma'h.*, same as *foci.* See *focus.*—**Umbilical region.** See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*—**Umbilical ring,** the fibrous circumference of the navel, through which hernia may protrude.—**Umbilical sac.** Same as *umbilical vesicle.*—**Umbilical veins** (paired at first, usually only one of them persistent), the veins communicating between the placenta and the fetus, along the navel-string, and within the body of the fetus thence to the liver and vena portæ and ductus venosus, and consequently between the placenta and general venous system of the fetus. They convey arterialized blood from the placenta to the fetus; at birth they are partly cast off with the navel-string, partly degenerate into the round ligament of the liver.—**Umbilical vesicle.** See *vesicle.*—**Umbilical vessels,** in *anat.*, the umbilical arteries and vein or veins: chiefly allantoic structures, to be distinguished from the omphalomeseraic vessels of the umbilical vesicle. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus.*

**umbilicar** (um-bil'i-kär), *a.* [< LL. *umbilicaris,* pertaining to the navel, < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilic* and *umbilicus.*] In *math.*, of or pertaining to an umbilic.—**Umbilicar focal conic.** See *focal.*—**Umbilicar focus,** a focus having a real plane of contact.

**Umbilicaria** (um-bil-i-kā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hoffman), < LL. *umbilicaris,* umbilical: see *umbilicar.*] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, giving name to the family *Umbilicarici,* natives of temperate and arctic regions. In times of scarcity some of the arctic species are used as food, as *U. arctica,* the so-called famine-bread. See *tichen,* 1.

**Umbilicariei** (um-bil$^{ā}$i-kā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbilicaria.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, having a horizontal foliaceous blackish-brown coriaceous thallus attached to the substratum at a single point.

**umbilicate** (um-bil'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *umbilicatus,* navel-shaped, < *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] 1. Shaped like a navel; resembling a navel, as being round and depressed or concave, or as being focal or central, as some pit or depression; umbilicated; umbiliform.—2. Having an umbilicus or umbilicated formation, as a shell or a feather, or marks of the sculpture of an insect; pitted, as a pustule.

**umbilicated** (um-bil'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *umbilicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *umbilicate.*

**umbilication** (um-bil-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *umbilicate* + *-ion.*] A central navel-like depression, like that seen in vesicles of vaccinia or of smallpox; also, the condition of having such a depression.

**umbilicular** (um-bi-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [Appar. intended for *umbilicar,* < LL. *umbilicaris,* pertaining to the navel: see *umbilicar.*] Of or pertaining to the navel; hence, intensely introspective, in allusion to Indian mystics alleged to attain great sanctity by continuous contemplation of the navel.

This change in tone . . . I attribute to a great extent to the new vistas opened up by the school of evolutionists, and by the writers who have drawn attention off mere *umbilicular* contemplation, such as Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXII. 513.

**umbilicus** (um-bi-lī'kus), *n.*; pl. *umbilici* (-sī). [= F. *ombilic* (also *nombril*) = Sp. *ombligo* = Pg. *embigo* = It. *umbilico.* < L. *umbilicus,* navel, akin to Gr. *ὀμφαλός,* navel: see *navel,* and cf. *numbles.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the more or less nearly central point in the walls of the abdomen where the yolk-bag or umbilical vesicle of the embryo hangs, or where the navel-string or umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; the omphalos. With the absorption of the yolk-bag or the casting off of the navel-string, the umbilicus remains as a characteristic mark or scar. In man it is a little round pit or depression, its center being hollowed in by the traction of the umbilical vessels inside the belly, as these degenerate into fibrous cords passing to the liver and to the bladder, forming the round ligament of the former and the urachus of the latter viscus.

Hence—2. Some navel-like formation; some circumscribed depression or elevation; a sort of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener called *umbo.* Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, a circular and more or less centric pit or hollow of the body-whorl of a spiral shell; an umbilicated formation. It is well shown in the figure of the snail herewith. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The little pit or depression on the scape of a feather, at the junction of the rachis and calamus, where the vanes begin to grow. (2) The contracted opening at that end of a feather which is inserted into the skin. These are also known as the *superior umbilicus* and *inferior umbilicus* respectively, the former being at the top and the latter at the bottom of the calamus.


*a,* Umbilicus of a snail (*Helix lapicida*).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*†) [*cap.*] An old generic name (A. P. de Candolle, 1801) for the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* (*b*) The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. See cut under *hilum.* (*c*) A depression or an elevation about the center of a given surface. *Henslow.*—4. In *antiq.*, an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened upon each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled. —5. In *geom.*, a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with *focus;* in modern works, a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.—6. The raised central boss of a large plateau or dish, often made to fit the hollow foot of the ewer which stands upon it and forms one design with the dish.

**umbiliferous** (um-bi-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbili(cus),* the navel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having an umbilicus or navel-like formation.

**umbiliform** (um'bi-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *umbili(cus),* the navel, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or aspect of the umbilicus; like a navel.

**umblet** (um'bl), *a.* An old spelling of *humble*[3].

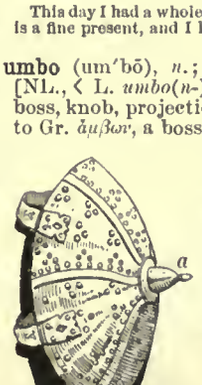
Religioun *umble* and trewe also.
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 6154.

**umble-pie** (um'bl-pī), *n.* Same as *humble-pie.*

**umblest,** *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer: same as *numbles.*

This day I had a whole doe sent me by Mr. Hozier, which is a fine present, and I had the *umbles* of it for dinner.
*Pepys,* Diary, III. 301.

**umbo** (um'bō), *n.*; pl. *umbones* (um-bō'nēz). [NL., < L. *umbo(n-),* the boss of a shield, any boss, knob, projection, also poet. a shield; akin to Gr. *ἀμβών,* a boss, elevation, pulpit (see *ambo*), and to L. *umbilicus,* Gr. *ὀμφαλος,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] 1. The boss of a shield, central in the case of a circular shield. The umbo was sometimes hollow, convex toward the outer side and within allowing the hand to pass into the hollow and grasp a transverse bar; this form occurs especially in small round shields (see *buckler*); sometimes the umbo terminated in a spike which was a formidable weapon of offense.


*a,* Umbo on Rondache Shield of the Carlovingian period. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. A boss or knob. (*a*) In *bot.*, the knob in the center of the pileus or cap of an agaricoid fungus. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a small circumscribed protuberance or convex umbilicus; a button-like formation. Specifically—(1) In *conch.*, the beak of a bivalve shell; the protuberance of each valve above the hinge. The umbo represents the apex of a conoidal figure, and is usually a mere protuberance; sometimes, however, it is greatly prolonged into a kind of horn, which may even be twisted or spirally turned. See cuts under *dimyarian, Pticatula,* and *Mytilus.* (2) In echinoderms, a pore-plate; one of the little elevated ambulacral plates or pieces which are perforated for the passage of pedicels or tube-feet. See cut under *ambulacrum.* (3) In *entom.*, one of certain movable bosses, each surmounted by a spine, on the prothorax of some beetles, as of the genus *Macropus,* of *Acrocinus longimanus,* etc. *Kirby and Spence.* (*c*) In *anat.*, a prominence of the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear, at the point where the handle of the malleus is attached.

**umbonal** (um'bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob, + *-al.*] Protuberant, like a knob, boss, or umbo; umbonic; umbonate: as, an *umbonal* formation.—**Umbonal area** or **region,** in *conch.*, a part of each valve of a bivalve toward the umbo and within the pallial line; that part of the shell which is delimited by the mantle-margin.

**umbonate** (um'bō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbonatus,* < L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob.] 1. Having a boss or umbo, as a shield or disk of any sort.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Formed into an umbo, a boss, or a knob; button-like; umbonal; umbonic. (*b*) Having an umbo, as a shell; bearing umbones of this or that kind; umbonated: as, both valves strongly *umbonate.*—3. In *bot.*, bearing an umbo or boss in the center, as the pileus of many species of *Agaricus.*

**umbonated** (um'bō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *umbonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *umbonate.*

**umbonation** (um-bō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *umbonate* + *-ion.*] The formation of an umbo; an umbo.

Simple or forked spines, hair-like processes, *umbonations,* etc. *H. C. Wood,* Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

**umbones,** *n.* Plural of *umbo.*

**umbonic** (um-bon'ik), *a.* [< L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an umbo; umbonal. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 406.

**umbonulate** (um-bon'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbonulus,* dim. of L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob: see *umbo.*] In *bot.*, terminated by a very small boss or umbo.

**umbra**[1] (um'brą), *n.*; pl. *umbræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *umbra,* shade, shadow: see *umber*[1], *umber*[2]. Hence ult. *umbel, umbrel, umbrella, umbrere, penumbra, adumbrate,* etc.] 1. A shadow or shade. Specifically, in *astron.*: (*a*) The total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse; the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See *penumbra* (with cut). (*b*) The dark central part of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular part called the *penumbra.* See cut under *sun-spot.*

2. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited: so called because he followed the guest as a shadow.—3. In *alg.*, a symbol which, when paired with another, makes the symbol of a quantity. See *umbral notation,* under *umbral.* —**Umbra recta,** twelve times the cotangent of an angle; **umbra versa,** twelve times the tangent of an angle. These terms are derived from dialing, and refer to two scales upon an astrolabe.

**Umbra**[2] (um'brą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), < L. *umbra,* a fish, the umber: see *umber*[1].] 1. The only genus of *Umbridæ;* the mud-minnows. See *minnow.* 2 (*c*),


Mud-minnow (*Umbra limi*).

and *Umbridæ.* There are two species, respectively of Europe and North America, *U. krameri* and *U. limi.*—2. [*l. c.*] A sciænoid fish, *Umbrina cirrosa;* the umbrine. See cut under *Umbrina.*

**umbraced** (um'brāst), *a.* [Appar. an error for or misreading of *rambraced.*] In *her.*, same as *rambraced.*

**umbraclet** (um'brā-kl), *n.* [< L. *umbraculum,* anything that furnishes shade, a shade, shady place, umbrella, dim. of *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] A shade; umbrage.

That Tree (that Soull-refreshing *umbracle*
Together with our sinne) His Shoulders teares.
*Davies,* Holy Roode, p. 15.

**umbracula,** *n.* Plural of *umbraculum.*

**umbraculate** (um-brak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbraculatus,* < L. *umbraculum,* umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *entom.*, noting the head when nearly covered by a frontal process which falls over the face and eyes, shading it like an umbrella, as in a few *Orthoptera.*

**umbraculiferous** (um-brak-ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbraculum,* umbrella, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing an organ or part in the form of an expanded umbrella. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

**umbraculiform** (um-brak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *umbraculum,* umbrella, + *forma,* form.] Having the general form of an umbrella, as a mushroom. See cut under *Agaricus.*

**umbraculum** (um-brak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *umbracula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *umbraculum,* umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *bot.*, any one of certain umbrella-shaped appendages. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

**umbræ,** *n.* Plural of *umbra.*

**umbrage** (um'brāj), *n.* [< F. *ombrage,* shade, shadow, < L. *umbraticus,* of or pertaining to shade, being in retirement, < *umbra,* shade,

shadow: see *umbra*, *umber*[1].] 1. Shade; a shadow; obscurity.

We are past the twilights of conversion, and the *umbrages* of the world, and walk in the light of God.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

His [Wordsworth's] angels and fiends are human thoughts and feelings, and he can awake them at will from the *umbrage* of the old Rydal woods.
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

2. That which affords a shade; specifically, a screen of trees or foliage.

The linnets warble, captive none, but lur'd
By food to haunt the *umbrage*; all the glade
Is life, is music, liberty, and love.
*W. Mason*, English Garden, iv.

Into trackless forest set
With trees, whose lofty *umbrage* met.
*Wordsworth*, Tour in Scotland (1814), The Brownie's Cell.

3. A slight appearance; an apparition; a shade.

Some of them being *umbrages* . . . rather than realities.
*Fuller*, Holy War, v. 25. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

A penitent is not taken with *umbrages* and appearances, nor quits a real good for an imaginary.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

4. The feeling of being overshadowed, as by another standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of slight or injury; offense; resentment.

I say, just fear, . . . not out of *umbrages*, light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of imminent danger. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

So they parted for that time without the least *Umbrage* of Discontent, nor do I hear of any engendered since.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 23.

The Persian ambassador . . . did not care to see any Franks, the port being very auspicious, and the minister very wisely avoided giving *umbrage* without any reason.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 100.

No part of Henry's conduct gave such *umbrage* to his nobles as the facility with which he resigned himself to the control of favorites. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=Syn. 4. See *pique*[2] and *animosity*.

**umbrage** (um'brāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *umbraged*, ppr. *umbraging*. [< *umbrage*, *n.*] To shade.

A ridge or hillock heavily *umbraged* with the rounded foliage of evergreen oaks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

**umbrageous** (um-brā'jius), *a.* [Formerly also *umbragious*; < F. *ombrageux*, shady, < *ombrage*, shade: see *umbrage*.] 1. Forming or affording a shade; shading; shady.

Consider but the rudiment of a tail and *umbrageous* tree, from so minute a seed as may be borne away by every blast. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 29.

Ash far-stretching his *umbrageous* arm.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 311.

Do they play as formerly with thy crisp glossy curls, so delicate and *umbrageous*?
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. Shaded; shady: as, an *umbrageous* glen.

*Umbrageous* grots and caves
Of cool recess. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

3†. Obscure; doubtful, as if from being darkened or shaded; hence, suspicious; "rather shady."

In the present constitution of the Court (which is very *ombrageous*). *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

4†. Apt or disposed to take offense; taking umbrage.

**umbrageously** (um-brā'jius-li), *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

**umbrageousness** (um-brā'jius-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness: as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree.

**umbraid**† (um-brād'), *v. t.* [ME. *umbrayden*, *umbreyden*; < *um-* + *braid*[1]. Cf. *upbraid*.] To upbraid.

Whan she of his falsenesse him *umbreyde*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1671.

I *umbrayde* one, I cast one in the tethe of an offence that he hath done. . . . What though he have done a myase, it was nat thy parte to *umbrayde* hym.
*Palsgrave*, p. 766.

**umbraid**†, *n.* Strife; contention. *Halliwell.*

**umbral** (um'bral), *a.* [< *umbra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an umbra.—**Umbral notation**, a notation for determinants invented by the French mathematician Vandermonde (1735–96) in 1772, but substantially known to Leibnitz. Each constituent of the determinant is represented as the product of two letters, one for the row the other for the column, which letters do not, of course, denote quantities, but only the numerical position of the row or columns, so that the product of one of one set by one of the other is equal to a quantity. If the umbral multiplication is commutative, the determinant is symmetrical; if polar, it is skew symmetrical. The name was given by Sylvester.

**Umbral** (um'bral), *n.* [< L. *umbra*, shade, twilight, + *-al*.] In the classification of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to H. D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness, belonging to the Carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or Millstone-grit and the Vespertine. The Umbral and Vespertine together constitute the Subcarboniferous of some authors, or that part of the Carboniferous which lies below the Millstone-grit.

**umbrate**† (um'brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *umbratus*, pp. of *umbrare* (> F. *ombrer*), shade, overshadow, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*[1].] To shade; shadow; foreshadow.

**umbrated** (um'brā-ted), *a.* [< *umbrate* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Shadowed, or casting a shadow. (*b*) Same as *entrailed*. Neither of these uses is strictly heraldic.

Those ensignes which are borne *umbrated*.
*Bossewell*, Workes of Armorie (1572), p. 25. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**umbratic**† (um-brat'ik), *a.* [< L. *umbraticus*, of or pertaining to shade or shadow, being in retirement, secluded, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*, *umber*[1]. Cf. *umbrage*.] 1. Shadowy; foreshadowing; hence, casting shadows.

Those *umbratick* representations (or insinuations) did obtain their substance, validity, and effect.
*Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxvii.

2. Keeping in the shade or in retirement; secluded; retired.

**umbratical**† (um-brat'i-kal), *a.* [< *umbratic* + *-al*.] Same as *umbratic*.

Whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**umbratile**† (um'bra-til), *a.* [< L. *umbratilis*, remaining in the shade, retired, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*.] 1. Being in the shade or in retirement; secluded.

Health that hath not been softened by an *umbratile* life still under the roof. *Bacon.*

We must not . . . play the geometrician with our soul, as we may with lines and figures, and things obnoxious to our senses, in this *umbratile* state and dependence.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 56.

2. Pertaining to or resembling a shadow or shadows; shadowy.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratile* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

3. Unreal; unsubstantial.

This life that we live disjoyned from God is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that.
*Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, p. 337, notes.

**umbration** (um-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *umbratio(n-)*, a shading, shadowing, < L. *umbrare*, pp. *umbratus*, shade: see *umbrate*.] 1. A foreshadowing; adumbration.

Nor all this by transient and superficial knowledge, figures, and *umbrations*, but immediate and intuitive notices.
*Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 241.

2. In *her.*, same as *adumbration*.

**umbratious**† (um-brā'shus), *a.* [Irreg. var. of *umbrageous*, after *umbratic*, etc.: see *umbrageous*.] Apt to take umbrage; tetchy. [Rare.]

Age, . . . which . . . is commonly . . . *umbratious* and apprehensive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

**umbra-tree** (um'brä-trē), *n.* Same as *bella-sombra-tree*.

**umbre**, *n.* See *umber*[1].

**umbrel** (um'brel), *n.* [< OF. *ombrelle*, an umbrella: see *umbrella*. In def. 3 confused with the form *umbrere*, which is used in the same sense.] 1†. An umbrella.

Each of them besides bore their *umbrels*.
*Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 8. (*Latham.*)

2†. A lattice. *Halliwell.*—3. A defense for the face, attached to a helmet. Also called *shade*. See also cut under *armet*.

Helmet with Umbrel, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

**umbrella** (um-brel'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *umbrello* (also *umbrel*, q. v.); < It. *ombrella*, *umbrella*, an umbrella, sunshade, dim. of *ombra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*. Cf. *umbracle*, *umbel*, *umbella*.] 1. A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for the purpose of sheltering the person from the rays of the sun or from rain. The name was formerly given to a sort of fan used to protect the face from the sun, but is now applied to a light canopy of silk, cotton, or other cloth, extended on a folding frame composed of bars or strips of steel, cane, etc., which slides on a rod or stick. A small and light form of umbrella, carried by women as a protection from the rays of the sun, often in gay colors, or ornamented with ribbons, lace, etc., is habitually called a *parasol*. The umbrella had its origin in very remote times in the far East, and in some Asiatic countries it was (and still is) regarded as an emblem of royalty or a mark of distinction. In ancient Greece its use was familiar among women for protection from the sun, and it is frequently represented in vase-paintings and terra-cottas. As a defense from rain or snow it was not used in western Europe till early in the eighteenth century. The word is sometimes used figuratively. Compare *cloak*.

*Umbrellaes*, that is, things that minister shadow unto them [Italians] for shelter against the scorching heate.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 135.

*Umbrello* (Ital. *Ombrella*), a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing wherewith women guard their faces from the sun.
*Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

The tuck'd up sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd *umbrella's* sides.
*Swift*, A City Shower.

The inseparable gold *umbrella*, which in that country [Burma] as much denotes the grandee as the star or garter does in England.
*J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 90.

Moreover, he [Jonas Hanway] is said to have been the first man who made a practice [about 1750] of using an *umbrella* while walking in the streets of London.
*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXIV. 313.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The gelatinous disk or swimming-bell of an acaleph, as a jellyfish, by the rhythmical contraction and expansion of which the creature swims, taken either with or without the velum. It is usually the largest, most symmetrical, and most coherent part of the jellyfish, from which other parts hang like streamers, either around its margin or from the center of the under surface. If we compare this bell to a woman's sun-umbrella, lined as well as covered with silk, and having a fringe, then the outer or aboral surface is the *exumbrella;* the inner or under lining surface is the *adumbrella*, or adoral surface surrounding the mouth, from which large mouth-parts may hang in the position of the stick or handle of the umbrella; the ring of metal which slides up and down the stick may represent the gastric cavity of the creature, and the metal ribs of the umbrella may suggest the radial canals which go out to the circumference. At points around the margin are the series of adradial, perradial, and interradial sense-organs or other appendages, as tentacles, and where these are long and streaming they represent the fringe of the imagined parasol. See cuts under *acaleph*, *Aurelia*, *Discophora*, and *Willsia*.

In . . . [*Discophora*], the aboral end of the hydranth is dilated into a disk or *umbrella*, which is susceptible of rhythmical contractile movements.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 118.

(*b*) In *conch.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809).] (1) [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate or pleurobranchiate gastropods; the umbrella-shells, as *U. umbellata*. Also *Ombrella*. (2) A limpet-like tectibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Umbrella* or family *Umbrellidæ*; an umbrella-shell.

Umbrella-shell (*Umbrella umbellata*).

The *umbrellas* are very large creatures, wearing a flat limpet on the middle of the back, not immersed in the mantle. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on [Mollusca (1861), p. 86.

**umbrella-ant** (um-brel'ä-ant), *n.* A parasol-ant or leaf-carrying ant, which when foraging

Umbrella-ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*).
Center figure, queen; right, worker; left, soldier.

carries bits of leaves over its back as though for protection, as the sauba-ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*. See *sauba-ant*.

**umbrella-bird** (um-brel'ä-bėrd), *n.* One of several dragoon-birds, or South American fruit-crows, of the genus *Cephalopterus:* so called

Umbrella-bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*).

from the radiating crest which overshadows the head, as in *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*.

**Umbrellacea** (um-bre-lā'sē-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Umbrella* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Umbrellidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

**umbrellaed** (um-brel'ad), *a.* [< *umbrella* + *-ed*[2].] Having, or protected by, an umbrella. [Colloq.]

The opening door reveals the advent of more *umbrellaed* and mackintoshed waterfalls.
*Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, I.

**umbrella-fir** (um-brel'ä-fėr), *n.* Same as *umbrella-pine*.

**umbrella-grass** (um-brel'ä-gras), *n.* 1. An Australian grass, *Panicum decompositum*, whose millet-like seeds are made by the natives into cakes. Also called *Australian millet*. It is a semi-aquatic plant, often tall and stout, capable of thriving in poor soils. 2. The Australian grass *Aristida ramosa*.—3. A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

**umbrella-leaf** (um-brel'ä-lēf), *n.* A plant of the *Berberidaceæ*, *Diphylleia cymosa*, found in wet or springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward. It has a thick horizontal rootstock sending up each year a huge, centrally peltate, cut-lobed and rounded leaf, or a flowering stem with two leaves, peltate near the side, the stem terminated by a cyme of white flowers. The genus has but one other species, which belongs to Japan.

**umbrella-man** (um-brel'ä-man), *n.* A dealer who has a small stand under an umbrella.

I learned from one *umbrella man* that, six or seven years previously, he used to sell more portraits of "Mr. Edmund Kean as Richard III." than anything else.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 329.

**umbrella-palm** (um-brel'ä-päm), *n.* See *umbrella palm*, under *palm*[2].

**umbrella-pine** (um-brel'ä-pīn), *n.* See *Sciadopitys*.

**umbrella-shell** (um-brel'ä-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Umbrellidæ*, and especially of the genus *Umbrella;* an umbrella. See cut under *umbrella*.

**umbrella-stand** (um-brel'ä-stand), *n.* A stand for holding umbrellas. In a usual form, it has an upright surrounded at a convenient height by a number of rings, through any of which a folded umbrella may be thrust, and a pan at the bottom to receive water trickling from wet umbrellas. Sometimes it has the form of a large metal or porcelain jar.

**umbrella-tree** (um-brel'ä-trē), *n.* 1. An American magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala* (*M. Umbrella*), widely distributed, but not common, from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward. It is a tree of 30 or 40 feet, with irregular branches, and leaves 18 or 20 inches long by 8 or 10 inches broad: these, radiating from the ends of the shoots, suggest the name. The flowers are cream-white, 4 or 5 inches deep, unpleasantly scented. The tree is fairly hardy, and frequently planted for ornament. The bark, like that of other magnolias, has the property of a gentle stimulant aromatic tonic. Also called *elkwood* (which see). The screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, is also called by this name. 2. See *Thespesia*.—**Ear-leafed umbrella-tree**, *Magnolia Fraseri*, otherwise called *mountain magnolia* and *long-leafed cucumber-tree*, similar to *M. tripetala*, but having the leaves auricled at the base, sweet-scented flowers, etc.—**Guinea umbrella-tree**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *Guineensis*.—**Umbrella-tree of Queensland**, *Brassaia actinophylla*, of the *Araliaceæ*, a handsome tree 40 feet high.

**umbrella-wort** (um-brel'ä-wėrt), *n.* See *Oxybaphus*.

**Umbrellidæ** (um-brel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Umbrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurobranchiate gastropods, named from the genus *Umbrella*. See cut under *umbrella*.

**umbrellot** (um-brel'ō), *n.* An obsolete form of *umbrella*.

**umbrere**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *umbriere* (also *umber:* see *umber*[1]); < ME. *umbrere*, *oumbrere*, < OF. *ombraire*, **ombriere*, a shade, the shade over the sight of a helmet, sometimes attached to the vizor, < *ombre*, shade: see *umber*[1].] Same as *umbrel*, 3.

Knelia downe to the cors, and kaught it in armes,
Kastys upe his *umbrere*, and kyssea hyme sone!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3953.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
But onely vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 42.

**umbrette** (um-bret'), *n.* [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.] The umber or umber-bird. See cut under *Scopus*.

**Umbrian** (um'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Ombrien*, < L. *Umbria*, < *Umbri*, a people of Italy (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, an ancient region of central Italy, and compartimento of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants or language.—**Umbrian school of painting**, one of the chief groups of development in Italian art, which assumed a distinctive character toward the end of the fourteenth century, and was preëminent at the beginning of the sixteenth. Among its most notable masters were Ottaviano Nelli of Gubbio, Gentile da Fabriano, the graceful Piero della Francesca, Perugino (the able master of Raphael), Pinturicchio, and the wonderfully facile and gifted Raphael of Urbino, with the many lesser names which cluster about his.—**Umbrian ware**, a name formerly given to Italian majolica, from the number of factories of this ware contained within the limits of Umbria.

**II.** *n.* 1. One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited Umbria.—2. The language of the Umbrians: it was an Italic tongue, allied to Osean and more distantly to Latin. Its chief monument is the Eugubine tables. See *Eugubine*.

**Umbridæ** (um'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Umbra;* the mud-minnows. They are small carnivorous fishes living in the mud, or among the weeds of ponds and sluggish streams, extremely tenacious of life, and able to survive when the water is almost dried up. The relationships of the family are close with the pikes (*Esocidæ*). See *minnow*, and cut under *Umbra*.

**umbrieret**, *n.* See *umbrere*.

**umbriferous** (um-brif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbrifer*, shade-giving, shady, < *umbra*, shade, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Casting or making a shade. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**umbriferously** (um-brif'e-rus-li), *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade: as, "growing *umbriferously*," *Tyndall*.

**umbril**†, *n.* Same as *umbrel*.

**Umbrina** (um-brī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Sp. *umbrina*, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. A genus of sciænoid fishes, having the dorsals contiguous, the second dorsal much larger than the anal, vertebræ about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal, lower jaw not pro-

Bearded Umbrine (*Umbrina cirrosa*), one fifth natural size.

jecting, hypopharyngeals distinct, a single barbel, an air-bladder, and two anal spines. The type is *Sciæna cirrhosa* of Linnæus, now *U. cirrosa*. Species are found in most warm seas. *U. broussoneti* inhabits West Indian and Florida waters. *U. roncador*, the yellow-finned roncador of the Pacific coast, is one of the handsomest sciænoids, about 15 inches long. 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an umbra or umbrine.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

**umbrine** (um'brin), *n.* [< F. *umbrine* (Cotgrave), < NL. *umbrina:* see *Umbrina*.] A fish of the genus *Umbrina;* an umbra; specifically, *U. cirrosa*, known to the ancients, now the *corvo* of the Italians, ranging in the Mediterranean, and southward along the west coast of Africa. See cut under *Umbrina*.

**umbrose** (um'brōs), *a.* [= F. *ombreux* = Sp. Pg. *umbroso* = It. *ombroso*, < L. *umbrosus*, full of shade, shady, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1†. Shady; casting a large shadow or heavy shade. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *ornith.*, dusky; dark-colored.—**Umbrose warbler**†. See *warbler*.

**umbrosity**† (um-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **umbrositā(t-)s*, < *umbrosus*, shady: see *umbrose*.] The state or quality of being umbrose; shadiness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**umiak** (öm'yak), *n.* [Eskimo *umiak*, also written *oomeak*.] The native name of the women's or larger kind of Eskimo boat, carrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with sealskins, with several seats. It is used for fishing and for transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail.

**umlaut** (öm'lout), *n.* [< G. *umlaut*, modification of vowels, < *um*, around, about, also indicating change, alteration (see *um-*), + *laut*, sound: see *loud*.] In *philol.*, the German name, invented by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic languages, brought about by the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable: namely, of the vowel *i*, modifying the preceding vowel in the direction of *e* or *i*, and of the vowel *u*, modifying the preceding vowel toward *a* or *u*. Only the former, or the change by a following *i* (now generally lost or altered), is found in English or German: thus, German *mann*, *männer; fall*, *fallen; maus*, *mäuse; fuss*, *füsse;* etc.; in English the phenomena are only sporadic remains, like *man*, *men; fall*, *fell; mouse*, *mice; foot*, *feet*. In Icelandic both kinds of umlaut are frequent and regular changes. An English name sometimes used for 'umlaut' is *mutation*. Compare *ablaut*.

**umlaut** (öm'lout), *v. t.* [< *umlaut*, *n.*] In *philol.*, to form with the umlaut, as a form; also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

We have the *umlauted* ü (ÿ).
*The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 190.

**umpirage** (um'pīr-āj), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-age*.] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

I gave him the first notice of the Spaniards referring the *umpirage* of the peace 'twixt them and Portugal to the French King. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1666.

**umpire** (um'pīr), *n.* [< ME. *umpere*, *oumpere*, *oumpere* (a form due to misdivision of *a numpere* as *an umpere*); prop. *nompere*, *noumpere*, *nounpere*, *nounpier*, < OF. **nomper*, *nonper*, later *nompair*, not equal, odd, < *non*, not, + *per* (< L. *par*), equal: see *non*[3] and *par*[2], *pair*[1], *peer*[2].] 1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions; specifically, a person selected to see that the rules of a game, as cricket or base-ball, are enforced, and to decide disputed or debatable points.

And if ȝe thinke it to many lerned men, take ȝe one, and he another; and if they may not accorde, ȝe and I to be *umpere*, for we stande bothe in like cas.
*Paston Letters*, I. 120.

'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 63.

2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.=**Syn. 1.** *Arbitrator*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*.

**umpire** (um'pīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *umpired*, ppr. *umpiring*. [< *umpire*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To decide as umpire; settle, as a dispute. *South*, Sermons, VI. ii. [Rare.] Specifically—2. To enforce the rules of (a game), and decide disputed points: as, to *umpire* a game of base-ball.

**II.** *intrans.* To act as umpire.

We list not to *umpire* betwixt Geographers, but to relate our Historie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

**umpireship** (um'pīr-ship), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-ship*.] The office of an umpire; arbitrament; umpirage.

We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste. *Bp. Jewel*, Def. of Apol., p. 63. (*Richardson.*)

**umpress**† (um'pres), *n.* [For **umpiress*, < *umpire* + *-ess*.] A woman who is an umpire; a female umpire. *Marston*.

**umquhile** (um'hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *umwhile*.

**umstroke**† (um'strōk), *n.* [< *um-* + *stroke*.] Boundary line; extreme edge.

Such towns as stand . . . on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of a map. *Fuller*.

**umula** (ö'mö-lä), *n.* *Eccles.*, same as *mozetta*.

**umwhile** (um'hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc. *umquhile;* < ME. *umwhile*, *umwhyle*, *umwile*, *umquile*, *umbewhile*, orig. two words, *umbe while*, lit. 'at times,' at some time: *umbe*, around, about, at; *while*, time: see *um-*, *umbe*, and *while*.] Formerly; late; whilom. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

There was laughyng and louryng and "let go the cuppe,"
And seten so til euensonge and songen *vmwhile*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 345.

Throgh whiche treason betydes, & ternys *vmqwhile*
Bolde men to batell and biker with hond;
That draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2943.

Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the *umquhile*, and sister to the then existing Clinkscale of that ilk.
*Scott*, Pirate, iv.

**umzumbit** (ùm-zùm'bit), *n.* [Native name, said to mean 'ironwood.'] A leguminous South African tree, *Milletia Caffra*, or its wood. The tree grows 20 or 30 feet high; its wood is of a brown color, is very hard and close-grained, and is said to surpass lignum-vitæ in resistance to wear, and to be impervious to the teredo; it is used for bearings, walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc.

**'un,** *n.* A dialectal corruption of *one*. It is common in the southern United States, in the phrases *we 'uns, you 'uns*, a sort of expanded plural, equivalent to *we all, you all*, which are used in much the same way.

**un-**[1], [< ME. *un-*, < AS. *un-*, sometimes *on-*, not, = OS. *un-* = OFries. *un-*, *on-* = MD. D. *on-* = MLG. *un-* = OHG. MHG. G. *un-* = Icel. *ū-*, *ō-* (contracted from **un-*, **on-*) = Sw. Dan. *u-* = Goth. *un-* = L. *in-* (see *in-*[3]) = Gr. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-* (see *an-*[5], *a-*[18]) = Skt. *an-*, *a-*; a common negative prefix, meaning 'not.' Cf. *un-*[2].] An inseparable prefix, meaning 'not.' (*a*) It is prefixed to adjectives (including participles) and to adverbs, to express simply the negative, as *unable, unfair, untrue, unwise*, etc., *unbending, unyielding, undoubting, unchanging, unthinking*, etc., *unbent, undoubted, unchanged*, etc., 'not able,' 'not fair,' etc. The adverbs or nouns derived from such adjectives or participles (as *unfairly, unfairness*, etc.) may be regarded as formed from the adjective in *un-*, with the adverbial or noun formative (< *unfair* + *-ly*[2], *unfair* + *-ness*), or as formed from such derived forms by prefixing the negative (< *un-*[1] + *fairly*, *un-*[1] + *fairness*, etc.). (*b*) It is prefixed to some nouns to express the absence, incompleteness, or the contrary of what the noun expresses, as in *unrest, untruth, unwisdom, undress*. Before an adjective in *-ing*[2], *un-* is nearly equivalent to *-less* after a noun: *unresting* is nearly equivalent to *restless, unchanging* to *changeless*, etc. This negative may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, whether of native or of foreign origin. It is equivalent to its cognate *in-*[3] of Latin origin, *an-*[5], *a-*[18] of Greek origin, and also to *non-*, sometimes to *dis-*, etc., of Latin origin (the Latin forms, *in-*[3], etc., being used chiefly before adjectives of Latin origin, but also before other adjectives): thus, *uncomplete, incomplete*, and potentially *noncomplete; unelastic, inelastic, non-elastic; unemphatic, nonemphatic*, etc.; *unreputable, disreputable*, etc. As *un-*[1] may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, it is needless, and it would be impracticable, to include all such formations in the dictionary. In the following pages only such are entered and defined as have had a special development, are used in senses not merely reversing the original adjective, or are in Middle English or Anglo-Saxon use, and so form the basis of all the later compounds, or are for other reasons noteworthy. For the meaning and history of the other forms in *un-*[1], see the corresponding simple forms. Of the forms here entered the etymology is usually obvious, and it is therefore not expressly given, except in the older and the exceptional words; the history will be found under the simple form. See also *un-*[2].

**un-**[2], [< ME. *un-*, *on-*, < AS. *un-*, *on-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *and-* (as in *on-lūcan*, unlock, *on-lēósan*, unloose, etc.), a particular use of *an-*, *and-*, back, against, = G. *ent-*, etc.: see *and-*, *an-*[2], *a-*[5]. This prefix has been more or less confused with *un-*[1], the notion of reversal in the one (AS. *un-*, *on-*, etc., 'back') being in many cases practically identical with the notion of negation in the other (AS. *un-*, 'not'). There are three different senses possible to a form with the prefix *in-*[2] and the suffix *-ed*[2]—e. g., *unarmed* may mean (*a*) 'not now armed' (< *un-*[1] + *armed*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet armed' (< *un-*[1] + *armed*, pp.); (*c*) 'that has been deprived of arms,' 'no longer armed' (pp. of *unarm*, i. e. < *unarm* + *-ed*[2]). So *unlocked*, (*a*) 'not now locked' (< *un-*[1] + *locked*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet locked' (< *un-*[1] + *locked*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer locked,' 'open' (pp. of *unlock*, i. e. < *unlock* + *-ed*[2]); *unlearned*, (*a*) 'not learned,' 'ignorant' (< *un-*[1] + *learned*, *a.*); (*b*) 'not yet learned' (< *un-*[1] + *learned*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer learned,' 'rejected' (pp. of *unlearn*, i. e. < *unlearn* + *-ed*[2]); etc.] An inseparable prefix of verbs (generally transitive), meaning 'back,' and denoting the reversal or annulment of the action of the simple verb: as, *undo, unlearn, unlock, unmake*, etc. It is very common as prefixed to verbs made from nouns, implying privation of the object named by the noun, or the qualities connoted by it: as, *unarm, uncowl, unfrock, unhelm, unhorse*, etc., to take off or deprive of one's arms, cowl, frock, helm, horse, etc.; *unman, unsex*, to deprive of the qualities of a man, of sex, etc. When used with verbs denoting utterance (which cannot actually be reversed or undone), it implies retractation: as, to *unsay, unspeak, unswear*, etc. Words with this prefix are much confused with words having the prefix *un-*[1] (see etymology). In the following pages words with the prefix *un-*[2] are generally so marked, while words with the prefix *un-*[1] are left without etymological note, except in special cases. See remarks under *un-*[1].

[Of the thousands of self-explaining words formed with the prefix *un-*[1], some, from frequency or convenience of employment, call for mention though not for definition. A selection of these is given in the following list.]

unabating
unabbreviated
unabridged
unabsolvable
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unaccentuated
unaccepted
unaccommodating
unadaptable
unadapted
unaddressed
unadjusted
unadmitted
unadmonished
unadulterated
unaffiliated
unafflicted
unagglutinated
unaggressive
unalienated
unalleviated
unallotted
unallowable
unanalytical
unanalyzable
unanalyzed
unannealed
unannexed
unannounced
unanticipated
unapocryphal
unappetizing
unargumentative
unashamed
unassailably
unassignable
unassigned
unassimilable
unassociated
unassorted
unastronomical
unattacked
unattainably
unattained
unattracted
unavenged
unavowedly
unawaked
unawakened
unawed
unbandaged
unbare
unbargained
unbeknowing
unbelted
unbendable
unbetrothed
unbewailed
unbiblical
unbigoted
unblenching
unbloodily
unblunted
unboiled
unbooted
unborrowed
unbound
unbowdlerized
unbranded
unbreakable
unbribed
unbridgeable
unbridged
unbroached
unbruised
unbrushed
unburnished
unbuttressed
uncadenced
uncalcified
uncalcined
uncalculating
uncalendered
uncalked
uncanceled
uncannily
uncapsizable
uncaring
uncarpeted
uncarved
uncatalogued
uncatechized
uncaught
unceded
uncensurable
uncensured
uncertificated
uncertified
unchalked
unchanted
uncharacterized
unchastened
unchastised
uncherished
unchid
unchidden
unchilled
unchiseled
uncholeric
unchopped
unchristened
unchristianlike
unchurched
unchurchly
unchurned
uncircumscribed
uncircumspect
uncited
unclaimed
unclarified
unclasped
unclassed
unclassic
unclassical
unclassifiable
unclassified
uncleaned
uncleansed
uncleared
uncleavable
uncleft
unclerical
unclipped
unclogged
uncoacted
uncoagulated
uncoated
uncocked
uncognoscible
uncollapsible
uncolonized
uncombable
uncombed
uncombined
uncomforted
uncommanded
uncommemorated
uncommended
uncommensurable
uncommercially
uncommissioned
uncommuted
uncompensated
uncompetitive
uncomplete
uncompleted
uncomplimentary
uncomplimented
uncomprehending
uncompressed
uncompromised
uncompromisingly
unconcealable
unconcealed
unconceded
unconciliatory
uncondensed
unconferred
unconfiding
uncongealed
uncongeniality
uncongenially
uncongested
unconjugal
unconnectedly
unconscientiousness
unconservative
unconsoled
unconsoling
unconstituted
unconstricted
unconsulted
unconsumed
uncontaminated
uncontemplated
uncontracted
uncontrite
uncontrollability
uncontroversial
unconventionally
unconvicted
unconvinced
unconvincing
uncookable
uncooked
uncoördinated
uncopied
uncorrected
uncorrelated
uncorroborated
uncorroded
uncourted
uncourtierlike
uncoveted
uncracked
uncrafty
uncredited
uncritically
uncriticizable
uncriticized
uncrowded
uncrushable
uncrystalline
uncrystallizable
uncrystallized
uncultivatable
uncultured
uncurdled
uncured
uncurried
uncurtailed
uncushioned
undamaged
undamped
undaughterly
undazzled
undealt
undebarred
undebased
undebated
undebauched
undecayed
undecaying
undeceived
undeciphered
undeclared
undecomposed
undefeated
undefrauded
undefrayed
undegenerate
undegraded
undelayed
undeliberative
undelineated
undeliverable
undelivered
undelved
undemanded
undemocratic
undemonstrably
undemonstratively
undemonstrativeness
undenounced
undeplored
underived
undeserved
undesignated
undespatched
undestroyed
undetachable
undetected
undeterred
undiffused
undiluted
undiminished
undiminishing
undimmed
undipped
undiscriminative
undisfigured
undisheartened
undisinfected
undistilled
undistressed
undistributed
undisturbing
undivested
undomestic
undrained
undramatic
undried
undrilled
undyed
unedified
unedifying
unedited
uneffaced
uneffectuated
unegested
unelaborated
unelectrified
unelectrolyzed
uneliminated
unemphatic
unemphatical
unencumbered
unendowed
unenduring
unenforceable
unenforced
unenfranchised
unengaging
unengrossed
unenlarged
unenriched
unenrolled
unenslaved
unentered
unenthusiastic
unenumerated
unepiscopal
unequilibrated
unequipped
unesthetic
unetched
unevangelized
unexacting
unexaggerated
unexamined
unexcavated
unexcelled
unexchanged
unexcited
unexcommunicated
unexcused
unexemplified
unexercised
unexerted
unexhausted
unexhibited
unexpanded
unexpended
unexpiated
unexpired
unexplainable
unexplained
unexploded
unexploited
unexported
unexpounded
unexpressed
unexpurgated
unexterminated
unextinct
unextinguished
unextirpated
unextricated
unfaceable
unfaded
unfallen
unfatigued
unfearing
unfecundated
unfelled
unfeminine
unfermentable
unfertilized
unfilled
unfilling
unfiltered
unfindable
unfired
unfitted
unflooded
unfocused
unfordable
unforgetting
unformulated
unfoughten
unfound
unfraternal

unfreighted
unfrozen
ungallantly
ungalvanized
unganglionated
ungarbled
ungarrisoned
ungiven
ungladden
ungleaned
ungloved
ungranted
ungraspable
ungreeted
unground
ungrudged
unguaranteed
unguessable
unhabited
unhandseled
unharvested
unhasting
unhealed
unheated
unhelped
unhemmed
unheralded
unhewed
unhewn
unhindered
unhit
unhomelike
unhoping
unhosed
unhulled
unhurried
unhushed
unhusked
unhygienic
unidentified
unidiomatic
unignited
unillustrated
unimparted
unimpeded
unimpregnated
unimpressed
unimpressionable
unimpressive
unimproving
unimpugned
unincorporate
unindebted
unindemnify
unindexed
unindictable
unindulged
uninfected
uninfectious
uninflamed
uninflated
uninflected
uninfluential
uninfringed
uninitiated
uninoculated
uninquiring
uninspiring
uninstigated
uninstituted
uninstructed
uninsulated
uninsurable
uninsured
unintellectual
unintended
uninterdicted
uninterred
unintoxicating
uninured
uninvestigated
uninvited
uninviting
uninvitingly
uninvoked
uninvolved
unirrigated
unirrigating
unissued
unjoined
unjustified
unkilled
unkindled
unkneaded
unknotted
unlabeled
unladylike

unlaminated
unlashed
unlaundered
unleaded
unlearnable
unlet
unlighted
unlikable
unlisted
unlit
unliterary
unlocalized
unlodged
unlooped
unlovable
unlowered
unlying
unmacadamized
unmagnetic
unmagnified
unmailed
unmaintainable
unmagisterial
unmalted
unmanfully
unmanifested
unmapped
unmasticated
unmatchably
unmated
unmatriculated
unmatured
unmelodiously
unmelted
unmended
unmentioned
unmerciless
unmeritorious
unmesmerized
unmet
unmetaled
unmetamorphosed
unmetaphorical
unmetrically
unmilked
unmilled
unministerial
unminted
unmirthfully
unmissed
unmistaken
unmodulated
unmolten
unmonastic
unmooted
unmordanted
unmortgaged
unmotived
unmuzzled
unnegotiable
unnetted
unnotched
unnoticeable
unnoticeably
unnotified
unnourished
unnutritious
unobjectionable
unobliging
unobliterated
unobscured
unobtainable
unobtained
unobtruded
unoffended
unoffered
unofficial
unofficinal
unopenable
unopened
unoperated
unorganizable
unoxidated
unoxidizable
unoxidized
unpacifiable
unpacified
unpacked
unpaged
unpainted
unpampered
unparaphrased
unpardoned
unpared
unparted
unparticipative
unpartizan

unpatented
unpatriotically
unpeeled
unpenciled
unpenetrated
unpenned
unpeptonized
unperfected
unperforated
unpersuaded
unphilanthropic
unphilological
unphonetic
unphysicked
unphysiological
unpicturesque
unpillaged
unpinned
unpitiable
unpitied
unplaned
unplastered
unplated
unpledged
unplighted
unplowed
unpolarized
unpolishable
unpolitical
unpolitically
unpooled
unpopulated
unpotable
unpowdered
unpraised
unprayerful
unpreceded
unprecise
unpredestinated
unprefaced
unpresented
unpreserved
unpretendingly
unpretentiously
unprevalent
unprimed
unprinted
unprobed
unprocurable
unproduced
unprofessed
unprofessing
unpromulgated
unpropitiated
unprosecuted
unprostrated
unprotracted
unprotruded
unproven
unprovincial
unpulled
unpulped
unpulverized
unpurchasable
unpurified
unpursued
unquaffed
unquakerlike
unquartered
unquellable
unquelled
unquestioning
unquestioningly
unquickened
unquotable
unquoted
unransomed
unrated
unratified
unravaged
unravelable
unrazed
unrealizable
unreaped
unrebuked
unrebutted
unrecalled
unrecanted
unreceipted
unreceivable
unreciprocated
unrecited
unrecognized
unrecruited
unrectified
unredeemable
unredressed

unreduced
unreducible
unreelable
unreeled
unreflected
unreflectingly
unreformed
unrefreshed
unrefreshing
unrefunded
unrefuted
unregainable
unregal
unregretful
unregretted
unregulated
unrehearsed
unrejected
unrelaxing
unreligious
unrelinquished
unrelishable
unrelished
unreluctant
unremarkable
unremarked
unremedied
unreminded
unremittable
unremittent
unremunerative
unrenowned
unrented
unrepaired
unrepeated
unrepelled
unrepenting
unrepined
unreplaced
unreportable
unreported
unrepresentative
unrepressed
unreprimanded
unreprinted
unreproving
unrepublican
unrequiting
unrescinded
unreserved
unresented
unresenting
unresigned
unrespected
unrespirable
unresponsively
unrested
unrestrainable
unrestrainably
unretracted
unrevealed
unrevered
unrevereneed
unrevised
unrhythmic
unridden
unrighted
unrimed
unrinsed
unrisen
unroasted
unrobbed
unrounded
unroused
unrubbed
unruptured
unrusted
unsaddled
unsanctioned
unsaponified
unsated
unsatiated
unsaved
unsawed
unsawn
unsayable
unscaled
unscalped
unscattered
unscheduled
unscholarlike
unscholarly
unscientific
unscientifically
unsecured
unseductive
unseizable

unselected
unsensational
unsensitized
unseparated
unserved
unsewed
unsewered
unsewn
unshackled
unshady
unshapable
unsharpened
unshattered
unshaved
unsheared
unsheathed
unshelled
unsheltered
unshepherded
unshielded
unshocked
unshrinkable
unshrived
unshrunk
unshuttered
unsignalized
unsigned
unsignified
unsilenced
unsimulated
unsinful
unsinged
unsinkable
unskinned
unslacked
unslakable
unslandered
unslaughtered
unsleepy
unsliced
unslurred
unsmelted
unsmiling
unsmitten
unsmoothed
unsmuggled
unsocially
unsoftened
unsoiled
unsold
unsoldered
unsoldierlike
unsoldierly
unsolemnized
unsolidified
unsophistical
unsounded
unsoured
unsowed
unspannable
unsparred
unspecialized
unspecific
unspectacled
unspellable
unspelled
unspillable
unspliced
unsplit
unspoiled
unsportsmanlike
unsprinkled
unsquandered
unsqueamish
unsqueezed
unstably
unstainable
unstarched
unstarred
unstartled
unstated
unstatesmanlike
unstationed
unstemmed
unstepped
unstiffened
unstifled
unstilted
unstimulating
unstinted
unstitched
unstopped
unstoppered
unstored
unstrengthened
unstretchable
unstretched

unstriped
unstrung
unsubjected
unsubscribed
unsubsidized
unsubstantiated
unsuckled
unsued
unsuffocated
unsuggestive
unsummoned
unsunk
unsupped
unsurfeited
unsurgical
unsurmised
unsurmounted
unsurpassing
unsuspended
unswallowed
unsweetened
unsympathetic
unsympathetically
unsympathizing
unsystematized
untanned
untarnishable
untarred
untasked
untasteful
untearable
untechnical
unteleological
untellable
untended
unterrified
untested
untethered
unthickened
unthoughtful
unthrashed
unthreadable
unthreshed
unthriving
unthwarted
untidily
untiringly
untransplanted
untransportable
untransported
untransposed
untransmissible
untransmitted
untraversable
untreated
untrilled
untrumpeted
untrusted
untuneful
untwined
untwisted
untypical
unutilized
unuttered
unvamped
unventured
unverifiable
unverified
unvictorious
unvisited
unvitrifiable
unvitrified
unvocal
unvouched
unvulcanized
unwaked
unwalkable
unwalled
unwanted
unwarmed
unwatered
unwaxed
unwearable
unweary
unwearying
unwedded
unweighted
unweldable
unwelded
unwhisperable
unworkable
unworked
unworkmanlike
unwrathfully
unwronged
unyielded
unyouthful

**unabased** (un-ạ-bāst′), *a.* Not abased; not lowered. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 274.

**unabashed** (un-ạ-basht′), *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

Earless on high stood *unabash'd* De Foe.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 147.

**unabated** (un-ạ-bā′ted), *a.* Not abated; not lessened or lowered; not diminished.

To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

**unability**† (un-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unablete;* < *un-*[1] + *ability.*] Inability. *Wyclif; Milton*, Areopagitica.

**unable** (un-ā′bl), *a.* [ME. *unable;* < *un-*[1] + *able*[1], *a.*] 1. Not able.

Who [Congreve] was confined to his chair by gout, and . . . was *unable* to read from blindness.
*Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

2†. Lacking in ability; incapable.

Among us now a man is hoide *unable*,
But if he can, by som conciusioun,
Don his neighbor wrong or oppressioun.
*Chaucer*, Lack of Steadfastness, l. 10.

3†. Weak; helpless; useless.

Sapiesa age and weak *unable* limbs.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 4.

**unabled**† (un-ā′bld), *a.* Disabled; incapacitated.

We are the cedars, they the mushrooms be,
*Unabled* shrubs unto an abled tree.
*Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

**unableness** (un-ā′bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unable; inability. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

**unableteț**, *n.* See *unability.*

**unabullet**, *v.* An erroneous Middle English form of *enable.*

**unaccented** (un-ak-sen′ted), *a.* Not accented; in *music*, receiving only a relatively slight rhythmical emphasis: used both of beats, pulses, or parts of measures, and of tones or notes that occur on such beats or parts.—**Unaccented octave.** Same as *small octave* (which see, under *octave*).

**unacceptable** (un-ak-sep′tạ-bl), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure; displeasing.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

**unacceptableness** (un-ak-sep′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacceptable. *Collier*, Pride.

**unaccessible** (un-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* Inaccessible. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 9.

**unaccessibleness** (un-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* Inaccessibleness. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 18.

**unaccommodated** (un-ạ-kom′ọ-dā-ted), *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not fitted, adapted, or adjusted.—2. Not furnished with accommodations, or with necessary conveniences or appliances.

*Unaccommodated* man is no more but such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 111.

**unaccompanied** (un-ạ-kum′pạ-nid), *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers; not followed, as with a consequence.

The travels and crosses wherewith prelacy is never *unaccompanied*, they which feel them know how heavy and how great they are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

2. In *music*, without instrumental accompaniment or support: used especially of vocal music: as, an *unaccompanied* solo or quartet.

**unaccomplished** (un-ạ-kom′plisht), *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 560.

2. Not furnished, or not completely furnished, with accomplishments.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought
Who gracefully to dance was never taught.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

**unaccomplishment** (un-ạ-kom′plish-ment), *n.* The state of being unaccomplished. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England. [Rare.]

**unaccordant** (un-ạ-kôr′dant), *a.* Inharmonious; discordant; disagreeable in sound.

**unaccorded** (un-ạ-kôr′ded), *a.* Not accorded; not brought to harmony or concord; not agreed upon. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker, § 5.

**unaccountability** (un-ạ-koun-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unaccountable.—2. Pl. *unaccountabilities* (-tiz). That which is unaccountable, or incapable of being explained.

There are so many peculiarities and *unaccountabilities* here. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 252. (*Davies.*)

**unaccountable** (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not to be explained by reason or by the knowledge possessed; inexplicable; hence, strange.

As *unaccountable* as one would think it, a wise man is not always a good man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

Nothing is more *unaccountable* than the spell that often lurks in a spoken word. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, xxv.

2. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

Hee met at first with Doctrines of *unaccountable* Prerogative; in them hee rested, because they pleas'd him.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

No human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an *unaccountable* existence.
*Froude*, Sketches, p. 146.

3†. Not to be counted; countless; innumerable. [Rare.]

Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these fixt lights, and to beget in him an apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers.
*Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. I.** Mysterious.

**unaccountableness** (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unaccountable, or incapable of being explained or accounted for.

The *unaccountableness* of this theory. *Glanville.*

2. The character or state of being not subject to account or control; irresponsibility.

An *unaccountableness*, in practice and conversation, to the rules and terms of their own communion.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

**unaccountably** (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bli), *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

**unaccredited** (un-a-kred′i-ted), *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized: as, an *unaccredited* minister or consul.

**unaccurate** (un-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate. *Waterland*, Works, III. 178. [Rare.]

**unaccurateness** (un-ak′ū-rāt-nes), *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle*, Works, II. 491. [Rare.]

**unaccusably** (un-ạ-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be beyond accusation; unexceptionably.

But the slightest attempts to copy them [Leonardo's sketches] will show you that the terminal lines are inimitably subtle, *unaccusably* true, etc.
*Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 162.

**unaccustomed** (un-ạ-kus′tọmd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar or habituated.

A bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. Jer. xxxi. 18.

2. Not according to custom; not familiar; unusual; extraordinary; strange.

These apparent prodigies,
The *unaccustom'd* terror of this night.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 199.

My children have had other birthplaces, and, so far as their fortunes may be within my control, shall strike their roots into *unaccustomed* earth.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

**unaccustomedness** (un-ạ-kus′tọmd-nes), *n.* The character of being unaccustomed; strangeness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 368.

**unaching** (un-ā′king), *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 152. [Rare.]

**unacknowledged** (un-ak-nol′ejd), *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized: as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

An *unacknowledged* successor to the crown.
*Clarendon*, Civil Wars, I. 75.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed: as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

A scepticism which is *unacknowledged* and merely passive. *J. Walker*, Reason, Faith, and Duty.

3. Not noticed; not reported as received: as, his check has remained *unacknowledged.*—**Unacknowledged note**, in *music*, same as *unessential* or *passing note.*

**unacknowledging** (un-ak-nol′ej-ing), *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [Rare.]

Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glanville's *unacknowledging* temper. . . . You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister.
*Mrs. Lennox*, Female Quixote, iii. 8. (*Davies.*)

**unacquaintance** (un-ạ-kwān′tans), *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 153.

**unacquainted** (un-ạ-kwān′ted), *a.* 1†. Not well known; unusual; strange.

Kiss the lips of *unacquainted* change.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 166.

2. Not acquainted, or without acquaintance: usually followed by *with.*

Bounded on the South-east side with a bay of the Tyrrhen Sea *unacquainted* with tempests.
*Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 198.

Being a Londoner, though altogether *unacquainted*, I have requested his company at supper.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

**unacquaintedness** (un-ạ-kwān′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unacquainted. *South*, Sermons, xl. 9.

**unacquirable** (un-ạ-kwīr′ạ-bl), *a.* Not acquirable.

**unacquirableness** (un-ạ-kwīr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacquirable. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, xviii.

**unacquired** (un-ạ-kwīrd′), *a.* Not acquired; not gained. *Jer. Taylor.*

**unacted** (un-ak′ted), *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

The fault unknown is as a thought *unacted*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 527.

[Often used with *on* or *upon*, then signifying not affected (by): as, a metal *unacted upon* by an acid.

An extremely good non-conductor of electricity is *unacted upon* by acids or alkalies, and is therefore adapted for making galvanic batteries.
*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 261.]

**unactive**† (un-ak′tiv), *a.* Not active; inactive. (*a*) Listless; not active or acting; slothful.

Think you me so tame,
So leaden and *unactive*, to sit down
With such dishonour?
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, v. 1.

(*b*) Inoperative; not producing effects; having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth . . .
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 97.

(*c*) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

While useless words consume th' *unactive* hours,
No wonder Troy so long resists our pow'rs.
*Pope*, Iliad, ii. 408.

**unactive**† (un-ak′tiv), *v. t.* [< *unactive, a.*] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, ii.

**unactively**† (un-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* Inactively. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

**unadditioned**† (un-a-dish′ọnd), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadditioned*. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 465. (*Davies.*)

**unadjectived** (un-ad′jek-tivd), *a.* Not qualified by an adjective.

The Noun Adjective always signifies all that the *unadjectived* Noun signifies.
*Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, II. vii.

**unadmire** (un-ad-mīr′), *v. t.* To fail to admire. [Rare.]

Joan looks away again, utterly *unadmiring* herself.
*R. Broughton*, Joan, xxi.

**unadmired** (un-ad-mīrd′), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, § 21.

**unadorned** (un-ạ-dôrnd′), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 206.

**unadulterate** (un-ạ-dul′tėr-āt), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

A breath of *unadulterate* air. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 750.

**unadvantaged** (un-ad-vàn′tājd), *a.* Not profited or favored. *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire. [Rare.]

**unadventurous** (un-ad-ven′tūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 243.

**unadvisability** (un-ad-vī-zạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* Inadvisability. *Lancet*, No. 3514, p. 18. [Rare.]

**unadvisable** (un-ad-vī′zạ-bl), *a.* Inadvisable. *Lowth*, Life of Wykham, § 5. [Rare.]

**unadvisableness** (un-ad-vī′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inadvisability. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 272.

**unadvised** (un-ad-vīzd′), *a.* [< ME. *unavised;* < *un-*[1] + *advised.*] 1. Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

Thou *unadvised* scold. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 191.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; ill-advised.

I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find; and from the forbidding nature of the precipice, few would be bold enough to make the essay *unadvised*. *J. C. Brown*, Reboisement in France, p. 294.

**unadvisedly** (un-ad-vī′zed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

**unadvisedness** (un-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The character of being unadvised; imprudence; rashness; indiscretion.

*Unadvisedness* coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advisedness coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

**unaffable** (un-af'a-bl), *a.* Not affable; reserved. *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton.

**unaffeared** (un-a-fērd'), *a.* Not frightened; not afraid. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 76.

**unaffected** (un-a-fek'ted), *a.* Not affected. (*a*) Not acted upon; not influenced; not altered.

The same *unaffected*, unbiassed, unbribable, unaffrighted innocence. *Emerson*, Essays, p. 47.

(*b*) Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched; destitute of affection or emotion.

A poor, cold, unspirited, . . . *unaffected* fool.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

(*c*) Not showing affectation; plain; natural; not artificial; simple.

A wise, sober, seemly, *unaffected* deportment.
*Bp. Hall*, Sermon, Eccles. iii. 4.

(*d*) Real; not pretended; sincere: as, *unaffected* sorrow.

**unaffectedly** (un-a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without affectation, or the attempt to produce false appearances; simply.

**unaffectedness** (un-a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unaffected. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 479.

**unaffied** (un-a-fīd'), *a.* Not allied or affianced.

Not unrelated, *unaffied*,
But to each thought and thing allied,
Is perfect Nature's every part.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

**unaffiled**† (un-a-fīld'), *a.* Undefiled.

No strength of love howe might
His herte, whiche is *unaffiled*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**unaffrighted** (un-a-frī'ted), *a.* Not frightened. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

**unafraid** (un-a-frād'), *a.* Not afraid. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, ii. 28. [Rare.]

**unagreeable** (un-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* Not agreeable. (*a*) Not pleasing; disagreeable; distasteful. [Rare.]

Myn unpietous lyf draweth a long *unagreable* dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

(*b*) Not consistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.
*E. Knight*, Trial of Truth, fol. 53.

The Summer well nigh ending, and the season *unagreeable* to transport a Warr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**unagreeableness** (un-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unagreeable, in either sense. *Decay of Christian Piety.* (*Richardson.*)

**unagreeably** (un-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* Not agreeably. (*a*) Disagreeably. (*b*) Unsuitably; inconsistently.

**unaided** (un-ā'ded), *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

Thy allies . . . for thy sake . . .
Perish *unaided* and unmissed by thee.
*Cowper*, Iliad, xvi. 652.

**unaiming** (un-ā'ming), *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. [Rare.]

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky.
*Granville.*

**unaker**†, *n.* See the quotation, and *Bow porcelain* (under *porcelain*).

The clay [Bow porcelain], which was called *unaker*, was brought from America, and was probably an impure kind of kaolin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

**unalienable** (un-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Inalienable. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**unalienably** (un-āl'yen-a-bli), *adv.* Inalienably. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. [Rare.]

**unalist**† (ū'nal-ist), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one (see *one*), + *-al-ist*, formed on analogy of *pluralist*.] *Eccles.*, a holder of only one benefice: opposed to *pluralist*. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 33. [Rare.]

**unallayed**† (un-a-lād'), *a.* Unalloyed.

Our happiness is now as *unallayed* as general.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

**unalliable** (un-a-lī'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.

Perpetual and *unalliable* aliens.
*Burke*, Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe.

**unallied** (un-a-līd'), *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection by nature, marriage, or treaty: as, *unallied* families, nations, substances.—2. Having no powerful ally or relation. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

**unalloyed** (un-a-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not debased or reduced by foreign admixture; hence, pure; complete; entire: as, metals *unalloyed*; *unalloyed* satisfaction.

**unalterability** (un-âl'tėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unalterableness. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 145.

**unalterable** (un-âl'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another. *South*, Sermons.

**unalterableness** (un-âl'tėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 185.

**unalterably** (un-âl'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton*, P. L., v. 502.

**unaltered** (un-âl'tėrd), *a.* Not altered or changed.

Keep an even and *unaltered* gait.
*B. Jonson*, The Forest.

**unambiguous** (un-am-big'ū-us), *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; perspicuous; clear; certain.

**unambiguously** (un-am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a manner not ambiguous; without ambiguity; plainly; clearly.

**unambitious** (un-am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition; not marked by ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; unpretending: as, *unambitious* ornaments.

**unambitiously** (un-am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an unambitious manner; without ambition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

**unamendable** (un-a-men'da-bl), *a.* Not capable of being amended or corrected. *Pope*, Letter to Swift, Oct. 9, 1719.

**un-American** (un-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* Not pertaining to or resembling America or Americans; not characteristic of American principles or methods; foreign to American customs: noting especially the concerns of the United States: as, *un-American* legislation; *un-American* manners.

So far as the law permits such wrongs, it is unequal and *un-American* law, by which some men's rights are wrongfully abridged in order that the privileges of others may be wrongfully enlarged. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 327.

**un-Americanize** (un-a-mer'i-kan-īz), *v. t.* To render un-American in character; assimilate to foreign customs and institutions. [Rare.]

Foreign interests and alien population tend to *un-Americanize* the place. *The American*, VII. 117.

**unamiability** (un-ā"mi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unamiable. *R. Broughton*, Belinda, iv.

**unamiable** (un-ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not inducing love; not adapted to gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; ill-natured; repulsive.

These ladies of irresistible modesty are those who make virtue *unamiable*. *Steele.*

**unamused** (un-a-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused; not entertained; not cheered by diversion or relaxation.

Instead of being *unamused* by trifles, I am, as I well know I should be, amused by them a great deal too much. *Sydney Smith*, to Francis Jeffrey.

**unamusing** (un-a-mū'zing), *a.* Not amusing. *Athenæum*, No. 3301, p. 150.

**unamusingly** (un-a-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an unamusing manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 316.

**unamusive** (un-a-mū'ziv), *a.* Not affording or characterized by amusement. [Rare.]

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter.
*Shenstone*, Letters, I. 83. (*Latham.*)

**unancestried** (un-an'ses-trid), *a.* Not having a distinguished ancestry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163. [Rare.]

**unanchor** (un-ang'kor), *v.* [< *un-*2 + *anchor*1.] I. *trans.* To loose from anchorage.

Kate will have free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To become loose from anchorage; become detached. [Rare.]

It soon comes in contact with a colony of the organism in the perfectly flagellate condition, attaches itself to one of them, which soon *unanchors*, and both swim away.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1878, p. 511.

**unanealed**†, **unaneled**† (un-a-nēld'), *a.* Not having received extreme unction. See *aneal*2.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

**unangular** (un-ang'gū-lăr), *a.* Not angular; having no angles. [Rare.]

Soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies.
*Burke*, On the Sublime and Beautiful, § 24.

**unanimalized** (un-an'i-mal-īzd), *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

**unanimate**1 (un-an'i-māt), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *animate*.] Inanimate. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 5. [Rare.]

**unanimate**2†, (ū-nan'i-māt), *a.* [< L. *unanimus*, of one mind (see *unanimous*), + *-ate*1.] Of one mind; unanimous. [Rare.]

**unanimated** (un-an'i-mā-ted), *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.—2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

**unanimately**† (ū-nan'i-māt-li), *adv.* [< *unanimate*2 + *-ly*2.] Unanimously.

To the water fonies *unanimately* they recourse.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (*Davies.*)

**unanimity** (ū-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *unanimité* = Sp. *unanimidad* = Pg. *unanimidade* = It. *unanimità*, < LL. *unanimita(t-)s*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, unanimous: see *unanimous*.] The state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or resolution of all the persons concerned.

Where they do agree on the stage, their *unanimity* is wonderful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

**unanimous** (ū-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *unanime* = Sp. *unanime* = Pg. *unanime* = It. *unanime*, *unanimo*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, of one mind, < *unus*, one, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*.] 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; consentient.

Both in one faith *unanimous*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 603.

2. Formed with unanimity; exhibiting unanimity: as, a *unanimous* vote.

Human nature is often malleable or fusible where religious interests are concerned, but in affairs material and financial opposition to tyranny is apt to be *unanimous*.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 285.

**unanimously** (ū-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* With one mind or voice; with unanimity. *Jer. Taylor*, Of the Real Presence, § 3.

**unanimousness** (ū-nan'i-mus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unanimous.

**unanswerability** (un-ân"sėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unanswerableness.

**unanswerable** (un-ân'sėr-a-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not susceptible of refutation: as, an *unanswerable* argument.=**Syn.** Irrefutable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

**unanswerableness** (un-ân'sėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unanswerable.

**unanswerably** (un-ân'sėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

**unanswered** (un-ân'sėrd), *a.* 1. Not answered; not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as, an *unanswered* letter.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor.
*Addison.*

2. Not refuted: as, an *unanswered* argument.—3. Not suitably returned; unrequited.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 105.

**unanxious** (un-angk'shus), *a.* Free from anxiety. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. [Rare.]

**unapostolic** (un-ap-os-tol'ik), *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

**unapostolical** (un-ap-os-tol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unapostolic*.

**unappalled** (un-a-pâld'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear; dauntless. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 425.

**unapparel** (un-a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unapparelled*, *unapparelled*, ppr. *unapparelling*, *unapparelling*. [< *un-*2 + *apparel*.] To uncover; undress; unclothe; disclose.

Ladies, *unapparel* your dear beauties.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

**unappareled**, **unapparelled** (un-a-par'eld), *a.* Not wearing clothes; habitually unclothed. [Rare.]

They were *unapparelled* people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. *Bacon*, Holy War.

**unapparent** (un-a-pār'ent), *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.

Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and too *unapparent* for law to deal with. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

The Zoroastrian definition of poetry, mystical, yet exact, "apparent pictures of *unapparent* natures."
*Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 276.

**unappealable** (un-a-pē'la-bl), *a.* 1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal: as, an *unappealable* cause.—2. Not to be appealed from; final: as, an *unappealable* judge. *South*, Sermons, V. iii.

**unappeasable** (un-a-pē'za-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; implacable: as, *unappeasable* anger. *Milton*, S. A., l. 963.

**unappeased** (un-ạ-pēzd′), *a.* Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied: as, *unappeased* hunger. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v.

**unapplausive** (un-ạ-plâ′siv), *a.* Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging by or as by applause.

Instead of getting a soft fence against the cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience of his life, had he only given it a more substantial presence?
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx. (*Davies.*)

**unappliable** (un-ạ-plī′ạ-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. [Rare.]

Best books to a naughty mind are not *unappliable* to occasions of evill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

**unapplicable** (un-ap′li-ka-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. *Boyle*, Works, II. 485. [Rare.]

**unapplied** (un-ạ-plīd′), *a.* Not specially applied; not put or directed to some special object or purpose.

Men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**unappreciable** (un-ạ-prē′shi-ạ-bl), *a.* Inappreciable. [Rare.]

**unappreciated** (un-ạ-prē′shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not appreciated. (*a*) Not perceived or detected. (*b*) Not estimated at the true worth; not sufficiently valued.

**unappreciative** (un-ạ-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Inappreciative. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 309.

**unapprehended** (un-ap-rē-hen′ded), *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived of.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended* are but few in number. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

**unapprehensible** (un-ap-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* Inapprehensible. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

**unapprehensive** (un-ap-rē-hen′siv), *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

Careless of the common danger, and, through a haughty ignorance, *unapprehensive* of his own.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception, perception, or understanding.

Unlerned, *Unapprehensive*, yet impudent.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Unconscious; not cognizant. [Rare.]

I am not *unapprehensive* that I might here indeed . . . have proceeded in another manner.
*J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

**unapprehensiveness** (un-ap-rē-hen′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being unapprehensive. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

**unapprised** (un-ạ-prīzd′), *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

You are not *unapprized* of the influence of this officer with the Indians.
*Jefferson*, to Gen'l Washington (Works, I. 185).

**unapproachable** (un-ạ-prō′cha-bl), *a.* That cannot be approached or approximated; inaccessible; unattainable. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 613.

**unapproachableness** (un-ạ-prō′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unapproachable. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

**unapproachably** (un-ạ-prō′cha-bli), *adv.* So as to be unapproachable. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 554.

**unapproached** (un-ạ-prōcht′), *a.* Not approached; not to be approached; not approximated.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 4.

Those scenes of almost *unapproached* pathos which make the climax of his [Dante's] Purgatorio.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 76.

**unappropriate** (un-ạ-prō′pri-ạt), *a.* 1. Inappropriate. [Rare.]—2. Not assigned or allotted to any person or persons; unappropriated. *Warburton.*

**unappropriate** (un-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.* To take from the possession or custody of particular individuals; make open or common to the use or possession of all. [Rare.]

*Unappropriating* and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance. *Milton.*

**unappropriated** (un-ạ-prō′pri-ā-ted), *a.* Not appropriated. (*a*) Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius . . . from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

(*b*) Not applied or directed to be applied to any other object, as money or funds: as, *unappropriated* funds in the treasury. (*c*) Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation: as, *unappropriated* lands. (*d*) Not appropriated by any person: as, an *unappropriated* subject for a poem.

**unapproved** (un-ạ-prövd′), *a.* 1. Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton*, P. L., v. 118.—2†. Not justified and confirmed by proof; not corroborated or proved. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 53.

**unapt** (nn-apt′), *a.* [< ME. *unapt*; < *un-*[1] + *apt.*] 1. Not apt; not ready or inclined.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 133.

A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as *unapt* to take or give an offence.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

2. Dull; not ready to learn: same as *inapt*, 2.

Very dull and *unapt*. *Bacon.*

3. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable; not qualified; not disposed.

Was never man or woman yet bigete
That was *unapt* to sofereu loves hete
Celestial, or elles love of kynde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 978.

*Unapt* I am, not only because of painful study, but also for this short warning.
*Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
*Unapt* to toil and trouble in the world?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 166.

No *unapt* type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

**unaptly** (un-apt′li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

**unaptness** (un-apt′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unapt, in any sense.

**unaquit**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *aquit*, pp. of *aquit*, *v.*] Unrequited.

Charitee goth *unaquit*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

**unaraced**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *araced.*] Same as *unraced.*

**unargued** (un-är′gūd), *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated; also, not argued with; not disputed; not opposed by argument.

My author and disposer, what thou bidd'st
*Unargued* I obey. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 636.

2†. Not censured. *B. Jonson.*

**unarm** (un-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *unarmen*; < *un-*[2] + *arm*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To strip of armor or arms; disarm.

To *vnarme* hym the kyng made in that place.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5666.

Sweet Helen, I must woo you
To help *unarm* our Hector.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 163.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury; make harmless.

Galen would not leave the world too subtle a theory of poisons, *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits.
*Sir T. Browne.*

II. *intrans.* To take off or lay aside one's arms or armor.

While thei were in *vn-armynge*, thei saugh comynge the squyer of Elizer and the yoman.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Will ye *unarm*, and yield yourselves his prisoners?
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**unarmed** (un-ärmd′), *a.* [< ME. *unarmed*, *onarmed*, *unarmit*; < *un-*[1] + *armed.*] 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped with arms or weapons.

I am *unarm'd*; forego this vantage, Greek.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 8. 9.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other armature, as animals and plants; in *entom.*, noting parts destitute of projections, spines, points, etc., where such structures are commonly found: as, *unarmed* tibiæ.

**unarmored, unarmoured** (un-är′mord), *a.* Not armored; specifically, not plated or sheathed with metal as a defense from projectiles: noting ships of war: as, an *unarmored* cruiser.

**unarrayed** (un-ạ-rād′), *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed; unappareled.

This infant world, yet *unarray'd*, naked and bare.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

2. Not organized; not arranged.

**unarted**† (un-är′ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *art*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Ignorant of the arts.

God, who would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*.
*Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 19.

2. Not artificial; plain; simple.

*Unarted* meat, kind neighbourhood.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 99.

**unartful** (un-ärt′fûl), *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning; guileless; frank; genuine.

I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind. *Dryden*, The Tempest, iii.

2. Wanting skill; inartistic. [Rare.]

**unartfully** (un-ärt′fûl-i), *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner; artlessly. *Burke.*

**unartificial** (un-är-ti-fish′al), *a.* Inartificial; not artificial; not formed by art.

The coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**unartificially** (un-är-ti-fish′al-i), *adv.* Without art or skill; in an unskilful manner. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**unartistic** (un-är-tis′tik), *a.* Inartistic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**unascendable** (un-ạ-sen′dạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; unscalable.

**unascended** (un-ạ-sen′ded), *a.* Not having been ascended, as a throne waiting for its king. [Rare.]

It was for thee yon kingless sphere has long
Swung blind in *unascended* majesty.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xlvi.

**unascertainable** (un-as-èr-tā′na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being ascertained; incapable of being certainly known.

**unascertained** (un-as-èr-tānd′), *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite; not certainly known.

Most of the companies administer charities of large but *unascertained* value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

**unascried**† (un-as-krīd′), *a.* Not descried or seen. *Hall.*

**unasked** (un-åskt′), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited.

Indeed I thought
That news of ill *unasked* would soon be brought.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 310.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care. [Rare.]

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*. *Dryden.*

**unaspective**† (un-as-pek′tiv), *a.* Not having regard to anything; inattentive. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 74.

**unaspirated** (un-as′pi-rā-ted), *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

**unaspiring** (un-as-pīr′ing), *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious: as, a modest and *unaspiring* person.

**unassailable** (un-ạ-sā′la-bl), *a.* Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; incontestable; hence, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

I do know but one
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 69.

**unassailed** (un-ạ-sāld′), *a.* Not assailed; not attacked.

To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 220.

**unassayed** (un-ạ-sād′), *a.* Not essayed; not attempted; not subjected to assay or trial; untested.

To be ridd of these mortifying Propositions he leaves no tyrannical evasion *unassaid*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

**unassimilated** (un-a-sim′i-lā-ted), *a.* Not assimilated. (*a*) Not made to resemble; not brought into a relation of similarity. (*b*) In *physiol.*, not united with and actually transformed into the fluid or solid constituents of the living body; not taken into the ayatem as nutriment: as, food still *unassimilated.*

**unassisted** (un-ạ-sis′ted), *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. *Addison.*

**unassuetude** (un-as′wē-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness. [Rare.]

We walked about for an hour or two, admiring the beauty and grand bearing of the women [of Genezzano], and the picturesque vivacity and ever-renewing *unassuetude* of the whole scene. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 252.

**unassuming** (un-ạ-sū′ming), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest; not forthputting; retiring.

Thou *unassuming* common-place
Of Nature, with that homely face.
*Wordsworth*, To the Same Flower (the Daisy).

**unassured** (un-a-shörd′), *a.* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.—2†. Not to be trusted.

The fayned friends, the *unassured* foes.
*Spenser*, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 263.

3. Not insured against loss: as, goods *unassured.*

**unattached** (un-ạ-tacht′), *a.* Not attached; free. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, not seized on account of debt. (*b*) *Milit.*, not belonging to any special body of troops or to the staff, as an officer who is waiting orders.

**unattainable** (un-ạ-tā′na-bl), *a.* Not to be attained or gained.

**unattainableness** (un-ạ-tā′na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unattainable, or beyond reach.

**unattainted** (un-ạ-tān′ted), *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted; not affected; hence, impartial.

With *unattainted* eye,
Compare her face with some that I shall show.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2. 90.

**unattempted** (un-ạ-temp′ted), *a.* 1. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed; not undertaken.

Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 16.

2. Not subjected to a trial or test; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

But for my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 591.

**unattended** (un-ạ-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance; without a guardian. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 60.—2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, *unattended* wounds.

**unattending** (un-ạ-ten'ding), *a.* Not attending or listening; not attentive. *Milton*, Comus, l. 272.

**unattentive** (un-ạ-ten'tiv), *a.* Inattentive; careless. *Clarke*, Evidences, v.

**unattested** (un-ạ-tes'ted), *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons.
*Barrow*, On the Creed.

**unattire** (un-ạ-tīr'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *attire*.] To take off the dress or attire, especially robes of state or ceremony; undress. [Rare.]

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire*.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, v. 209. (*Davies.*)

**unattractive** (un-ạ-trak'tiv), *a.* Not attractive or pleasing.

**unattractiveness** (un-ạ-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unattractive. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 764.

**unau** (ū'nâ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*. See cut under *Cholopus*.

**unaudienced** (un-â'di-ens̈t), *a.* Not admitted to an audience; not received or heard. *Richardson*. [Rare.]

**unauspicious** (un-âs-pish'us), *a.* Inauspicious.

Ingrate and *unauspicious* altars. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 116.

**unauthentic** (un-â-then'tik), *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. *T. Warton*.

**unauthenticated** (un-â-then'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. *Palcy*.

**unauthenticity** (un-â-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unauthentic. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 15.

**unauthoritative** (un-â-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Not authoritative. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 7.

**unauthoritied**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *unautoritied*; < *un-*[1] + *authority* + *-ed*[2].] Unauthorized.

Nor to do thus are we *unautoritied* either from the moral precept of Salomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his folly. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

**unauthorized** (un-â'thor-īzd), *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 2. Also spelled *unauthorised*.

**unavailability** (un-ạ-vā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unavailable.

**unavailable** (un-ạ-vā'la-bl), *a.* 1. Not available; not capable of being used with advantage: as, *unavailable* manuscripts.—2†. Useless; vain.

But to complain or not complain alike
Is *unavailable*. *Abp. Potter*.

**unavailing** (un-ạ-vā'ling), *a.* Not availing or having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain: as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.
=Syn. *Fruitless*, *Ineffectual*, etc. See *useless*.

**unavailingly** (un-ạ-vā'ling-li), *adv.* Without avail. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 820.

**unavised**†, *a.* Unadvised.

Wit *unavised*, saue folie. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4738.

**unavoidable** (un-ạ-voi'da-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable: as, *unavoidable* evils. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 18, 1655.

**unavoidableness** (un-ạ-voi'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

**unavoidably** (un-ạ-voi'da-bli), *adv.* Inevitably; on account of some unavoidable thing or event.

**unavoided** (un-ạ-voi'ded), *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2†. Unavoidable; inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 268.

**unavowed** (un-ạ-voud'), *a.* Not avowed or openly acknowledged: as, *unavowed* dislike.

**unaware** (un-ạ-wār'), *a.* Not aware; not heeding; heedless; unmindful: often used adverbially.

As one that *unaware*
Hath dropp'd a precious jewel in the flood.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 823.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence, or *unaware*?
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 156.

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Dead-asleep, *unaware* as a corpse.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes,
Smiles *unaware*, as if a guardian saint
Smiled in her. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

**unawares** (un-ạ-wārz'), *adv.* [< *unaware* + adv. gen. *-es*.] 1. While the person is unaware; unexpectedly; without previous knowledge or preparation; suddenly.

Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 63.

There may be stupidity in a man of genius if you take him *unawares* on the wrong subject.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 165.

2. Without premeditated design; inadvertently.

As when a ship, that flyes fayre under sayle,
An hidden rocke escaped hath *unwares*,
That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

They [Pharisees] did not know themselves; they had *unawares* deceived themselves as well as the people.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.

**At unawares** (erroneously *at unaware*), unexpectedly.

By his foe surprised *at unawares*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

I came to do it with a sort of love
*At* foolish *unaware*. *Mrs. Browning*.

**unawned** (un-ând'), *a.* In *bot.*, not provided with an awn.

**unazotized** (un-az'ō-tīzd), *a.* Not azotized; not supplied with azote or nitrogen. *Bentley*, Botany, p. 739.

**unbacked** (un-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken.

Like *unback'd* colts they prick'd their ears.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 176.

2. Unsupported; left without aid; unaided; in *sporting*, not supported by bets: as, an *unbacked* horse.—3. Not moved back or backward. *C. Richardson*.

**unbag** (un-bag'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bag*.] To let out of a bag; pour out of a bag; take from or as if from a bag: as, to *unbag* a fox; to *unbag* grain. [Rare.]

Mrs. Tulliver . . . *unbagged* the bell-rope tassels and unpinned the curtains.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

**unbailable** (un-bā'la-bl), *a.* Not bailable: as, the offense is *unbailable*.

**unbaized** (un-bāzd'), *a.* Not covered with baize. [Rare.]

It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and *unbaized* desk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

**unbaked** (un-bākt'), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature; ill-digested.

Your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 3.

Songs she may have,
And read a little *unbak'd* poetry,
Such as the dabblers of our time contrive.
*Fletcher and another*, Elder Brother, ii. 2.

**unbalance**[1] (un-bal'ạns), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *balance*, *n.*] To throw out of balance.

It is true the repeal of these laws might restore harmony between the railroads, but only by a further *unbalancing* of the relations between the railroad companies and the public. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 368.

**unbalance**[2] (un-bal'ạns), *n.* [< *un-*[2] + *balance*, *v.*] Want of balance; derangement. [Rare.]

The paralyzing influence of disease in this class of cases operates, in a degree, like that arising from congenital deficiency and *unbalance* observed in another class of cases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 524.

**unbalanced** (un-bal'ạnst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised.

Let earth, *unbalanced*, from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 256.

Such were the fashionable outrages of *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 287.

2. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit: as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Unsteady; easily swayed; deranged; unsound.

Thus good or bad to one extreme betray
Th' *unbalanced* mind. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.

**Unbalanced bid**, in public contracts, a bid for the performance of a given work at specified rates for each of the various kinds of labor or materials required, which, by being made on an erroneous estimate of quantities of each, appears, assuming those quantities to be correct, to be low in comparison with other bids, when a computation based upon the true quantities would make the bid high. Thus, if the estimates are of a very large quantity of rock-excavation and a very small quantity of earth-excavation, a bid for the entire work at a very low rate for the former and a very high rate for the latter might appear to be the lowest bid but might prove to be the highest, should the amount of rock-excavation turn out to be very small and the amount of earth-excavation very large.

**unballast**[1] (un-bal'ạst), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *ballast*.] To free from ballast; discharge the ballast from.

**unballast**[2]† (un-bal'ạst), *a.* [For *unballasted*.] Unballasted. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

**unballasted** (un-bal'ạs-ted), *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady: literally or figuratively: as, *unballasted* wits.

**unbanded** (un-ban'ded), *a.* Having no band, especially in the sense of being stripped of a band, or lacking one where one is needed.

Your bonnet *unbanded*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 398.

**unbank** (un-bangk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bank*[1].] 1. To take a bank from; open as if by leveling or removing banks. [Rare.]

*Unbank* the hours
To that soft overflow which bids the heart
Yield increase of delight.
*Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. To cause (a fire) to burn briskly by raking off the ashes from the top, opening drafts and the ash-pit door, etc. See *to bank a fire*, under *bank*[1]. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 315.

**unbankable** (un-bang'kạ-bl), *a.* Not bankable.

All the gold that France has paid, or can pay, were a poor exchange for the treasure of German idealism, *unbankable* as it is.
*B. L. Gildersleeve*, Essays and Studies, p. 56.

**unbaptized** (un-bap-tīzd'), *a.* Not baptized; hence, figuratively, unhallowed; profane.

For those my *unbaptized* rhimes,
Writ in my wild unhallowed times, . . .
Forgive me, God.
*Herrick*, His Prayer for Absolution.

**unbar** (un-bär'), *v. t.* 1. To remove a bar or bars from: said especially of a gate or door.

*Unbar* the sacred gates, and seek the pow'r
With offer'd vows, in Ilion's topmost tow'r.
*Pope*, Iliad, vi. 111.

Then to the castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeoman tall,
The iron studded gates *unbarred* . . .
And let the drawbridge fall.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 4.

2. To open; unlock: especially in figurative uses.

The sure physician, death, who is the key
To *unbar* these locks. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 8.

Soon as Aurora had *unbarr'd* the Morn.
*Prior*, Colin's Mistakes, ii.

**unbarbed** (un-bärbd'), *a.* 1†. Not sheared, shaven, or mown; unshaven.

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sconce?
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 99.

The thick *unbarbed* grounds. *Drayton*.

2. Not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes.

**unbarbered** (un-bär'bèrd), *a.* Unshaven.

We'd a hundred Jews to larboard
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered*.
*Thackeray*, The White Squall.

**unbark**[1]† (un-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bark*[2].] To strip off the bark from, as a tree; bark. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 654.

**unbark**[2]† (un-bärk'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *bark*[3]. Cf. *disbark*, *disembark*.] To disembark; land. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 214.

**unbarricade** (un-bar-i-kād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *barricade*.] To throw open; unbar. *Sterne*.

**unbarricadoed** (un-bar-i-kā'dōd), *a.* Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed. *Burke*, To Wm. Elliot, Esq.

**unbase** (un-bās'), *a.* Not base, low, or mean; not degrading or disgraceful. *Daniel*, To Henry Wriothesly.

**unbashed**† (un-basht'), *a.* Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unbashful** (un-bash'fûl), *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent; shameless. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 50.

**unbated** (un-bā'ted), *a.* 1†. Not bated; unabated; undiminished.

My guards
Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths
Of a firm conscience. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 4.

2. Unblunted: noting a sword without a button on the point.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
*Unbated* and envenom'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 328.

**unbathed** (un-bāŦHd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden*, Cymon and Iphigenia.

**unbattered** (un-bat'èrd), *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 19.

**unbay**† (un-bā′), *v. t.* To open; free from restraint.

To *unbay* the current of my passions.
*Norris*, Miscellanies.

**unbe**† (un-bē′), *v. t.* To cause not to be, or not to be the same; cause to be other.

How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
Himself! *Old play.*

**unbear** (un-bār′), *v. t.*; pret. *unbore*, pp. *unborne*, ppr. *unbearing*. To take off or relax the bearing-rein of: said of a horse.

*Unbear* him half a moment to freshen him up.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, lvi.

**unbearable** (un-bār′a-bl), *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, II. 228.

**unbearableness** (un-bār′a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unbearable.

**unbearably** (un-bār′a-bli), *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

**unbearded** (un-bēr′ded), *a.* Having no beard, in any sense; beardless.

Th' *unbearded* youth.
*B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

The yet *unbearded* grain.
*Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 260.

**unbearing** (un-bār′ing), *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit; sterile; barren. *Dryden.*

**unbeast** (un-bēst′), *v. t.* To divest of the form or qualities of a beast. [Rare.]

Let him *unbeast* the beast.
*Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

**unbeaten** (un-bē′tn), *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows.—2. Untrodden; not beaten by the feet: as, *unbeaten* paths.—3. Not conquered; not surpassed; unexcelled; never beaten: as, an *unbeaten* record; an *unbeaten* competitor.

**unbeauteous** (un-bū′tē-us), *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty; not possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye and ear.

**unbeautiful** (un-bū′ti-fûl), *a.* Not beautiful; plain; ugly. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

**unbeavered** (un-bē′vėrd), *a.* 1. Without the beaver or hat; bareheaded. *Gay*, The Espousal.—2. With the beaver of the helmet open. See *beaver*.

**unbecome**† (un-bē-kum′), *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; misbecome.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Bp. Sherlock*, On Providence, ix.

**unbecoming**[1] (un-bē-kum′ing), *a.* 1. Not becoming; improper; indecent; indecorous.

*Unbecoming* speeches. *Dryden.*

2. Not befitting or suiting; not suitable or proper (for or in).

There were no circumstances in our Saviour's appearance or course of life which were *unbecoming* the Son of God, and the design he came upon.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

But something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not *unbecoming* men that strove with Gods.
*Tennyson*, Ulysses.

3. Not esthetically suited to the wearer, as an article of dress; not enhancing the beauty of its subject, as an attitude or a gesture.

**unbecoming**[2] (un-bē-kum′ing), *n.* A transition from existence into non-existence; dissolution. [Rare.]

Are we to look forward to a continued becoming or to an ultimate *unbecoming* of things? Will evolution on earth go on for ever? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 317.

**unbecomingly** (un-bē-kum′ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner, in any sense.

**unbecomingness** (un-bē-kum′ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbecoming, in any sense.

**unbed** (un-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbedded*, ppr. *unbedding*. To raise or rouse from or as if from bed. [Rare.]

Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder, and not only, as some think, by the motion or stirring of the earth which is occasioned by that thunder.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 118.

**unbedded** (un-bed′ed), *a.* 1. Not yet having the marriage consummated, as a bride. [Rare.]

We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse.
*Sir H. Taylor.*

2. Not existing in beds, layers, or strata. See *bedded*, 3. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 393.

**unbedinned** (un-bē-dind′), *a.* Not made noisy. *L. Hunt*, Rimini, i. [Rare.]

**unbefitting** (un-bē-fit′ing), *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 770.

**unbefool** (un-bē-fōl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *befool.*] 1. To change from a foolish nature; restore from the state or condition of a fool. *South*, Sermons, VII. viii.—2. To open the eyes of to a sense of folly.—3. To undeceive. [Rare in all uses.]

**unbefriend** (un-bē-frend′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *befriend.*] To fail to befriend; deprive of friendly support. [Rare.]

And will not *unbefriend* the enterprising any more than the timid. *The American*, XXIX. 104.

**unbefriended** (un-bē-fren′ded), *p. a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Alas for Love!
And Truth who wanderest lone and *unbefriended.*
*Shelley*, Hellas.

**unbeget** (un-bē-get′), *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. [Rare.]

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget* those rebel sons.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

**unbeginning** (un-bē-gin′ing), *a.* Having no beginning.

An *unbeginning*, midless, endless ball. *Sylvester.*

**unbegot** (un-bē-got′), *a.* Unbegotten.

Your children yet unborn and *unbegot.*
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 88.

**unbegotten** (un-bē-got′n), *a.* 1. Not yet generated; not yet begotten.—2. Having never been generated; self-existent.

The eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God.
*Stillingfleet.*

**unbeguile** (un-bē-gīl′), *v. t.* To undeceive; free from the influence of deceit. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

**unbeguiled** (un-bē-gīld′), *a.* Not beguiled or deceived. *Congreve*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

**unbegun** (un-bē-gun′), *a.* [< ME. *unbegonne, unbegunnen*; < *un-*[1] + *begun.*] 1. Not yet begun.

A work *unbegun.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 56.

2†. Having had no beginning; eternal.

The mighty God which *unbegonne*
Stonte of hym selfe.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

**unbeholden** (un-bē-hōl′dn), *a.* Unseen.

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering *unbeholden*
Its aërial hue. *Shelley*, To a Skylark, x.

**unbehovable**†, *a.* Not needful; unprofitable. *Sir J. Cheke.*

**unbehovely**†, *a.* Not behooving; unseemly. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

**unbeing**† (un-bē′ing), *a.* Not existing. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

**unbejuggled** (un-bē-jug′ld), *a.* Undeceived by trick or artifice. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 569. [Colloq.]

**unbeknown** (un-bē-nōn′), *a.* Unknown. [Now only colloq.]

Especially if God did stir up the same secret instinct in thee to sympathize with another in praying for such a thing *unbeknown* one to another.
*T. Goodwin*, Works, III. 372.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "*unbeknown* to Mrs. Bardell." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**unbeknownst** (un-bē-nōnst′), *a.* Same as *unbeknown.* [Colloq.]

So by & by I creep up softly to my own old little room, not to disturb their pleasure, & *unbeknownst* to most.
*E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders.

**unbelief** (un-bē-lēf′), *n.* 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; disbelief; especially, disbelief of divine revelation.

[Truth] shines in all who do not shut it out
By dungeon doors of *unbelief* and doubt.
*Abraham Coles*, The Evangel, p. 181.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

2. Disbelief of the truth of the gospel; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. Mat. xiii. 58; Mark vi. 6; Heb. iii. 12.=**Syn.** 1. Distrust.—1 and 2. *Disbelief, Unbelief* (see *disbelief*), skepticism.

**unbelieffult** (un-bē-lēf′fûl), *a.* [ME. *unbeleveful*; < *un-*[2] + *beliefful.*] Full of unbelief; unbelieving.

He that is *unbeleveful* to the sone, schal not se euerlastinge lyf. *Wyclif*, John iii. 36.

**unbelieffulness**† (un-bē-lēf′fûl-nes), *n.* [ME. *unbilevefulness*; < *unbeliefful* + *-ness.*] Unbelief; want of faith.

And anon the fadir of the child criynge with teeris seide: Lord, I beleve, help thou myn *vnbilerefulness.*
*Wyclif*, Mark ix. 24.

**unbelievability** (un-bē-lē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* Incapability of being believed; incredibility.

Boiling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability.*
*Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, I. xv. (*Davies.*)

**unbelievable** (un-bē-lē′va-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; incredible. *J. Udall.*

The pine shot aloft from the crag to an *unbelievable* height.
*Tennyson*, Voyage of Maeldune.

**unbelieved** (un-bē-lēvd′), *a.* Not believed, credited, or trusted; also, incredible.

As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 119.

I made his valour stoop, and brought that name,
Soar'd to so *unbeliev'd* a height, to fall
Beneath mine.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 2.

**unbeliever** (un-bē-lē′vėr), *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. One who discredits Christian revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

They, having their conversation honest and holy amongst the *unbelievers*, shined like virgin-tapers in the midst of an impure prison, and amused the eyes of the sons of darkness with the brightness of the flame.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 166.

3. One who does not believe in or hold any given religion.

Who think through *unbelievers'* blood
Lies their directest path to heaven.
*Moore*, Fire-Worshippers.

=**Syn.** *Skeptic, Disbeliever*, etc. See *infidel.*

**unbelieving** (un-bē-lē′ving), *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous; skeptical; doubting.—2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ: as, "the *unbelieving* Jews," Acts xiv. 2.

**unbelievingly** (un-bē-lē′ving-li), *adv.* With unbelief. *Clarke.*

**unbellerophontic** (un-be-ler-ō-fon′tik), *a.* Not like Bellerophon. See *Bellerophon.* [Rare.]

In tones, looks, and manners he was embarrassing, and this I was willing to consider as the effect of my own *unbellerophontic* countenance and mien.
*Coleridge*, Letter to Sir George Beaumont.

**unbeloved** (un-bē-luvd′), *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*

**unbelt** (un-belt′), *v. t.* 1. To ungird; remove the belt or girdle from.—2. To remove from the person by undoing the belt which supports it.

The officers would have *unbelted* their swords.
*De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

**unbend** (un-bend′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unbent*, ppr. *unbending.* **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint; act with freedom; give up stiffness or austerity of manner; be affable.

He [Charles II.] might be seen . . . striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his ducks; and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend.*
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To free from flexure; make straight: as, to *unbend* a bow.

*Unbending* the rigid folds of the parchment cover, I found it to be a commission, under the hand and seal of Governor Shirley. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 33.

I only meant
To draw up again the bow *unbent.*
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2. To relax; remit from a strain or from exertion; set at ease for a time: as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.

You do *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 45.

She *unbent* her mind afterwards, over a book.
*Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (*b*) To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor. (*c*) To untie, as a rope.

**unbended**† (un-ben′ded), *a.* Relaxed; unbent.

He ruddy Nectar pours,
And Jove regales in his *unbended* Hours.
*Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

**unbending**[1] (un-ben′ding), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *bending.*] 1. Not suffering flexure; not bending.

Flies o'er the *unbending* corn and skims along the main.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

2. Unyielding; inflexible; firm.

Nobody demands from a party the *unbending* equity of a judge. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The arrogant Strafford and the *unbending* Laud had as bitter rivals in the palace as they had enemies in the nation. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

**Unbending column**, a column in which, as in a Doric column, the thickness in proportion to the length is so great that fracture under vertical pressure can occur only by detrusion, or by sliding apart in a plane or planes whose angle is dependent upon the material, and not by tendency to lateral bending inducing transverse fracture.

**unbending**[2] (un-ben′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unbend, v.*] A relaxing; remission from a strain; temporary ease.

Stalwart and rubicund men they were, second only, if second, to S., champion of the county, and not incapable of genial *unbendings* when the fasces were laid aside.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 35.

**unbending**[2] (un-ben'ding), *a.* [< *unbend* + *-ing*[2].] Given up to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

**unbendingly** (un-ben'ding-li), *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

**unbendingness** (un-ben'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. *Landor.*

**unbeneficed** (un-ben'ē-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 182.

**unbeneficial** (un-ben-ē-fish'al), *a.* Not beneficial; not advantageous, useful, profitable, or helpful. *Milton.*

**unbenefited** (un-ben'ē-fit-ed), *a.* Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, App.

**unbenighted** (un-bē-nī'ted), *a.* Not benighted; never visited by darkness. *Milton*, P. L., x. 682.

**unbenign** (un-bē-nīn'), *a.* Not benign; the reverse of benign; malignant. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

**unbenumb** (un-bē-num'), *v. t.* To relieve from numbness; restore sensation to. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

**unbequothen**†, *a.* [ME. *unbiquothen*; < *un-*[1] + *bequothen*, obs. pp. of *bequeath*, *v.*] Not bequeathed.

I will that the residewe of the stuffe of myn houshold *unbiquothen* be divided equally betwen Edmund and William, my sones, and Anne, my daughter. *Paston Letters*, III. 288.

**unbereft** (un-bē-reft'), *a.* Not bereaved or bereft. *Sandys*, Æneid.

**unbereven** (un-bē-rē'vn), *a.* [An erroneous form, prop. *unbereft*.] Not bereaved; unbereft. *Mrs. Browning*, Child's Grave at Florence. [Rare.]

**unbeseem** (un-bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *beseem*.] Not to be fit for or worthy of; be unbecoming or not befitting to. [Rare.]

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring.
*Byron*, To Ianthe.

**unbeseeming** (un-bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.

Was not that *unbeseeming* a King?
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 427.

**unbeseemingly** (un-bē-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In an unbeseeming or unbecoming manner; unworthily. *Barrow*, Works, III., ser. 6.

**unbeseemingness** (un-bē-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbeseeming. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Jeroboam's Wife.

**unbesought** (un-bē-sôt'), *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1058.

**unbespeak** (un-bē-spēk'), *v. t.* To revoke or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; annul, as an order, invitation, or engagement.

Pretending that the corpa stinks, they will bury it to night privately, and so will *unbespeak* all their guests. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1661.

I can immediately run back and *unbespeak* what I have order'd. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, i.

**unbestowed** (un-bē-stōd'), *a.* Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 216.

**unbethink**† (un-bē-thingk'), *v. t.* Not to bethink. [Rare and erroneous.]

The Lacedæmonian foot (a nation of all other the most obstinate in maintaining their ground) . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse and retire. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xi. (*Davies.*)

**unbetide** (un-bē-tīd'), *v. i.* To fail to happen or betide.

Thilke thing that God seth to bityde, it ne may nat *unbityde*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

**unbettered** (un-bet'ėrd), *a.* Not bettered or mitigated. [Rare.]

From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose,
Whose safety is man's deep *unbettered* woe.
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.

**unbeware**† (un-bē-wār'), *adv.* [< *un-*[1] + *beware*; erroneously for *unaware*.] Unaware; unawares.

To the intent that by their coming *unbeware* they might do the greater distruction. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

**unbias** (un-bī'as), *v. t.* To free from bias; turn or free from prejudice or prepossession.

The truest service a private man may hope to do his country is by *unbiassing* his mind as much as possible. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

**unbiased, unbiassed** (un-bī'ast), *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial: as, an *unbiased* mind; an *unbiased* opinion or decision.

All men . . . lean to mercy when *unbiassed* by passions or interest. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, letter xxxviii.

**unbiasedly, unbiassedly** (un-bī'ast-li), *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

**unbiasedness, unbiassedness** (un-bī'ast-nes), *n.* The state of being unbiased; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality.

**unbid** (un-bid'), *a.* 1. Not bid; unbidden.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring theo forth *Unbid*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 204.

2†. Without having said prayers. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

**unbidden** (un-bid'n), *a.* [< ME. *unbiden*; < *un-*[1] + *bidden*.] 1. Not bidden; not commanded; hence, spontaneous.—2. Uninvited; not requested to attend.

*Unbidden* guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.

**unbide**† (un-bīd'), *v. i.* To go away; refuse to remain or stay. *Testament of Love.*

**unbind** (un-bīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbound*, ppr. *unbinding*. [< ME. *unbinden*, < AS. *unbindan* (= OFries. *undbinda*, *onbinda* = D. *ontbinden* = G. *entbinden*); as *un-*[2] + *bind*[1].] 1. To release from bands or restraint, as the hands or feet of a prisoner; free.

Tak now my soule, *unbind* me of this unreste.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1339.

How myzt god me of care *vnbinde*,
Sithen god loueth trouthe so verrili?
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

2. To unfasten, as a band or tie.

And death *unbind* my chain.
*Whittier*, Knight of St. John.

**unbirdly** (un-bėrd'li), *adv.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Cowley*, Of Liberty. [A nonce-word.]

**unbishop** (un-bish'up), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders; divest of the rank or office of bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**unbitt** (un-bit'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to remove the turns of from the bitts: as, to *unbitt* a cable.

**unbitted** (un-bit'ed), *a.* Unbridled; uncontrolled.

Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 335.

**unbitten, unbit** (un-bit'n, un-bit'), *p. a.* Not bitten.

*Unbit* by rage canine of dying rich. *Young.*

**unblamable** (un-blā'ma-bl), *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. Also spelled *unblameable*.

To secure myself or the public against the future by positive inflictions upon the injurious . . . is also within the moderation of an *unblamable* defence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 18, Pref.

**unblamableness** (un-blā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unblamable, or not chargeable with blame or fault. *South.* Also spelled *unblameableness*.

**unblamably** (un-blā'ma-bli), *adv.* In an unblamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thess. ii. 10. Also spelled *unblameably*.

**unblamed** (un-blāmd'), *a.* Not blamed; free from censure; innocent.

So . . . *unblamed* a life. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 4.

**unbleached** (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached; of the color that it has after weaving: noting cloth.

**unbleaching** (un-blē'ching), *a.* Not bleaching; not becoming white or pale. [Rare.]

Blood's *unbleaching* stain. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i.

**unbleeding** (un-blē'ding), *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood: as, "*unbleeding* wounds," *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton. [Rare.]

**unblemishable** (un-blem'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

**unblemished** (un-blem'isht), *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless: as, an *unblemished* reputation or life; an *unblemished* moral character.

**unblenched**† (un-blencht'), *a.* Not daunted or discomfited; unconfounded. *Milton*, Comus, l. 730.

**unbless**† (un-bles'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bless*.] To make unhappy; neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, *unbless* some mother. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

**unblessed** (un-blest' or un-bles'ed), *a.* [< ME. *unblessed*, *onblissed*; < *un-*[1] + *blessed*.] Same as *unblest*.

Every inordinate cup is *unblessed*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 311.

**unblessedness** (un-bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unblessed; wretchedness. *Udall.*

**unblest** (un-blest'), *a.* [A later spelling of *unblessed*.] Not blessed; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Ill that He blesses is our good,
And *unblest* good is ill.
*F. W. Faber*, Hymns.

**unblind** (un-blīnd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *blind*.] To free from blindness; give sight to; open the eyes of. [Rare.]

It is not too late to *unblind* some of the people. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 196. (*Davies.*)

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight *unblind*. *Keats*, Birthplace of Burns.

**unblissful** (un-blis'fûl), *a.* Unhappy. *Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.

**unblithe** (un-blīTH'), *a.* [< ME. *unblithe*, < AS. *unblithe* (= OHG. *unblidi*); as *un-*[1] + *blithe*.] Not blithe; not happy.

**unblock** (un-blok'), *v. i.* In *whist*, to play an unnecessarily high card, in order to avoid interrupting a partner's long suit.

**unblooded** (un-blud'ed), *a.* Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred: as, an *unblooded* horse.

**unbloodied** (un-blud'id), *a.* Not made bloody. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 193.

**unbloody** (un-blud'i), *a.* 1. Not stained with blood.

This hath brought
Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought,
*Unbloody*, or untroubled.
*B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.—3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

Many battails, and some of those not *unbloodie*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**Unbloody sacrifice**, a sacrifice which does not involve the shedding of blood, such as the meat-offering (meal-offering) of the Old Testament; specifically, the eucharistic sacrifice.

**unblotted** (un-blot'ed), *a.* Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

Spenser . . . seems to have been satisfied with his first *unblotted* thoughts. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 126.

**unblown**[1] (un-blōn'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *blown*[1].] 1. Not blown, inflated, or otherwise affected by the wind.

A fire *unblown* (shall) devour his race.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 81.

Leisure . . .
Might race with *unblown* ample garments.
*S. Lanier*, Sunrise on the Marshes.

2. Not caused to sound, as a wind-instrument.

The lances unlifted, the trumpets *unblown*.
*Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

**unblown**[2] (un-blōn'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *blown*[2].] Not blown; not having the bud expanded; hence, not fully grown or developed.

My tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 10.

**unblushing** (un-blush'ing), *a.* Not blushing; hence, destitute of or not exhibiting shame; impudent; shameless: as, an *unblushing* assertion.

That bold, bad man, . . . pretending still,
With hard *unblushing* front, the public good.
*T. Edwards*, Sonnets, xiv.

**unblushingly** (un-blush'ing-li), *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

**unboastful** (un-bōst'fûl), *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson*, Summer.

**unbodied** (un-bod'id), *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal.

He 's such an airy, thin, *unbodied* coward,
That no revenge can catch him.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

2. Freed from the body; disembodied.

Like an *unbodied* joy whose race is just begun.
*Shelley*, To a Skylark, iii.

**unboding** (un-bō'ding), *a.* Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
*Unboding* critic-pen.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof, vi.

**unbodkined** (un-bod'kind), *a.* Unfastened with a bodkin; freed from fastening by a bodkin. *Mrs. Browning*, Duchess May. [Rare.]

**unbody**† (un-bod'i), *v. i.* To be deprived of the body; become disembodied.

The fate wolde his soule sholde *unbodye*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1550.

**unbolt** (un-bōlt'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *bolt*[1].] I. *trans.* To release or allow to be opened by withdrawing a bolt: as, to *unbolt* a door.

He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* To withdraw a bolt and thus open that which it confined; hence (rarely), to open; unfold; explain.

*Pain.* How shall I understand you?
*Poet.* I will *unbolt* to you. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 51.

**unbolted**[1] (un-bō'ted), *a.* [See *bolt*[1], *v.*] Not bolted; not fastened by bolts.

**unbolted**[2] (un-bō'ted), *a.* [See *bolt*[2], *v.*] **1.** Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter: as, *unbolted* meal. Hence—**2†.** Coarse; gross; not refined.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 71.

**unbone** (un-bōn'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bone*[1].] **1.** To deprive of a bone or of bones. [Rare.]—**2.** To fling or twist about as if boneless. [Rare.]

In the Colleges so many of the young Divines, and those in next aptitude to Divinity, have bin seene so oft upon the Stage writhing and *unboning* their Clergie limmes to all the antick and dishonest gestures of Trinculo's.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unbonnet** (un-bon'et), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To uncover the head by taking off the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 17.

**II.** *trans.* To remove the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress from, as the head, or the wearer of the head-dress.

**unbonneted** (un-bon'et-ed), *a.* **1.** Having no bonnet on; by extension, without any head-dress; bareheaded.

*Unbonneted* he runs. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 14.

**2.** Without taking the bonnet or cap off; making no obeisance.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege, and my demerits
May speak *unbonneted* to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 23.

**unbooked** (un-bůk't'), *a.* Unbookish. [Rare.]

With a compass of diction unequalled by any other public performer of the time, ranging . . . from the *unbooked* freshness of the Scottish peasant to the most far-sought phrase of literary curiosity.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 139.

**unbookish** (un-bůk'ish), *a.* **1.** Not addicted to books or reading.

It is to be wondered how muteless *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. *Milton.*

**2.** Not cultivated by study; unlearned.

His *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour
Quite in the wrong. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 102.

**unbooklearned** (un-bůk'lėr'ned), *a.* Illiterate. [Rare.]

*Un-book-learn'd* people have conn'd by heart many psalms of the old translation.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VII. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

**unbore†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unborn*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

**unborn** (un-bôrn'), *a.* [< ME. *unboren, unbore;* < *un-*[1] + *born*[1].] Not born; not brought into life; not yet existing.

The woe's to come; the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 322.

**unbosom** (un-bůz'um), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *bosom.*] **I.** *trans.* To reveal in confidence; disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings: often used with a reflexive pronoun.

Their several counsels they *unbosom* shall.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 141.

The rest of this winter I spent in a lonesome, solitary life, having none to converse with, none to *unbosom myself* unto, none to ask counsel of, none to seek relief from, but the Lord alone, who yet was more than all.
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 227.

**II.** *intrans.* To make a revelation in confidence; disclose one's innermost feelings.

Princes usually treat such persons familiarly; and, quitting their throne like Luna, think they may with safety *unbosom* to them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iv., Expl.

**unbosomer** (un-bůz'um-ėr), *n.* One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals.

An *unbosomer* of secrets. *Thackeray.*

**unbottomed** (un-bot'umd), *a.* **1.** Having no bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 405.

**2†.** Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God. *Hammond.*

**unbought** (un-bât'), *a.* [< ME. *unbouht, unbocht, unboht,* < AS. *unboht;* as *un-*[1] + *bought*[2].] **1.** Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor.
*Dryden*, Horace, Epod. 2.

**2.** Unsold; without a purchaser: as, an *unbought* stock of books.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer. *Locke.*

**3.** Not bought over; unbribed.

Unbribed, *unbought*, our swords we draw.
*Scott*, War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

**unbounded** (un-boun'ded), *a.* **1.** Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; hence, immeasurably great: as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.

The wide, the *unbounded* prospect.
*Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

**2.** Having no check or control; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

=**Syn. 1.** Boundless, illimitable.—**2.** Uncontrolled.

**unboundedly** (un-boun'ded-li), *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits. *Byron.*

**unboundedness** (un-boun'ded-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits; specifically, that character of a continuum by virtue of which, if any point be taken, and then any other indefinitely near the first, a third point may be found indefinitely near the first, and situated opposite to the second with reference to the first.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great we must distinguish between *unboundedness* and infinite extent; the former belonging to the extent relations, the latter to the measure relations. That space is an unbounded three-fold manifoldness is an assumption which is developed by every conception of the outer world; according to which at every instant the region of real perception is completed and the possible positions of a sought object are constructed, and which by these applications is forever confirming itself. The *unboundedness* of space possesses in this way a greater empirical certainty than any external experience. But its infinite extent by no means follows from this.
*Riemann*, tr. by Clifford.

**unbounden†** (un-boun'dėn), *a.* [< ME. *unbounden;* pp. of *unbind, v.*] Set free; unwedded.

Were I *unbounden*, also mote I thee,
I wolde never eft comen in the snare.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 14.

**unbow†** (un-bou'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bow*[1].] To unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution.
*Fuller*, Holy War, p. 118.

**unbowable†** (un-bou'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bent or inclined. *Stubbes.*

**unbowed** (un-boud'), *a.* [< ME. *unbowed;* < *un-*[1] + *bowed*, pp. of *bow*[1], *v.*] **1.** Not bowed or arched; not bent.

He . . . passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 16.

Hence—**2.** Not subjugated; unsubdued; not put under the yoke. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 115.

**unbowel†** (un-bou'el), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bowel.*] To deprive of the entrails; eviscerate; disembowel. *Dr. H. More.*

**unboy** (un-boi'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *boy.*] To free from boyish thoughts or habits; raise above boyhood. *Clarendon.* [Rare.]

**unbrace** (un-brās'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *brace.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove the points or braces of; free from tension or constraint; loose; relax: as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.

His joyful friends *unbrace* his azure arms.
*Pope*, Iliad, vii. 142.

**2†.** To carve; disjoint.

*Vnbrace* that malarde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**II.** *intrans.* To grow flaccid; relax; hang loose. *Dryden.*

**unbraced** (un-brāst'), *a.* Not braced, in any sense.

With his doublet all *unbraced*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 78.

**unbraid** (un-brād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *braid*[1].] To separate the strands of; unweave; unwreathe.

**unbrained** (un-brānd'), *a.* Deprived of brains; not brained. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

**unbranched** (un-brâncht'), *a.* Not branched; not provided with branches.

**unbreast** (un-brest'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *breast.*] To disclose or lay open; unbosom.

Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie.
*P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, iv.

**unbreathed** (un-brē'ŦHd'), *a.* **1.** Not breathed; not having passed through the lungs: as, air *unbreathed.*—**2†.** Not exercised; unexercised; unpractised.

And now have toil'd their *unbreathed* memories.
*Shak*, M. N. D., v. 1. 74.

**unbreathing** (un-brē'ŦHing), *a.* Not breathing. *Byron*, Saul.

**unbred** (un-bred'), *a.* **1†.** Unbegot; unborn.

Hear this, thou age *unbred:*
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, civ.

**2.** Not well bred; destitute of breeding.

My Nephew's a little *unbred;* you'll pardon him, Madam.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 17.

**3.** Not taught or trained.

*Unbred* to spinning. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 1095.

**unbreech** (un-brēch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *breech.*] **1.** To remove breeches from.—**2.** To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon, and without much help
Turn her into the keel.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

**unbreeched** (un-brēcht'), *a.* Wearing no breeches; not yet of the age to wear breeches.

Methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat, my dagger muzzled.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 155.

**unbrent†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unburnt.*

**unbrewed** (un-brōd'), *a.* Not brewed or mixed; pure or genuine.

They drink the stream
*Unbrew'd*, and ever full.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

**unbribable** (un-brī'ba-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bribed. *Feltham.*

**unbridle** (un-brī'dl), *v. t.* To free from the bridle; let loose. *Shak.*, Lear (Qq.), iii. 7. 86.

**unbridled** (un-brī'dld), *a.* Not having a bridle on; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 30.

He, mad with rage
And with desires *unbridled*, fled, and vow'd
That ring should me undo.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 3.

**unbridledness** (un-brī'dld-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; license; violence.

The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth.
*Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

**unbroiden†**, *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *broiden*, braided: see ME. *braid, broid.*] Unbraided.

Hire myghty tresses of hire aonnysshe herea,
*Unbroiden*, hangen al aboute hire eeres.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 817.

**unbroke†** (un-brōk'), *a.* Unbroken.

God keep all vows *unbroke* that swear to thee!
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 215.

By age *unbroke*. *Pope*, Odyssey, viii. 147.

**unbroken** (un-brō'kn), *a.* **1.** Not broken; whole; entire; hence, left in its integrity; not violated.

The clergy met very punctually, and the patriarch's letter was produced in the assembly, the seal examined, and declared to be the patriarch's and *unbroken*.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 460.

**2.** Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued: as, a mind *unbroken* by age.—**3.** Not tamed or rendered tractable; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke: as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.—**4.** Not interrupted; undisturbed: as, *unbroken* slumbers; hence, regular.

The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in *unbroken* order. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

**unbrokenly** (un-brō'kn-li), *adv.* Without break or intermission.

**unbrokenness** (un-brō'kn-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbroken.

**unbrotherlike†** (un-bruŦH'ėr-līk), *a.* Unbrotherly. *Dr. H. More.*

**unbrotherly** (un-bruŦH'ėr-li), *a.* Not brotherly; not becoming or befitting a brother. *Bacon.*

**unbrute** (un-brōt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *brute.*] To take away the character of a brute from. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv. [Rare.]

**unbuckle** (un-buk'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *unbokelen, unboclen;* < *un-*[2] + *buckle*[2].] To release from a fastening by buckles: as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.

**unbuckramed** (un-buk'ramd), *a.* Not stiffened or lined with buckram; hence, not stiff; easy; natural; informal. *Colman the Younger.* [Rare.]

**unbudded** (un-bud'ed), *a.* Not having put forth a bud; unblown.

The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

**unbuild** (un-bild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbuilt, unbuilded*, ppr. *unbuilding.* [< *un-*[2] + *build, v.*] To demolish, as that which is built; raze; destroy. [Rare.]

To *unbuild* the city and to lay all flat.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 198.

**unbuilt** (un-bilt′), *a.* Not yet built; not erected; unconstructed.

*Unbuilt* Babel. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv.

**unbundle** (un-bun′dl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bundle.*] To unpack; open; disclose; declare. [Rare.]

*Unbundle* your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars. *Jarvis*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

**unbuoyed** (un-boid′ or un-bȯid′), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**unburden, unburthen** (un-bėr′dn, -ŦHn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] 1. To rid of a load; free from a burden; ease.

While we
*Unburthen'd* crawl toward death.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 42.

2. To throw off as being a burden; discharge; hence, to disclose; reveal.

To *unburden* all my plots and purposes.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 133.

3. To relieve, as the mind or heart, by disclosing what lies heavy on it; also, reflexively, to relieve (one's self) in this way: as, he *unburdened himself* to his confessor.

Well, now we are alone, there is a subject, my dear friend, on which I wish to *unburthen* my mind to you.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Georgina, when not *unburdening* her heart to me, spent most of her time in lying on the sofa, fretting about the dullness of the house. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

**unburdened** (un-bėr′dnd), *a.* Not burdened.

Wholly *unburdened* with historical knowledge or with any experience of life. *The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 96.

**unburiable** (un-ber′i-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being buried; unfit to be buried. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**unburied** (un-ber′id), *a.* [< ME. *unburied*; < *un-*[1] + *buried.*] Not buried; not interred.

The dead carcasses of *unburied* men.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 122.

**unburned, unburnt** (un-bėrnd′, un-bėrnt′), *a.* [< ME. *unbrent*; < *un-*[1] + *burned, burnt.*] 1. Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire.

He said 'twas folly,
For one poor grain or two, to leave *unburnt*,
And still to nose the offence. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 27.

The source of the heat taken up by the vessel is nothing but *unburnt* gases. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8783.

2. Not baked, as brick.

**unburning** (un-bėr′ning), *a.* Not consuming away by fire. [Rare.]

The *unburning* fire called light.
*Sir K. Digby*, Of Bodies, vii.

**unburnt** (un-bėrnt′), *a.* See *unburned.*

O bush *unbrent*, brenning in Moyses syghte.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 16.

**unburrow** (un-bur′ō), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *burrow*[2].] To take from a burrow; unearth. [Rare.]

He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits.
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, x. (*Davies.*)

**unburthen,** *v. t.* See *unburden.*

**unbury** (un-ber′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unburied*, ppr. *unburying.* [< *un-*[2] + *bury*[3].] 1. To exhume; disinter. [Rare.]

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking ill of us, *unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations.
*Jarvis*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. Figuratively, to uncover; reveal; disclose.

Since you have one secret, keep the other;
Never *unbury* either. *Lytton*, Richelieu, i. 1.

**unbusinesslike** (un-biz′nes-līk), *a.* Not businesslike.

**unbutton** (un-but′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *button.*] To unfasten or open, as a garment, by separating the buttons and the buttonholes.

What is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation, and *unbutton* another?
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

**unbuxom**† (un-buk′sum), *a.* [< ME. *unbuxom, unbuxum, unboxum, unbuhsum*; < *un-*[1] + *buxom.*] Disobedient. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 87.

**unbuxomly**† (un-buk′sum-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**unbuxomness**† (un-buk′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unbuxomnes, unbuxsumnes*; < *unbuxom* + *-ness.*] Disobedience.

Sen Lucifer oure ledar es lighted so lawe
For hys *vnbuxumnes* in bale to be brente.
*York Plays*, p. 6.

**uncabled** (un-kā′bld), *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, xiii. 117.

**uncage** (un-kāj′), *v. t.* To set free from a cage or from confinement.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
*Fanshaw*, Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

**uncalled** (un-kâld′), *a.* [< ME. *uncalled*; < *un-*[1] + *called.*] Not called; unsummoned; not invited; not demanded.

Mild Lucina came *uncalled*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Cinyras and Myrrha.

**Uncalled for,** not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward.

In other people's presence I was, as formerly, deferential and quiet; any other line of conduct being *uncalled for*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Also written *uncalled-for*, when used attributively: as, most *uncalled-for* remarks.

**uncallow** (un-kal′ō), *n.* The name given in Norfolk, England, to the deposits of gravel resting on the chalk.

**uncalm** (un-käm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *calm.*] To deprive of calm; disturb. [Rare.]

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast.
*Dryden.*

**uncamp** (un-kamp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *camp*[1].] To cause to decamp; dislodge; expel. [Rare.]

If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**uncandid** (un-kan′did), *a.* Not candid, frank, or true. *The American*, VIII. 232.

**uncandidly** (un-kan′did-li), *adv.* In an uncandid manner.

**uncandor** (un-kan′dor), *n.* Lack of candor. [Rare.]

"It seems to me it was an utter failure," suggested Annie. "Quite. But it was what I expected." There appeared an *uncandor* in this which Annie could not let pass.
*Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxi.

**uncanniness** (un-kan′i-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanny.

Your general *uncanniness*.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, p. 277.

**uncanny** (un-kan′i), *a.* [Sc. and North. Eng. See *canny.*] 1. Not canny, in any sense.—2. Eery; weird; mysterious; apparently not of this world; hence, noting one supposed to possess preternatural powers.

I wish she binna *uncanny*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

What does that inexplicable, that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something *uncanny* to lay hold of him from behind. *C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

3. Severe, as a fall or blow.

An *uncanny* coup I got for my pains.
*Scott*, Waverley, lxvi.

**uncanonic** (un-ka-non′ik), *a.* Same as *uncanonical.*

This act was *uncanonic* and a fault.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 170.

**uncanonical** (un-ka-non′i-kal), *a.* 1. Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons.

If ordinations were *uncanonical*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 32.

2. Not conformed or conforming to rule; not determined by rule.—3. Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture).—**Uncanonical hours.** See *hour.*

**uncanonicalness** (un-ka-non′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*

**uncanonize** (un-kan′on-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *canonize.*] 1. To deprive of canonical authority.—2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

**uncanonized** (un-kan′on-īzd), *a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

The members of it [the Romish communion] boast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized and some *uncanonized* saints.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

**uncap** (un-kap′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *uncapped*, ppr. *uncapping.* [< *un-*[2] + *cap*[1].] I. *trans.* To remove a cap, as a percussion-cap, from, as a gun or a cartridge, or a protecting cap from, as a lens-tube.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cap or hat.

I felt really like *uncapping*, with a kind of reverence.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 247.

**uncapable**† (un-kā′pa-bl), *a.* Incapable.

An inhuman wretch,
*Uncapable* of pity. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

He who came to take away the sins of the world was *uncapable* of pollution by sin.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, V. 176.

**uncape** (un-kāp′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *cape*[2].] In *hawking*, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood. Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakspere, "Merry Wives," iii. 3. 176: "I warrant we'll unkennel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape*." According to Steevens, it means to turn the fox out of the bag; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Nares, to throw off the dogs or to begin the hunt; according to Schmidt, to uncouple hounds.

**uncaptious** (un-kap′shus), *a.* Not captious; not ready to take objection or offense.

*Uncaptious* and candid natures.
*Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 43.

**uncardinal** (un-kär′di-nal), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cardinal.*] To divest of the cardinalate. [Rare.]

Borgio . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself.
*Fuller.*

**uncared** (un-kârd′), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not attended: with *for.*

Their own . . . ghostly condition *uncared for*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 1.

**uncareful** (un-kâr′fûl), *a.* 1. Having no care; free from care.

This journey . . . has been one of the brightest and most *uncareful* interludes of my life.
*Hawthorne*, French and Italian Note-Books, p. 272.

2. Taking no care; not watchful; incautious.—3†. Producing no care.

*Uncareful* treasure. *Quarles.*

[Rare in all senses.]

**Uncaria** (ung-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*[2], *uncus.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleæ*. It is distinguished from the type-genus *Naucleа* by its valvate corolla and septicidal capsule. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of India beyond the Ganges, with one in Africa and one in Guiana and Brazil. They are shrubby climbers with opposite short-petioled leaves, and axillary heads of hairy yellowish flowers, followed by large elongated, two-celled, many-seeded capsules. *U. Gambier*, a native of Malacca, Java, and Sumatra, is the source of one of the most important tanning-materials of commerce, for which see *gambier.*

*Uncaria Gambier.*
*a*, corolla laid open; *b*, calyx-tube laid open, showing the style and stigma; *c*, fruit with persistent calyx.

**uncarnate** (un-kär′nāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *carnate.*] Not carnate or fleshly; not incarnate; not made flesh.

The *uncarnate* Father. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**uncarnate** (un-kär′nāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *carnate.*] To divest of flesh or fleshliness. *Bp. Gauden.* [Rare.]

**uncart** (un-kärt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cart.*] To unload or discharge from a cart. [Rare.]

He carted and *uncarted* the manure with a sort of fluokey grace. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii. (*Davies.*)

**uncase** (un-kās′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *case*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To take out of a case; release from a case or covering: especially (*milit.*) used of the colors or any portable flag; hence, to disclose; reveal.

Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and *uncasing* of craft and sutiette. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. To strip; flay; case. See *case*[2].

The Foxe, first Author of that trescherie,
He did *uncase*, and then awsy let flie.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1380.

II.† *intrans.* To undress. [Rare.]

Do you not see Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat?
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 707.

**uncastle** (un-kâs′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *castle.*] 1. To deprive of a castle; turn out of a castle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ii. 39. (*Davies.*)—2. To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. *Fuller.* [Rare in both uses.]

**uncate** (ung′kāt), *a.* [< LL. *uncatus*, hooked, curved, < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*[2], *uncus.*] Same as *uncinate.*

**uncathedraled, uncathedralled** (un-ka-thē′drald), *a.* Destitute of cathedrals. [Rare.]

If he [Longfellow] had, like Whittier, grown old among the *uncathedralled* paganisms of American scenery and life, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 862.

**uncaused** (un-kâzd′), *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author; uncreated; self-existent.

The idea of *uncaused* matter. *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 359.

**uncautelous**† (un-kâ′te-lus), *a.* Incautious.

**uncautious** (un-kâ′shus), *a.* Incautious. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 74.

**uncautiously** (un-kâ′shus-li), *adv.* Incautiously. *Waterland.*

**unce**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *ounce*[1].

**unce**[2]†, *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, barbed, bent: see *Uncaria.*] A claw.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew skalea, and *unces* blacke,
Threat every one a death.
*Heywood*, Brit. Troy, vii. 76. (*Nares.*)

**unceaseable**† (un-sē′sa-bl), *a.* Unceasing. *Dekker.*

**unceasing** (un-sē′sing), *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, iii.=Syn. Incessant, constant, uninterrupted, unremitting, perpetual.

**unceasingly** (un-sē′sing-li), *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission or cessation; continually.

**uncement** (un-sem′ent, -sē-ment′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cement.*] To dissever; rend apart.

How to *uncement* your affections.
*Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

**uncemented** (un-sē-men′ted), *a.* Not cemented.

The walls being of *uncemented* masonry.
*Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 90.

**unceremonious** (un-ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* Not ceremonious; familiar; informal.

No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
*Young*, Night Thoughts, iii.

**unceremoniously** (un-ser-ē-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally.

**uncertain** (un-sėr′tān), *a.* Not certain; doubtful. (*a*) Not known in regard to nature, qualities, or general character.

The things future, being also euents very *vncertaine*, and such as can not possibly be knowne because they be not yet, can not be vsed for example nor for delight otherwise then by hope. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

For many days
Has he been wandering in *uncertain* ways;
Through wilderness, and woods of mossed oaks.
*Keats*, Endymion, ii.

(*b*) Not known as regards quantity or extent; indefinite; problematical: as, an *uncertain* number of independent voters; a person of *uncertain* age.

She was not old, nor young, nor at the years
Which certain people call a certain age,
Which yet the most *uncertain* age appears,
Because I never heard, nor could engage
A person yet by prayers, or bribes, or tears,
To name, define by speech, or write on page
The period meant precisely by that word.
*Byron*, Beppo, st. 22.

(*c*) Having doubts; without certain knowledge; not sure.

*Uncertain* of the issue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 61.

Thir [the Saxons'] multitude wander'd yet *uncertain* of habitation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*d*) Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 691.

Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

(*e*) Unreliable; insecure; not to be depended on.

The *uncertain* glory of an April day.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 85.

Can I, then,
Part with such constant pleasures to embrace
*Uncertain* vanities?
*Fletcher and another*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

(*f*) Not firm or fixed; vague; indeterminate in nature; fluctuating.

All around
Are dim *uncertain* shapes that cheat the sight.
*Bryant*, The Journey of Life.

(*g*) Undecided; hesitating; not resolved.

The *uncertain* sickly appetite to please.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlvii.

(*h*) Not steady; fitful.

Amid the strings his fingers strayed,
And an *uncertain* warbling made.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

I could see by that *uncertain* glimmer how fair was all, but not how sad and old. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

(*i*) Liable to change; fickle; inconstant; capricious; irresolute.

Thou art constant;
I an *uncertain* fool, a most blind fool.
Be thou my guide.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Oh, woman! in our hours of ease
*Uncertain*, coy, and hard to please.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

**uncertain**† (un-sėr′tān), *v. t.* [< *uncertain, a.*] To make or cause to be uncertain. *Raleigh.*

**uncertainly** (un-sėr′tān-li), *adv.* In an uncertain manner, in any sense.

**uncertainness** (un-sėr′tān-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncertain.

**uncertainty** (un-sėr′tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *uncertainties* (-tiz). 1. The character or state of being uncertain; want of certainty. (*a*) Of things: the state of not being certainly known; absence of certain knowledge; doubtfulness; want of reliability; precariousness.

The glorious *uncertainty* of it [the law] is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it.
*Macklin*, Love à la Mode, ii. 1.

In bright *uncertainty* they lie,
Like future joys to Fancy's eye.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

(*b*) Of persons: a state of doubt; a state in which one knows not what to think or do; hesitation; irresolution.

Here remain with your *uncertainty!*
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts!
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 124.

If she were a long while absent, he became pettish and nervously restless, pacing the room to and fro, with the *uncertainty* that characterized all his movements.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Something not certainly or exactly known; anything not determined, settled, or established; a contingency.

Until I know this sure *uncertainty*,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

Man, with all his boasted titles and privileges, wanders about in *uncertainties*, does and undoes, and contradicts himself throughout all the various scenes of thinking and living. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.

**uncessant**† (un-ses′ant), *a.* Incessant.

There is in this Iland also a mountaine, which . . . continueth alwayes burning, by *vncessant* belching out of flames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 556.

**uncessantly**† (un-ses′ant-li), *adv.* Incessantly.

Whare-fore, what may do faile vn-to hym that cousytes *vn-cessandly* for to lufe the name of Ihesu?
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

**unchain** (un-chān′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *chain.*] To free from chains, slavery, or restraint; let loose.

*Unchain* your spirits now with spelling charms.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 31.

**unchallengeable** (un-chal′en-ja-bl), *a.* Not to be challenged; secure.

His title and his paternal fortune . . . might be rendered *unchallengeable*.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

**unchallenged** (un-chal′enjd), *a.* Not challenged; not objected to or called to account.

**unchance** (un′chāns), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *chance.* Cf. *wanchance, mischance.*] Mischance; calamity. [Scotch.]

**unchancy** (un-chān′si), *a.* [< *unchance* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *wanchancy.*] 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-fated; uncanny.

I cannot but think that there is no safety in having such *unchancy* creatures (as angels, or ghosts, or fairies, or the like) about ane. *Scott*, Monastery.

2. Dangerous.

Down the gate, in faith, they're worse,
An' mair *unchancy*.
*Burns*, Epistle to John Kennedy.

I never tried him [a dragon-fly] with a hornet, they being *unchancy* insects to hold while one hand is otherwise engaged. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 95.

3. Inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

Why had his Grace come at so *unchancy* a moment?
*Trollope.*

[Chiefly Scotch in all uses.]

**unchangeability** (un-chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable.

**unchangeable** (un-chān′ja-bl), *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation: as, God is an *unchangeable* being. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**unchangeableness** (un-chān′ja-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable; immutability. *Newton.*

**unchangeably** (un-chān′ja-bli), *adv.* So as not to suffer change; without change; immutably.

**unchanged** (un-chānjd′), *a.* Not changed or altered; unvaried.

Naught do I see *unchanged* remain.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 24.

**unchanging** (un-chān′jing), *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration; always the same.

Thy face is visard-like, *unchanging*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 116.

**uncharge** (un-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unchargen*; < *un-*[2] + *charge.*] 1. To free from a charge, load, or cargo; unload; unburden.

For-thi I conseille alle Cristene to confourmen hem to charite;
For charite with-oute chalenynge *vnchargeth* the soule.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 338.

2. To leave free of blame or accusation; acquit of blame; acquit.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 68.

**uncharged** (un-chärjd′), *p. a.* 1. Not charged; not loaded: as, the guns were *uncharged*.—2. Unassailed. [Rare.]

Open your *uncharged* ports. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 55.

**unchariot** (un-char′i-ot), *v. t.* To throw out of a chariot; deprive of a chariot. [Rare.]

Unhorsed and *unchorioted*. *Pope.*

**uncharitable** (un-char′i-ta-bl), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious; severe.

Stone-hearted men, *uncharitable*,
Passe careless by the poore.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

How unequal, how *uncharitable* must it needs be, to impose that which his conscience cannot urge him to impose, upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey?
*Milton*, True Religion.

**uncharitableness** (un-char′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncharitable.

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**uncharitably** (un-char′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an uncharitable manner; without charity.

*Uncharitably* with me have you dealt.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 275.

**uncharity** (un-char′i-ti), *n.* Want of charity; uncharitableness.

Much *uncharity* in you. *Webster.*

Fought with what seem'd my own *uncharity*.
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**uncharm** (un-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *charm.*] To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. [Rare.]

Nor is there magic
In the person of a king that plays the tyrant
But a good sword can easily *uncharm* it.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iv. 2.

**uncharming** (un-chär′ming), *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. [Rare.]

*Uncharming* Catherine.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 209.

**uncharnel** (un-chär′nel), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *charnel.*] To remove from a tomb; disinter; exhume. [Rare.]

Whom would'st thou *uncharnel?* *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 4.

**unchartered** (un-chär′tėrd), *a.* Not chartered; hence, without restriction.

Me this *unchartered* freedom tries.
*Wordsworth*, Ode to Duty.

**unchary** (un-chār′i), *a.* Not chary; not frugal; not careful; heedless.

I have said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid mine honour too *unchary* out.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 222.

**unchaste** (un-chāst′), *a.* 1. Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd.

Kindled with *unchaste* desire.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 100.

2. Not marked by good taste.

**unchastely** (un-chāst′li), *adv.* In an unchaste manner; lewdly.

**unchastity** (un-chas′ti-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchaste; incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

The time will doubtless come when the man who lays the foundation-stone of a manufacture will be able to predict with assurance in what proportion the drunkenness and the *unchastity* of his city will be increased by his enterprise. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 116.

**unchet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *inch*[1].

**uncheckable** (un-chek′a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being checked or hindered; that may not be stopped suddenly or forcibly. *J. Peacock*, Sermon on Rom. ii. 4.—2. Incapable of being checked or examined.

His lordship used him in his most private and *uncheckable* trusts. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 285. (*Davies.*)

**unchecked** (un-chekt′), *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 189.—2†. Not contradicted. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 2.

**uncheerful** (un-chēr′fûl), *a.* Not cheerful. (*a*) Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

In vain I rail at Opportunity,
At Time, at Tarquin, and *uncheerful* Night.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1024.

(*b*) Not willing; grudging: as, *uncheerful* service.

Niggardly in her grants, and *uncheerful*.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, i. 153.

**uncheerfulness** (un-chēr′fûl-nes), *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

**unchild** (un-chīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *child.*] 1. To bereave of children; make childless.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 153.

2. To divest of the character of a child in relation to parents. [Rare in both uses.]

They do justly *unchild* themselves that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being.
*Bp. Hall*, Cont., Samson's Marriage.

**unchildish**† (un-chīl′dish), *a.* Not childish; not fit or proper for children. *Webbe.*

**unchivalric** (un-shiv′al-rik), *a.* Unchivalrous.

I distrusted her, and such vague distrust seemed an *unchivalric* disloyalty. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xviii.

**unchivalrous** (un-shiv′al-rus), *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honor.

Such a bad pupil, monsieur! so thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

**unchristen**† (un-kris′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *christen.*] 1. To annul the baptism of; deprive of the rite

or sacrament of baptism. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To render unchristian; deprive of sanctity.

Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

**unchristian**[1] (un-kris′tiăn), *a.* [< ME. *unkristen*; < *un-*[1] + *Christian*.] 1. Not Christian; opposed to Christianity or to its spirit; contrary to Christianity or a Christian character.

I feel not in me those sordid and *unchristian* desires of my profession. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

2. Not converted to the Christian faith: as, *unchristian* nations. Hence—3. Not in accordance with the civilization that Christianity insures; rude; cruel: often used colloquially to signify improper, unusual, and the like.

My aunt has turn'd me out a-doors; she has,
At this *unchristian* hour.
*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

**unchristian**[2] (un-kris′tiăn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *Christian*.] To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; make unchristian. [Rare.]

Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian*, but unman, a person that is guilty of it. *South*, Sermons.

**unchristianize** (un-kris′tiăn-īz), *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

**unchristianly**† (un-kris′tiăn-li), *a.* Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; unbecoming to Christians.

*Unchristianly* compliances. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unchristianly** (un-kris′tiăn-li), *adv.* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles.

They behaued themselues most *vnchristianly* toward their brethren. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 309.

They taught compulsion without convincement, which not long before they complained of as executed *unchristianly* against themselves. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**unchristianness** (un-kris′tiăn-nes), *n.* The character of being unchristian; contrariety or the condition or characteristic of opposition to Christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials. *Eikon Basilike.*

**unchristiness**† (un-kris′ti-nes), *n.* Unchristianness. *Eikon Basilike.*

**unchurch** (un-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *church*.] 1. To expel from a church; deprive of the character and rights of a church; excommunicate.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xiv.

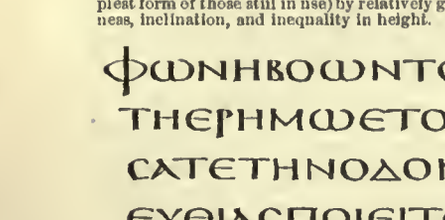
2. To refuse the name or character of a church to.

The papists, under the pretence of the church's union, are the great dividers of the Christian world, *unchurching* the far greatest part of the church, and separating from all that be not subjects of the pope of Rome.
*Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxxiii.

**unci**, *n.* Plural of *uncus*.

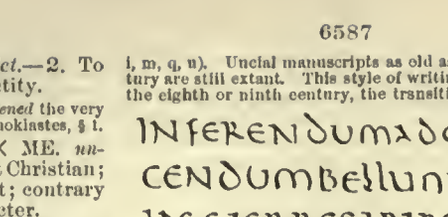
**uncia** (un′shi-ă), *n.* [L.: see *ounce*[1], *inch*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an ounce; an inch; etc.—2. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the twelfth part of the as. See *as*[4], 3.—3†. A former name for the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

**uncial** (un′shial), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onciale, unciale* = Sp. Pg. *uncial*, < ML. *uncialis*, of a twelfth part, of an ounce or an inch, an inch high, LL. *litteræ unciales*, lit. 'inch letters,' letters of considerable size; < L. *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce, an inch: see *uncia, ounce*[1], *inch*[1].] I. *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to an ounce. *E. Phillips.*—2. In *paleog.*, noting that variety of majuscule character, or writing, usually found in the earlier manuscripts, as opposed to the later minuscule, or cursive. Uncial characters are distinguished from capitals (that is, capital letters similar to the simplest form of those still in use) by relatively greater roundness, inclination, and inequality in height. In Greek pa-



Uncial Manuscript.—Greek uncials of the 4th century A.D.

leography the distinction of capital and uncial is unimportant. In Latin manuscripts the difference is strongly marked, several of the uncial letters approaching in form more or less our present lower-case letters (a, ŏd, ee, f, h, i, m, q, u). Uncial manuscripts as old as the fourth century are still extant. This style of writing continued till the eighth or ninth century, the transition to minuscule



Example of Latin Uncials, from MS. of the 8th century.—Fragment of Livy, XXI. 21, from the "Codex Puteanus" (now "Parisinus," Lat. 5730).

being called *semiuncial* writing. The term *uncial* was originally a misapplication of St. Jerome's expression *litteræ unciales*, "inch-high" (large, handsome) letters. See *majuscule*.

II. *n.* 1. An uncial letter; also, uncial letters collectively; uncial writing.

The period of the *uncial* runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 145.

2. A manuscript written in uncials.

Omitted in several *uncials* and ancient versions.
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

**uncialize** (un′shial-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uncialized*, ppr. *uncializing*. [< *uncial* + *-ize*.] To shape according to the uncial system; conform to the uncial system. [Rare.]

In the 7th century the Irish uncial, which was the old Roman cursive *uncialized*, came into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 204.

**unciatim** (un-si-ā′tim), *adv.* [L., by twelfths, by ounces, < *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] Ounce by ounce. *Imp. Dict.*

**unciferous** (un-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a curved process or hook: specifically applied to ovipositors with strongly curved tips, as those of certain grasshoppers.

**unciform** (un′si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *forma*, form.] I. *a.* Uncinate in form; hooked or crooked; hook-like: specifically applied in anatomy to certain hook-like processes of bone: as, the *unciform* process of the ethmoid; the *unciform* process of the *unciform* bone.—**Unciform eminence** of the brain, the calcar, or hippocampus minor.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its hook-like process; a carpal bone of the distal row, the innermost one on the ulnar or little-finger side, in special relation with the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, supposed to represent carpalia IV and V of the typical carpus. See *carpus*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, hand, pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

**uncinal** (un′si-năl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] I. *a.* Same as *uncinate*; in *conch.*, specifically noting one of the several lateral teeth of the radula. See *admedian*.

II. *n.* An uncinal tooth of the radula; an uncinus.

**uncinata**[1] (un-si-nā′tă), *n.*; pl. *uncinatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In sponges, a rod-like spicule bearing recurved hooks throughout its length.

**Uncinata**[2] (un-si-nā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] 1. A division of marine chætopod worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks or uncini. The serpulas, sabellas, and other tubicolous worms belong to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *uncinatum*.

**uncinate** (un′si-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncinatus*, hooked, barbed, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb: see *uncinus*.] I. *a.* Hooked or crooked; hooked at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also *uncate*.—**Uncinate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the terminal segments are turned underneath the others, as in the males of certain *Diptera*.—**Uncinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the last joint is curved and pointed, bending back on the preceding one.—**Uncinate convolution, gyrus**, or **lobe**. (*a*) The hippocampal gyrus (which see, under *gyrus*). (*b*) The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. See cuts under *cerebral, gyrus*, and *sulcus*.—**Uncinate process**. See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Uncinate wing-nervures**, in *entom.*, wing-nervures which run from the base toward the apex of the wing, but at the end are turned back in a hook-like form.

II. *n.* An uncinate sponge-spicule.

**uncinated** (un′si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *uncinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *uncinate*.

**uncinatum** (un-si-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *uncinata* (-tă). [NL., neut. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In *anat.*, the unciform bone of the carpus: more fully called *os uncinatum*.

**uncini**, *n.* Plural of *uncinus*.

**Uncinia** (un-sin′i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus *Carex* by the hooked or barbed apex of the rachilla or spikelet-pedicel. There are about 25 species, mostly natives of the temperate and cold parts of the southern hemisphere, a few in the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, and the mountains of tropical America and Mexico. They are herbs with the habit of those species of *Carex* which have a simple androgynous continuous inflorescence. See *hamulus*, 1 (*b*).

**unciniform** (un-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* Uncinate.

**Uncinitaria** (un-sin-i-tā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group, called a suborder, of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, characterized by the presence of uncinate spicules, and divided into two tribes, *Clavularia* and *Scopularia*, the former having one family, the latter five.

**uncinitarian** (un-sin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Uncinitaria* + *-an*.] Having uncinate spicules, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Uncinitaria*.

**Uncinula** (un-sin′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of parasitic (pyrenomycetous) fungi, of the family *Erysipheæ*, having the appendages free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled at the tip. Each perithecium contains several asci. *U. ampelopsidis* (*U. spiralis*) is the common or powdery grape-mildew, and is highly injurious to the grape. See *grape-mildew, Erysipheæ, Pyrenomycetes*, and *mildew*.

**uncinus** (un-sī′nus), *n.*; pl. *uncini* (-nī). [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb.] 1. A hook or hooklet; a hamulus; something small, hard, and crooked; specifically, in *conch.*, one of the uncinal teeth of the radula.

In the Heteropoda, it [the radula] is so far more highly developed that the outermost *uncini* of the transverse rows may not only be very long, but also be articulated in such a manner as to be movable. When, therefore, the radula is protruded, these teeth are erected, and when it is drawn back they come together like pincers.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 360.

2. One of the hooked cilia of infusorians.—3. One of the numerous minute chitinous hooks of the tori of some annelids. See *Uncinata*.—4. A weapon used in the eleventh century, resembling a martel-de-fer, but thought to have only one point or edge.

**uncipher**† (un-sī′fėr), *v. t.* To decipher.

Which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragoons in the army, and is now *unciphered*.
*Rushworth Hist. Coll.*, Pt. IV. I. 491 (1647). (*Davies.*)

**uncircumcised** (un-sėr′kum-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised. Rom. iv. 11.

**uncircumcision** (un-sėr-kum-sizh′on), *n.* 1. Absence of circumcision; the condition of being uncircumcised. Rom. iv. 9, 10.—2. Hence, people who are not circumcised; the Gentiles: often with *the*.

If *the uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? Rom. ii. 26.

**uncircumscript**† (un-sėr′kum-skript), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *circumscript*.] Not circumscribed.

Thou Oon and Two and Thre, eterne on lyve,
That regnest ay in Three and Two and Oon,
*Uncircumscript* and al maist circumscrive.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1879.

**uncircumstantial** (un-sėr-kum-stan′shal), *a.* 1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—2†. Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

**uncirostrate** (un-si-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *rostratus*, beaked: see *rostrate*.] In *ornith.*, having a hooked beak; hamirostrate.

**uncivil** (un-siv′il), *a.* Not civil. (*a*) Not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not civilized; barbarous; savage; hence, not exhibiting refinement; unacquainted with the customs and manners of good society.

The sauage and *vnciuill*, who were before all science or ciuilitie, euen as the naked by prioritie of time is before the clothed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

The *uncivil* kerns of Ireland are in arms.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 310.

(*b*) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse: as, an *uncivil* answer; an *uncivil* fellow.

Let go that rude *uncivil* touch!
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

(*c*) Improper; unusual; not customary.

With midnight matins, at *uncivil* hours.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1010.

**uncivility**† (un-si-vil′i-ti), *n.* Incivility.

You were never the gentlemen offered any *uncivility* to me, which is strange, methinks, in one that comes from beyond seas. *Webster and Dekker*, Westward Ho, i. 2.

**uncivilized** (un-siv'i-līzd), *a.* 1. Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage: as, *uncivilized* hordes.— 2†. Coarse; indecent.

The most *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addison.*

**uncivilly** (un-siv'i-li), *adv.* In an uncivil manner; not courteously; rudely.

**unclad** (un-klad'), *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

**unclad** (un-klad'). Preterit and past participle of *unclothe*. *Tennyson.*

**unclasp** (un-klåsp'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clasp.*] 1. To loosen the clasp of, as a purse or a belt.

*Unclasps* a huge tome in an antique guise,
Primitive print and tongue half obsolete.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 45.

2†. To lay open; reveal; disclose.

Gentle father,
To you I have *unclasp'd* my burden'd soul.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

**unclassable** (un-klås'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being classed or classified.

Mind remains *unclassable*, and therefore unknowable.
*H. Spencer.*

**uncle** (ung'kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unckle, unkle;* < ME. *uncle* = G. Sw. Dan. *onkel,* < OF. *uncle, oncle,* F. *oncle* = Pr. *oncle, avoncle* = It. *avunculo* = Wallach. *unchiu,* an uncle, a mother's brother, < L. *avunculus,* in inscriptions also *avonculus, avomculus, aunculus,* a mother's brother (a father's brother being *patruus*), lit. 'little grandfather,' dim. of *avus,* a grandfather. Cf. *avuncular, atavism.* See also *nuncle.*] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt: correlative to *aunt.*

Then pleas'd and parted; both go live a-part;
The *Uncle* kept the Mountain for his part.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A familiar title of address to an old man: used especially in the southern United States as a kindly title for a worthy old negro: as, "*Uncle* Tom's Cabin": correlative to *aunt* or *aunty* in similar use.

The bleating of goats was heard from the darkey settlement . . . as queer old aunties and *uncles* hobbled out to milk them. *S. Bonner*, Dialect Tales, p. 121.

3. A pawnbroker: so called in humorous allusion to the financial favors often expected and sometimes received from rich uncles. [Slang.]

Fouracore pounds drawa deep. Farewell, Doll. Come, aergeants, I'll atep to mine *uncle* not far off, hereby in Pudding-lane, and he shall bail me.
*Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Brothers, wardens of City Halls,
And *uncles*, rich as three golden balls
From taking pledges of nations.
*Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

**To talk like a Dutch uncle.** See *Dutch.*—**Uncle Sam,** the government or the people of the United States: a jocular extension of the initials *U. S.*

**-uncle.** [F. *-uncle,* < L. *-unculus,* a dim. term. < *-un-, -on-,* part of the orig. noun, + *-cu-lus,* a double dim. suffix: see *-cle, -cule, -culus.*] A termination of some diminutive words of Latin origin, as *homuncle* (also *homuncule*), *oratiuncle,* etc.

**unclean** (un-klēn'), *a.* [< ME. *unclene, onclene,* < AS. *unclǣne,* unclean; as *un-*[1] + *clean.*] 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

Thi lande *unclene* alie dolven uppe mot be,
Of rootes, fern, and weed, to make it free.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

2. Ceremonially impure. (*a*) Not free from ceremonial defilement: said of persons. (*b*) Causing ceremonial defilement: said of animals or things, and specifically applied to animals forbidden by Jewish law to be used in sacrifice and for food. Lev. xi. 26.

3. Morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; especially, lewd; unchaste.

Als longe als thei ben of foule and of *unclene* Lyvynge (as thei ben now), wee have no drede of hem, in no kynde: for here God will not helpen hem in no wise.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

Where an *unclean* mind carries virtuous qualities, there commendations go with pity. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 48.

**An unclean spirit,** a wicked spirit; a demon. Mark i. 27.

**uncleanliness** (un-klen'li-nes), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness; foulness.

**uncleanly** (un-klen'li), *a.* [< ME. *unclenlich, onclenlich;* < *un-*[1] + *clcanly.*] 1. Not cleanly; not clean; foul; filthy; dirty.

The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 70.

2. Not chaste; unchaste; obscene.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have indulged anything *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper.
*Watts.*

**uncleanness** (un-klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unclennes, unclannes, onclennes,* < AS. *unclǣnnes,* uncleanness; as *unclean* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being unclean.

**unclear** (un-klēr'), *a.* Not clear, in any sense of that word. *Leighton*, 1 Pet. iii.

**unclench, unclinch** (un-klench', -klinch'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *unclenchen;* < *un-*[2] + *clench, clinch.*] To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

The fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls.
*Garth*, Dispensary, v.

**uncleship** (ung'kl-ship), *n.* [< *uncle* + *-ship.*] The state of being an uncle; the relation of an uncle. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, p. 388.

**unclew**† (un-klō'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clew.*] To unwind; figuratively, to undo or ruin.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 168.

**unclinch,** *v.* See *unclench.*

**uncling** (un-kling'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *cling.*] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or holding fast. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**uncloak** (un-klōk'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloak.*] I. *trans.* To deprive of the cloak; remove the cloak from; hence, to reveal; bring to light.

II. *intrans.* To take off the cloak, or the outer garments generally.

**uncloath**†, *v.* See *unclothe.*

**unclog** (un-klog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclogged,* ppr. *unclogging.* [< *un-*[2] + *clog.*] To disencumber of what clogs; relieve of difficulties or obstructions; free from encumbrances.

It would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 47.

**uncloister** (un-klois'tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or from confinement; set at liberty. *Norris.*

**unclose**[1] (un-klōz'), *v.* [< ME. *unclosen;* < *un-*[2] + *close*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To open.

Whenne Somer cometh, *unclose* hem, that beth sure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Thy letters trembling I *unclose*.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard.

2†. To uncover; take off the covers from.—3. To disclose; lay open.

Than thei loked a-boute and be-helde towarde the see where thei saugh the criatin a litill *vn-closed*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

II. *intrans.* To open; be laid open.

This flour, when that it shuide *unclose*
Agayn the sonne. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 111.

The goddess spoke; the rolling waves *unclose*.
*Pope*, Iliad, i. 562.

**unclose**[2] (un-klōs'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *close*[2].] Not close; unreserved; babbling. [Rare.]

Knowen designs are dangerous to act,
And th' *vnclose* chief did never noble fact.
*Sylvester*, The Captaines, i. 1075. (*Davies.*)

**unclosed** (un-klōzd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *unclosed;* < *un-*[1] + *closed.*] 1. Not separated by inclosures; open; uninclosed.

I have to longe in this manere
Left hem *unclosed* wilfully.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3921.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. Not finished; not brought to a close; of accounts, not balanced; not settled.

I don't love to leave any Part of the Account *unclos'd*.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

3. Not closed.

His *unclosed* eye yet lowering on his enemy.
*Byron*, Giaour.

**unclothe** (un-klōᵺH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclothed* or *unclad,* ppr. *unclothing.* [Formerly also *uncloath, uncloth;* < ME. *unclothen, unclethen;* < *un-*[2] + *clothe.*] 1. To strip of clothes; make naked; divest of covering.

The ceremonies, dances, and sacrifices ended, they went to *vncloth* themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 808.

2. Figuratively, to divest; free; strip.

The fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus greatly drew him to a compassionate conceit, and had already *unclothed* his face of all show of malice. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

**unclothed** (un-klōᵺHd'), *a.* Not clothed; being without clothes.

**uncloud** (un-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; unveil; clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dullness, or the like. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

**unclouded** (un-klou'ded), *p. a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear: as, an *unclouded* sky; an *unclouded* intellect.

**uncloudedness** (un-klou'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unclouded. *Boyle.*

**uncloudy** (un-klou'di), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds. *Gay.*

**unclubable** (un-klub'a-bl), *a.* Not clubable; unsocial.

"Sir John was a most *unclubable* man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages [Dr. Johnson] so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturedly make words, for the promotion of sport and good humour!
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, i. 41.

**unclue**†, *v. t.* Same as *unclew.*

**unclutch** (un-kluch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clutch.*] To open, as something clutched, clenched, or closely shut. *Dr. H. More.*

**unco** (ung'kō), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. reduction of *uncouth.*] I. *a.* Unknown; strange; unusual. *Lcesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 342). [Scotch.]

II. *n.* 1. Anything strange or prodigious. *Galt.*—2. A strange person; a stranger. *Galt.*

**unco** (ung'kō), *adv.* [< *unco, a.*] Wonderfully; remarkably; very: as, *unco* glad; *unco* guid. [Scotch.]

In this prison there grew a tree,
And it was *unco* stout and strang.
*Lord Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 254).

**uncock**[1] (un-kok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cock*[1].] 1. To let down the hammer of (a gun) easily, so as not to explode the charge.—2. To let down or lower the brim of, as a hat, releasing it from the fastening which held it cocked up against the crown.

**uncock**[2] (un-kok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cock*[3].] To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

**uncoffer**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *uncofren;* < *un-*[2] + *coffer.*] To take out of a coffer.

**uncoffined** (un-kof'ind), *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

Unknelled, *uncoffined*, and unknown.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

**uncogitable** (un-koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being cogitated or thought. *Sir T. More.*

**uncoif** (un-koif'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *coif.*] To pull off the cap or head-dress of. [Rare.]

Two appie-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

**uncoifed** (un-koift'), *a.* Without a coif; not wearing a coif.

Her majesty's renown'd though *uncoif'd* counsel.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, viii.

**uncoil** (un-koil'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *un-*[2] + *coil*[1].] To unwind or open the coils (of).

The snake of gold slid from her hair; the braid
Slipt and *uncoil'd* itself.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**uncoin** (un-koin'), *v. t.* To deprive (money) of its character as coin. [Rare.]

These are the people who frequently *uncoin* money, either by melting it or by exporting it to countries where it is sooner or later melted.
*Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

**uncoined** (un-koind'), *a.* 1. Not coined: as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke.*—2. Not minted; lacking the stamp of conventionality; hence, natural, unfeigned.

A fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 161.

**uncollected** (un-kō-lek'ted), *a.* 1. Not collected; not brought to one place; not received: as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected.*—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not having control of one's mental faculties; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

What a wild beast is *uncollected* man!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**uncolored, uncoloured** (un-kul'ord), *p. a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed; hence, unclouded; clear; specifically, white.

Things *uncoloured* and transparent. *Bacon.*

To deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 189.

2. Not heightened in description; truthful; unbiased: as, an *uncolored* statement.—3. Unadorned; plain; chaste.

The contrast was remarkable between the *uncolored* style of his [John Foster's] general diction, and the brilliant felicity of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text.
*De Quincey*, Biog. and Hist. Essays, p. 350.

**uncolt** (un-kōlt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *colt.*] To unhorse; deprive of a colt or horse. [Rare.]

Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 42.

**uncumber**†, *v.* See *uncumber.*

**uncombine** (un-kom-bīn'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *combine.*] I. *trans.* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction of; separate; disconnect.

Outbreaking vengeance *uncombines* the ill-joined plots.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become separated or disconnected. [Rare in both uses.]

The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cable in the violence of a northern tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. ii.

**uncomeatable** (un-kum-at'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *come-at-able.*] Not accessible; not attainable; beyond reach or comprehension. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 12.

**uncomeliness** (un-kum'li-nes), *n.* 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace: as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior.—2. Unbecomingness; unseemliness; indecency.

He . . . gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness* that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 60.

**uncomely** (un-kum'li), *a.* [< ME. *uncomely, oncomely, uncumelich*; < *un-*[1] + *comely.*] 1. Not comely; wanting grace: as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent.

Thinke nothing *uncomly* which is honest, for nothing is comely that is not honest. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

Besides (to say truth) nakedness is *uncomely*, as well in mind as in body. *Bacon.*

**uncomely**† (un-kum'li), *adv.* In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36.

'Tis most *uncomely* spoken. *Fletcher (and Massinger ?)*, False One, iii. 1.

**uncomfortable** (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily or mental discomfort; giving uneasiness; disquieting: as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

Christmas is in the most dead and the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

How *uncomfortable* will the remembrance be of all your excesses, oaths, injustice and profaneness, when death approaches, and judgment follows it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

2. Disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease: as, to feel *uncomfortable.*

How surely dost thou malice these extremes,
*Uncomfortable* man. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

**uncomfortableness** (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uncomfortable, uneasy, or miserable. *Jer. Taylor.*

**uncomfortably** (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or uneasiness; in an uneasy state.

**uncommendable** (un-kọ-men'dạ-bl), *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. [Rare.]

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his poetry. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11.

**uncommerciable** (un-kọ-mėr'shia-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **commerciable*, equiv. to *commerceable.*] Not capable of being made an article of commerce. [Rare.]

By prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from dealing in tobacco, one third of the exports of the United States are rendered *uncommerciable* here. *Thos. Jefferson*, To Count De Montmorin (Works, II. 188).

**uncommercial** (un-kọ-mėr'shạl), *a.* 1. Not commercial; not carrying on or familiar with or devoted to commerce.

The *Uncommercial* Traveller. *Dickens.*

The wisdom of taking measures to keep the river in good condition is made plain to even the *uncommercial* mind. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 310.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of commerce.

You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too. *Burke*, American Taxation. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**uncommitted** (un-kọ-mit'ed), *a.* [< ME. *uncommitted*; < *un-*[1] + *committed.*] 1. Not committed or done.

Offys *uncommitted* ofte anoyeth. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 518.

The *uncommitted* sin. *Hammond.*

2. Not committed or intrusted.—3. Not referred to a committee.—4. Not pledged by anything said or done: as, *uncommitted* by rash promises or statements; an *uncommitted* delegation to a convention.

**uncommixed**† (un-kọ-mikst'), *a.* Not commixed or mingled. *Chapman.*

**uncommon** (un-kom'ọn), *a.* Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; extraordinary; strange.

I do not think it foreign to my design to speak of a man born in Her Majesty's dominions, and relate an adventure in his life, so *uncommon* that it is doubtful whether the like has happened to any of human race. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

The spiritual is ever foreign to the material, the *uncommon* to the common. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, iii.

=**Syn.** Scarce, unusual, unwonted, unique, singular, queer. See *common.*

**uncommon** (un-kom'ọn), *adv.* [< *uncommon, a.*] Exceedingly; very: as, *uncommon* cheap. [Vulgar.]

**uncommonly** (un-kom'ọn-li), *adv.* 1. In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually.

We are not *uncommonly* told that Henry VII. had not in his own person the shadow of hereditary right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 343.

2. To an uncommon degree.

A boy who's *uncommonly* sharp of his age. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

**uncommonness** (un-kom'ọn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

**uncommunicable** (un-kọ-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* 1. Incommunicable. *Burke.*—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**uncommunicated** (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed: as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God. *Waterland.*—3. Not having received the communion.

**uncommunicative** (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1†. Not communicative or disposed to impart one's wealth; not liberal; parsimonious.

A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 90.

2. Not communicative; not disposed to impart one's thoughts; not free to communicate to others; reserved; taciturn.

A churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition. *Chesterfield.*

**uncommunicativeness** (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommunicative, reserved, or taciturn; reserve. *Richardson.*

**uncompact** (un-kọm-pakt'), *a.* Incompact. *Addison.*

**uncompacted** (un-kọm-pak'ted), *a.* Not compact; not firm or settled. *Feltham.*

**uncompanied** (un-kum'pạ-nid), *a.* Having no companion; unaccompanied. *Fairfax.*

**uncompanionable** (un-kọm-pan'yọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Not companionable or sociable. *Miss Burney.*

**uncompanioned** (un-kọm-pan'yọnd), *a.* Unaccompanied; without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

In his hours of *uncompanioned* darkness. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

**uncompassionate** (un-kọm-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Milton*, S. A., l. 818.

**uncompatibly**† (un-kọm-pat'i-bli), *adv.* Incompatibly. *Imp. Dict.*

**uncompellable** (un-kọm-pel'ạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

**uncomplaining** (un-kọm-plā'ning), *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur; submissive.

Let thy loud heart keep,
Like his, a mute and *uncomplaining* sleep.
*Shelley*, Adonais, iii.

**uncomplainingly** (un-kọm-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring or complaint.

**uncomplaisant** (un-kom'plā-zạnt), *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

**uncomplaisantly** (un-kom'plā-zạnt-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously. *Blackstone.*

**uncompliable** (un-kọm-plī'ạ-bl), *a.* Unready or unwilling to yield or comply. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

**uncompliant** (un-kọm-plī'ạnt), *a.* Incompliant. *Bp. Gauden.*

**uncomposable** (un-kọm-pō'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being composed; not to be reconciled or arranged. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 63.

**uncompounded** (un-kọm-poun'ded), *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And *uncompounded* is their essence pure.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 425.

2. Not intricate or complicated.

That *uncompounded* style. *Hammond*, On Fundamentals.

**uncomprehensible**† (un-kom-prọ-hen'si-bl), *a.* Incomprehensible. *Bp. Jewell.*

**uncomprehensive** (un-kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Not comprehensive; not including much.—2†. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots. *South.*

3†. Incomprehensible.

The providence that 's in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold,
Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* deeps.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 198.

**uncompromising** (un-kom'prọ-mī-zing), *a.* Not compromising; admitting of no compromise; not complying; inflexible; unyielding: as, *uncompromising* hostility. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**unconable**†, *a.* See *uncovenable.*

**unconand**†, *a.* See *uncunning.*

**unconceiled**†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unconseled.*

**unconceivable**† (un-kọn-sē'va-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. *Locke.*

**unconceivableness**† (un-kọn-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* Inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 4.

**unconceivably**† (un-kọn-sē'va-bli), *adv.* Inconceivably. *Locke.*

**unconcern** (un-kọn-sėrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifferentism; indifference; apathy.

I can't bear to hear her spoken of with Levity or *Unconcern.* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

**unconcerned** (un-kọn-sėrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; not interested; not affected.

The morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 174.

Calm Villain! how *unconcern'd* he stands, confessing Treachery and Ingratitude!
*Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

=**Syn.** *Unconcerned at, for, about.* With *at, unconcerned* means not anxious in view of something that is or happens; with *for* it means not anxious for the safety or success of some object of interest or desire: *unconcerned at* the successes of a rival; *unconcerned for* one's own safety. With *about* it generally means the same as with *for*, but sometimes the same as with *at.*

**unconcernedly** (un-kọn-sėr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

**unconcernedness** (un-kọn-sėr'ned-nes), *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

**unconcerning**† (un-kọn-sėr'ning), *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Dr. H. More.*

**unconcernment** (un-kọn-sėrn'mẹnt), *n.* The state of having no interest or concern. *South.*

**unconcludent**† (un-kọn-klö'dẹnt), *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive. *Sir M. Hale.*

**unconcludible**† (un-kọn-klö'di-bl), *a.* Not to be concluded or determined.

That which is *unconcludible* . . . to the understanding. *Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, notes.

**unconcluding**† (un-kọn-klö'ding), *a.* Inconclusive.

False and *unconcluding* reasonings. *Locke.*

**unconcludingness**† (un-kọn-klö'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being inconclusive.

The uncertainty of the truth, . . . by reason of the *unconcludingness* of the arguments brought to attest it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 344.

**unconclusive**† (un-kọn-klö'siv), *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond.*

**unconcocted** (un-kọn-kok'ted), *a.* 1. Not concocted; not digested. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Figuratively, crude; indigested.

**unconcurrent** (un-kọn-kur'ẹnt), *a.* Not concurring or agreeing. *Daniel.*

**uncondemned** (un-kọn-demd'), *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

They have beaten us openly *uncondemned.* Acts xvi. 37.

A familiar and *uncondemned* practice. *Locke.*

**uncondited**† (un-kọn-dī'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire*, season, spice, flavor.] Unseasoned. [Rare.]

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the *uncondited* mushroom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 60.

**unconditional** (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions: as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.*
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

**unconditionality** (un-kọn-dish-ọn-al'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unconditional. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

**unconditionally** (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions: as, to surrender *unconditionally.*

**unconditionalness** (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* The character of being unconditional. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 151.

**unconditioned** (un-kọn-dish'ọnd), *a.* Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or result of circumstances.

This step from conditioned to *unconditioned* [existence] implies a pure a priori synthesis.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 523.

**The unconditioned**, in the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, either the Absolute, or unconditionally complete, or the Infinite, or unconditionally unlimited.

**unconducing**† (un-kon-dū'sing), *a.* Not conducive. *E. Phillips.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**unconfidence**† (un-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Want of confidence; uncertainty; hesitation; doubt. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

**unconfinable** (un-kon-fī'na-bl), *a.* 1†. Unbounded. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 21.—2. Incapable of being confined or restrained.

**unconfined** (un-kon-find'), *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.—2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; comprehensive; broad. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, iii. 639.

**unconfinedly** (un-kon-fī'ned-li), *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

**unconfirmed** (un-kon-fėrmd'), *a.* 1. Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability: as, his health was still *unconfirmed.*

With strength unpractis'd yet and *unconfirm'd.*
*Rowe*, Ulysses, iv. 1.

2. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw.

In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

3. Not confirmed or strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness *unconfirm'd.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 29.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Not having received the sacrament or sacramental rite of confirmation. (*b*) Not having his election as bishop ratified by the archbishop.

Hys dysgraded abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates.
*Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

**unconform**† (un-kon-fôrm'), *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 259.

**unconformability** (un-kon-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition of not being conformable: as, the *unconformability* of two groups of rocks. See *conformable*[5], with diagram illustrating the relative position of conformable and unconformable rocks.

**unconformable** (un-kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* 1. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts*, Logick.

2. In *geol.*, not conforming in position, or not having the same dip, with another bed or series of beds. If certain strata, having been originally deposited in a nearly horizontal position, are afterward disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, beds which are deposited in the same region after this disturbance of preëxisting strata has taken place will not have the same dip as those of prior formation, and the two sets will be described as being *unconformable* with each other.

**unconformableness** (un-kon-fôr'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconformable.

**unconformably** (un-kon-fôr'ma-bli), *adv.* In an unconformable manner; so as not to be conformable. See *unconformable*, 2.

**unconformist**† (un-kon-fôr'mist), *n.* A nonconformist. *Fuller.*

**unconformity** (un-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* Non-conformity; incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. [Rare.]

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions . . . consists in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason.
*South*, Sermons.

**unconfound**† (un-kon-found'), *v. t.* To reduce from confusion to order. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings.

**unconfused** (un-kon-fūzd'), *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 2.—2. Not confused or embarrassed.

**uncongeal** (un-kon-jēl'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *congeal.*] To thaw; melt. [Rare.]

Soften'd sirs that blowing steal,
When meres begin to *uncongeal.*
*Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

**uncongenial** (un-kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* Not congenial.

**unconjunctive** (un-kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* That cannot be joined. [Rare.]

Two persons *unconjunctive* and unmarriable together.
*Milton*, Divorce, i. 15.

**unconnected** (un-ko-nek'ted), *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate.

The two *unconnected* facts. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 36.

2. Without connections or relations; specifically, without family, friends, or special obligations.

If I had been an *unconnected* man,
I, from this moment, should have formed some plan
Never to leave sweet Venice.
*Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

3. Not coherent; not connected by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory: as, an *unconnected* discourse.

**unconning**†, *n.* and *a.* See *uncunning.*

**unconningness**†, *n.* See *uncunningness.*

**unconquerable** (un-kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest: as, an *unconquerable* foe.

Achilles, her *unconquerable* son. *Cowper*, Iliad, viii.

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control: as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

The *unconquerable* will. *Milton*, P. L., i. 106.

=Syn. 1. Invincible, indomitable. See *conquer.*

**unconquerableness** (un-kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconquerable.

**unconquerably** (un-kong'kėr-a-bli), *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

**unconquered** (un-kong'kėrd), *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control.—2†. Inviucible; insuperable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**unconscionable** (un-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not conscionable; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; enormous: as, an *unconscionable* demand.

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1245.

And why you should, for a Respect so contrarie,
Cail my poor wit in question to believe you,
Is most *unconscionable.* *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 7.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

No man [is] to be forc'd by the compulsive laws of men to present his body a dead sacrifice, and so under the gospel most unholy and unacceptable, because it is his unreasonable service, that is to say, not only unwilling but *unconscionable.* *Milton*, Civil Power.

Your friend is an *unconscionable* dog: but you can't help that. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

**Unconscionable bargain**, in *law*, a contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man would accept.

**unconscionableness** (un-kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *a.* The character of being unconscionable, in any sense. *Bp. Hall.*

**unconscionably** (un-kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Unreasonably: in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify; inordinately.

Too absurd and too *unconscionably* gross is that fond invention that wafted hither the fifty daughtera of a strange Diocletian King of Syria. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

**unconscious** (un-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Not conscious. (*a*) Not occurring in or attended by consciousness; subconscious: as, *unconscious* inference.

Sleep, fainting, coma, epilepsy, and other *unconscious* conditions are apt to break in upon and occupy large durations of what we nevertheless consider the mental history of a single man.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 199.

The only conception we can form of a purely *unconscious* state is one in which all is exactly alike, or rather in which there is no difference.
*W. K. Clifford*, Conditions of Mental Development.

(*b*) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless: as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke,
Of six years' age, *unconscious* of the yoke.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 756.

Strong poets of a more *unconscious* day,
When Nature spake nor sought nice reasons why.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 4.

(*c*) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt: as, *unconscious* generosity.

The red rose veils a heart of flame,
And blushes with *unconscious* shame.
*Rose Terry Cooke.*

2. Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

Passive, *unconscious* substances.
*Paley*, Nat. Theol., iv.

**unconsciously** (un-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without consciousness.

A religious man, in proportion as obedience becomes more and more easy to him, will doubtless do his duty *unconsciously.* *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 73.

**unconsciousness** (un-kon'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-consciousness.

**unconsecrate**† (un-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice. *South*, Sermons.

**unconsecrate**† (un-kon'sē-krāt), *a.* Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

She was houseled in sight of the people with an host *unconsecrate.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 134.

**unconsecrated** (un-kon'sē-krā-ted), *a.* Not consecrated: as, a temple *unconsecrated; unconsecrated* bread. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

**unconsenting** (un-kon-sen'ting), *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

**unconsiderate**† (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* Inconsiderate. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**unconsiderateness**† (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Halcs*, Sermons, Matt. xxvi. 75.

**unconsidered** (un-kon-sid'ėrd), *a.* Not considered or regarded; not attended to; not esteemed.

A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 26.

**unconsidering** (un-kon-sid'ėr-ing), *a.* Not considering; void of consideration; regardless. *Swift.*

**unconspiringness**† (un-kon-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.
*Boyle*, Works, II. 276.

**unconstancy**† (un-kon'stan-si), *n.* Inconstancy. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdonshire.

**unconstant**† (un-kon'stant), *a.* Inconstant. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 100.

**unconstantly**† (un-kon'stant-li), *adv.* Inconstantly. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, v.

**unconstitutional** (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* Not in conformity with the constitution of a country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution; inconsistent with the constitution or organic law. In the law of the United States a statute which is unconstitutional is thereby in excess of legislative authority, and void. In English law the word is applied—(1) to "acts at variance with the recognized spirit of the constitution or principles of government, or with the preservation of the liberties of the people, as expressed or implied in the various charters, etc., though not illegal in the sense of being forbidden by express statute" (*Yonge*); (2) to acts which threaten the integrity of the constitution or government.

By *unconstitutional*, as distinguished from "illegal," I mean a novelty of much importance, tending to endanger the established laws. *Hallam.*

The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.
*Burke*, Account of a late Administration (1706).

There has not been for many years a single important measure which has not been *unconstitutional* with its opponents, and which its supporters have not maintained to be agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution.
*Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

**unconstitutionality** (un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unconstitutional.

His [Jefferson's] election caused the repeal, in effect, of the alien and sedition laws, and a permanent acquiescence in their *unconstitutionality.* *Calhoun*, Works, i. 359.

**unconstitutionally** (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner; in opposition to the constitution.

**unconstrained** (un-kon-strānd'), *a.* 1. Free from constraint; free to act; not acting or done under compulsion; voluntary.

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained.*
*Milton*, Divorce, ii. 20.

2. Not constrained or embarrassed; not mentally constrained.

A natural and *unconstrained* behaviour has something in it so agreeable that it is no wonder to see people endeavouring after it. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

Maggie's manner this morning had been as *unconstrained* and indifferent as ever.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 4.

**unconstrainedly** (un-kon-strā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconstrained manner, in either sense. *Hooker*, Works, II. 49.

**unconstraint** (un-kon-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton*, On the Classicks.

The thoughts, wived with words above their own level, are always on their good behavior, and we feel that they would have been happier in the homelier *unconstraint* of prose. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

**unconsulting** (un-kon-sul'ting), *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. [Rare.]

It was the fair Zelmane . . . whom *unconsulting* affection . . . had made borrow so much of her natural modesty as to leave her more decent raiments.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**unconsummate**† (un-kon-sum'āt), *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

**uncontemned** (un-kon-temd'), *a.* Not despised; not contemned. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 10.

**uncontended** (un-kon-ten'ded), *a.* Not disputed for; not contested. *Dryden*, Æneid, v.

**uncontented**† (un-kon-ten'ted), *a.* Discontented. *Daniel*, Philotas, Ded.

**uncontentedness**† (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* Discontentedness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 478.

**uncontentingness**† (un-kon-ten'ting-nes), *n.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*, Works, I. 261.

**uncontestable**† (un-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* Incontestable. *Locke.*

**uncontested** (un-kon-tes'ted), *a.* Not contested; not disputed; hence, evident; indisputable. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation.

**uncontradictable** (un-kon-tra-dik'ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be contradicted. *Carlyle.*

**uncontradicted** (un-kon-tra-dik'ted), *a.* Not contradicted; not denied: as, *uncontradicted* testimony. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xi.

**uncontriving** (un-kon-tri'ving), *a.* Not contriving; deficient in contrivance. [Rare.]

> The savage, *uncontriving* man.
> *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature. (*Latham.*)

**uncontrollable** (un-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled or ruled; ungovernable; intolerant of restraint: as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects; *uncontrollable* events.—2†. Indisputable; irrefragable. [Rare.]

> This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**uncontrollableness** (un-kon-trō'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being uncontrollable. *Bp. Hall.*

**uncontrollably** (un-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* 1. In an uncontrollable manner; without being subject to control.

> God may *uncontrollably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases. *A. Tucker.*

2†. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

> Abundantly and *uncontrolably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Christ Crucified.

**uncontrolled** (un-kon-trōld'), *a.* 1. Not controlled or governed; free.

> But Jove's high will is ever *uncontrol'd*,
> The strong he withers, and confounds the bold.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 197.

2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

> Do I not know the *uncontrolled* thoughts
> That youth brings with him when his blood is high?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii.

3†. Not disproved; not refuted.

> That Julius Cæsar was so born is an *uncontrouled* report. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**uncontrolledly** (un-kon-trō'led-li), *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.

**uncontroversory**† (un-kon-trō-vėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **controversory*, equiv. to *controversorious*.] Free from controversy. [Rare.]

> An *uncontroversory* piety.
> *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2.

**uncontroverted** (un-kon'trō-vėr-ted), *a.* Not controverted or disputed; not liable to be called in question.

> The *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science.
> *Glanville.*

**unconventional** (un-kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* Not conventional; not bound by unswerving rules; free in character, action, or treatment.

**unconventionality** (un-kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *unconventionalities* (-tiz). The character or state of being unconventional; originality; freedom from rules and precedents; also, that which is unconventional; an unconventional act.

> Whately often offended people by the extreme *unconventionality* of his manners. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 530.

> A quaint little story, notable among other *unconventionalities* for being a romance without even a vestige of a love story. *The Academy*, No. 877, p. 1 of adv'ts.

**unconversable** (un-kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* Not free in conversation; repelling conversation; not social; reserved.

> I soon grew domestic with lord Halifax, and was as often with lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only *unconversable* fault he had) made it agreeable to me.
> *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

**unconversant** (un-kon'vėr-sant), *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by *with* before an object, sometimes by *in*.

> *Unconversant in* disquisitions of this kind.
> *Madox*, Exchequer, Pref.

**unconversion** (un-kon-vėr'shon), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [Rare.]

**unconverted** (un-kon-vėr'ted), *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; specifically, not brought to accept a (specified) religious faith; in *theol.*, not having abandoned a sinful life: as, the *unconverted*.

> *Unconverted* to Christianity.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, viii.

**unconvertible** (un-kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another: as, lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

> *Unconvertible* ignorance. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 12.

**uncord** (un-kôrd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cord*[1].] To loose from cords; unfasten or unbind: as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

**uncork** (un-kôrk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cork*[1].] 1. To draw the cork from; open by drawing the cork, as a bottle.—2. To allow to flow out, as if by removing a cork, as words, feelings, and the like; cause (a person) to speak. [Colloq. or slang.]

**uncorrect**† (un-ko-rekt'), *a.* Incorrect. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, Pref.

**uncorrespondency**† (un-kor-e-spon'don-si), *n.* The state of being uncorrespondent, or not mutually adapted or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

**uncorrespondent**† (un-kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* Not correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

**uncorrigible**† (un-kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorrigible*; < *un-*[1] + *corrigible*.] Incorrigible. *Wyclif.*

**uncorrupt** (un-ko-rupt'), *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; incorrupt; pure: as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; an *uncorrupt* text.

> For the rest, my Lord Clifford was a valiant *uncorrupt* gentleman. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

**uncorrupted** (un-ko-rup'ted), *a.* Not corrupted, in any sense; not debased; not vitiated; not depraved; not decomposed.

> In the chapel belonging to it lies the body of St. Susorins their founder, as yet *uncorrupted* though dead many hundreds of yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

**uncorruptedness** (un-ko-rup'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being uncorrupted. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

**uncorruptibility**† (un-ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *uncorruptibilitie*; < *uncorruptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

> In *uncoruptibilite* of quyete or pesible and myide spirit. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 4.

**uncorruptible**† (un-ko-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorruptible*; < *un-*[1] + *corruptible*.] Incorruptible. Rom. i. 23.

**uncorruption**† (un-ko-rup'shon), *n.* [< ME. *uncorrupcioun*; < *un-*[1] + *corruption*.] Incorruption.

> Glorie and honour and *uncoripcioun* to hem that seken euriastynge lyf. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 7.

**uncorruptive**† (un-ko-rup'tiv), *a.* Incorruptible.

> Those other climes of *uncorruptive* joy.
> *Glover*, Leonidas, vii. 413.

**uncorruptly** (un-ko-rupt'li), *adv.* In an uncorrupt manner; truly; genuinely.

> I shall declare *uncorruptlye* the sayings.
> *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 198.

**uncorruptness** (un-ko-rupt'nes), *n.* Integrity; uprightness. Tit. ii. 7.

**uncorvent**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *corven*, pp. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*.] Uncut; untrimmed.

> *Uncorven* and ungrobbed lay the vyne.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 14.

**uncostly** (un-kôst'li), *a.* Not costly; not of a high price or value.

> A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

**uncounselable, uncounsellable** (un-koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

**uncounseled, uncounselled** (un-koun'seld), *a.* [< ME. *uncounceiled*; < *un-*[1] + *counseled*.] 1. Not having counsel or advice. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2†. Wrongly counseled; led into error.

> *Uncounceiled* goth ther noon fro me.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6868.

**uncountable** (un-koun'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.

> Those *uncountable* bodies set in the firmament.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II.

**uncounted** (un-koun'ted), *a.* Not counted; not numbered; hence, innumerable.

> The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads,
> The still-discordant wavering multitude.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., Ind.

> The twinkling sea's *uncounted* smile.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 137.

**uncouple** (un-kup'l), *v.* [< ME. *uncouplen, oncopelen*; < *un-*[2] + *couple*.] I. *trans.* To loose, as dogs from their couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

> Forth he gothe ther as the hartys lye;
> His houndys were *oncopelyd* by and by.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 42.

> So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,
> The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
> From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

II. *intrans.* To break loose; exert influence unrestrained.

> Longe tyme it was er tirannye
> Or any vyce dorste on him *uncouple*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 512.

**uncoupled** (un-kup'ld), *a.* 1. Not coupled; not fastened to a couple or with couplings.

> Steeds snort, *uncoupled* stag-hounds bay,
> And merry hunters quit the bower.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

2. Not wedded; single.

> *Uncoupled*, cold virginity.
> *Chamberlayne*, Pharonnida (1659).

3. In *her.*, same as *découplé*.

**uncourteous** (un-kėr'tē-us), *a.* [< ME. *uncurteis, uncortoise*; < *un-*[1] + *courteous*.] Not courteous; uncivil. *Sir P. Sidney.* = **Syn.** See *uncivil*.

**uncourteously** (un-kėr'tē-us-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; impolitely. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

**uncourtesy**†, *n.* [< ME. *uncurtesie*; < *un-*[1] + *courtesy*.] Lack of courtesy.

> It were to gret *uncurtesie*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3587.

**uncourtliness** (un-kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being uncourtly. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 5.

**uncourtly** (un-kōrt'li), *a.* Not courtly. (*a*) Untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like.

> And this event *uncourtly* Hero thought
> Her inward guilt would in her looks have wrought.
> *Marlowe*, Hero and Leander, iii.

(*b*) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain.

> It would be *uncourtly* to speak in harsher words to the fair. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

**uncous**† (ung'kus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, hooked, < *uncus*, a hook, barb: see *unce*[2], *uncus*.] Hooklike; hooked. *Sir T. Browne.*

**uncouth** (un-kōth'), *a.* [Also dial. *unkid, unked, unkurd*, Sc. *unco* (see *unco*), < ME. *uncouth, unkouth, onkouth, uncuth, unkuth, uncothe*, < AS. *uncūth* (Icel. *ūkunnr* = Goth. *unkunths*), unknown, unusual, strange; as *un-*[1] + *couth*.] 1. Not known. (*a*) Not common; unusual; rare; hence, elegant; beautiful.

> Ther maystow seen devysing of herneys
> So *uncouth* and so riche.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1639.

(*b*) Not commonly known; not familiar; strange; foreign.

> [He] rode be the moste *vn-couthe* weyes that thei myght till he com to Newerke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> His fall
> May be our rise. It is no *uncouth* thing
> To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

(†) Strange and suspicious; uncanny; such as to arouse suspicion, dread, fear, or alarm.

> An *uncouth* pain torments my grieved soul.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 7.

> If this *uncouth* forest yield anything savage.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 6. 6.

> The Judges meet in some *uncouth* dark Dungeon.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

(2) Strange and awkward; characterized by awkwardness, clumsiness, or oddity: now the usual meaning: as, *uncouth* manners or behavior.

> The terms, the principles, the propositions of it [any human art or science], are all at first sight strange and *uncouth*, and make no bright impression upon the mind.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

> Through thee her Merrimacs and Agiochooks
> And many a name *uncouth* win gracious looks.
> *Lowell*, To Whittier.

2†. Not knowing; ignorant.

> For he taght the *vn-couthe* and vn-kunnynge by his prechynge. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

= **Syn.** 1 (*b*) (2). *Ungainly, Bungling*, etc. See *awkward*.

**uncouthly** (un-kōth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *uncouthly, uncuthliz*, < AS. *uncūthlice*, < *uncūth*, unknown: see *uncouth*.] 1†. Rarely; elegantly.

> To graythe [adorn] hir wel and *uncouthly* [tr. OF. *noblement*]. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 584.

2. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely; awkwardly; clumsily.

A labyrinth of peaks and columns, clefts and ravines, now strangely monumental, now *uncouthly* irregular.
*Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 9.

**uncouthness** (un-köth'nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being uncouth; strangeness; oddness: as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Something that is uncouth or odd. [Rare.]

The few *uncouthnesses* of which Mendoza and Boscan more especially are guilty (such as certain faults of rhythmic accentuation). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 357.

**uncouthsome**† (un-köth'sum), *a.* [< *uncouth* + *-some.*] Unusual; awkward.

Here a huge tempest of wind surprized us. . . . This *uncouthsom* weather being spent, we had again the use of very favourable gales, until we came unto the Tropick of Cancer. *Bucaniers of America* (tr., 1684), p. 6.

**uncovenable**† (un-kuv'e-na-bl), *a.* [ME., also *unconable, uncunable;* < *un-*[1] + *covenable.*] 1. Unsuitable; unbecoming.

I seȳ nat that honestitee in clothing of man or womman is *uncovenable.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. Uncivil; churlish; rude; savage.

The nature of som man is . . . overthrowenge to yvei and . . . *uncovenable* [tr. L. *importunus*].
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

**uncovenanted** (un-kuv'e-nan-ted), *a.* 1. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.—2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant, compact, league, or the like; specifically, not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king.
*Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., i.

**Uncovenanted civil service.** See *civil.*—**Uncovenanted mercies,** such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not embraced within the covenant, as, for example, those who have never heard of Christ, and therefore have never consciously accepted him as a Saviour.

**uncover** (un-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *uncoveren, unkevcren;* < *un-*[2] + *cover*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove a cover or covering from; divest of a cover or covering, such as a hat, a veil, clothing, a roof, or the like.

Rather let my head
. . . dance upon a bloody pole
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 128.

None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet as we do.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

Hence—2. To lay bare; disclose; lay open to view.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncover'st* more.
*Milton*, S. A., i. 842.

3. *Milit.*, in the deployment of troops, to expose (the successive lines of formation) by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front.

When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, etc., successively *uncover* those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column.
*Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., III. 526.

**II.** *intrans.* To remove the cover or covering of something, as the head; specifically, to take off one's hat or other head-covering.

*Uncover*, dogs, and lap. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 95.

We are forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*

**uncovered** (un-kuv'ėrd), *a.* 1. Not provided with a cover or covering; having no covering; bare; naked; especially, having no covering on the head. 1 Cor. xi. 13.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy *uncovered* body this extremity of the skies.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 106.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

**uncowl** (un-koul'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a cowl, as a monk—that is, to unmonk, by the figurative taking from him of his monk's cowl.—2. To uncover by removing or throwing back the cowl, or, by extension, any muffler or veil.

Men bearded, bald, cowled, *uncowled*, shod, unshod.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii.

I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face.
*Coleridge.*

**uncreate** (un-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *create.*] To annihilate; deprive of existence.

That I could *uncreate*
Myself, or be forgotten.
*Shirley*, The Wedding, i. 4.

**uncreate** (un-krē-āt'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *create.*] Uncreated. *Athanasian Creed.*

**uncreated** (un-krē-ā'ted), *a.* 1. Not yet created.

Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 268.

God must have left them [angels and men] *uncreated* if not endued with liberty of mind. *Hooker*, Works, II. 432.

2. Not produced by creation; existing without being created.

There is one particular and peculiar spirit, who is truly and properly a person, of a true, real, and personal subsistence, not a created, but *uncreated*, person, and so the true and one Eternal God.
*Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, p. 477.

**uncreatedness** (un-krē-ā'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being uncreated. *Waterland*, Works, ii. 326.

**uncredible**† (un-kred'i-bl), *a.* Incredible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

**uncredit**† (un-kred'it), *v. t.* To discredit. *Fuller.*

**uncreditable**† (un-kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* Discreditable. *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

**uncreditableness**† (un-kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being discreditable. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

**uncritical** (un-krit'i-kal), *a.* 1. Not critical; not able or disposed to criticize; wanting in acuteness of judgment or critical analysis.

We are not so rude understanders or *uncriticall* speakers. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 24.

Statements republished by careless sub-editors, and readily accepted by the *uncritical* who believe all they see in print, diffuse erroneous prepossessions.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 81.

2. Not according to the rules of just criticism; not intelligent from the critical point of view: as, an *uncritical* estimate.

While, therefore, we would defend in its entire extent the general doctrine which Pestalozzi inaugurated, we think great evil likely to result from an *uncritical* reception of his specific devices. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 118.

**uncropped** (un-kropt'), *a.* 1. Not cropped or plucked.

A fresh *uncropped* flower. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 327.

2. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

**uncross** (un-krôs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cross*[1].] To change from a crossed position.

Mr. Snell *uncrossed* his legs, and stooped.
*The Century*, XXVI. 623.

**uncrossed** (un-krôst'), *a.* 1. Not crossed; not canceled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes 'em fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd.*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 26.

2. Not limited as regards cashability or negotiability by crossing: as, an *uncrossed* check. See *crossed check*, under *check*[1], *n.*—3. Not thwarted; not opposed.

**uncrown** (un-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *crown.*] 1. To deprive of a crown; degrade from the royal dignity; by extension, to reduce from high dignity or preëminence.

I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 232.

Prepare a welcome to *uncrown* the greatness
Of his prevailing fates. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

2. To remove the crown from.

*Uncrown* his head. *Dryden*, Æneid, xii. 448.

**uncrowned** (un-kround'), *a.* 1. Not wearing a crown; not having assumed the crown, as a sovereign prince who has not yet received coronation. Hence—2. Having royal rank or power without occupying the royal office.

**unction** (ungk'shon), *n.* [< ME. **unction, unxioun,* < OF. *unction, onction,* F. *onction* = Pr. *unctio, onccio* = Sp. *uncion* = Pg. *unção, uncção* = It. *unzione,* < L. *unctio*(*n-*), a besmearing, anointing, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* smear, anoint: see *unguent, oint.*] 1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil.

It [the weft] glides easily along the metallic warps, requiring no *unction*, as is sometimes the case.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 956.

Especially—(*a*) Anointing as a symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office. The practice of unction in religious ceremonials existed in the Christian church at a very early day, as well as in the Jewish church, and has been continued to the present time in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches. In Christian usage it includes the unction of catechumens both before and after baptism, of candidates at confirmation, of the clergy at ordination, of the sick, of kings at their coronation, and of various articles dedicated to a sacred use. The practice is not continued in Protestant churches. See *chrism*, and *holy oil* (under *oil*).

Thei make but on *Unxioun*, whan thei Cristene Children.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

The Divine *unction* of thy Holy Spirit.
*Thomas à Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 19.

Something . . . should dishonour and profane in himself that priestly *unction* and clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitled him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) Anointing for medical purposes.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the *unction* and fricace. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

He paid great attention to the health of body and mind, using *unction* and the bath often. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 115.

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; a salve.

With this plaster
And this *unction* do I master
All the fester'd ill that may
Give him grief another day.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Hence—3. Anything that is soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 145.

4. In speech, that quality in the words used, tone of expression, or mode of address which excites devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy, and the like in the hearer; especially, those qualities which induce religious fervor and tenderness.

Its diction [the Bible's], . . . when temperately and soberly used, imparts an *unction* to a religious discourse which nothing else can supply.
*R. Hall*, Review of Foster's Essays.

5. Emotional warmth; gush; specifically, simulated fervor, devotion, or sympathy; counterfeited sentiment; nauseous sentimentality.

The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar. *Hazlitt.*

Luring us by stories old,
With a comic *unction* told.
*Whittier*, To my old Schoolmaster.

**Unction of the sick,** a sacrament or rite in which sick persons are anointed with oil. In the Greek Church it is administered to sick persons whether in danger of death or not. (See *euchelaion.*) In the Roman Catholic Church it is administered only to the former class, and is known, since the twelfth century, as *extreme* or *last unction.* In this church the body of the sick person is anointed by a priest with consecrated olive-oil, in the figure of a cross, on the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. The oil must be consecrated by a bishop, except in cases of extreme necessity, when a priest may receive especial power from the Pope to consecrate it.

**unctious**† (ungk'shus), *a.* An obsolete variant of *unctuous. B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

**unctiousness**† (ungk'shus-nes), *n.* An obsolete variant of *unctuousness.*

As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding *unctiousness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire.

**unctuosity** (ungk-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *onctuosité* = Sp. *untuosidad* = Pg. *unctuosidade* = It. *untuosità,* < ML. **unctuosita*(*t-*)*s,* < ML. *unctuosus,* unctuous: see *unctuous.*] Unctuousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 17.

**unctuous** (ungk'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *onctueux* = Sp. *untuoso* = Pg. *unctuoso* = It. *untuoso,* < ML. *unctuosus,* greasy, oily, < L. *unctus,* a smearing, anointing, ML. also ointment, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* smear, anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] 1. Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy; oily; fat; soapy.

Ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 195.

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers—a characteristic of steatite, talc, serpentine, and other magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia which they contain.—3. Having or characterized by unction; tending to religious fervor; especially, falsely or affectedly fervid, devotional, emotional, gushing, or the like; excessively bland or suave.

A Quaker could not be drawn without being caricatured into an *unctuous* rogue.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

He at first knit his brows; then smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

**Unctuous sucker.** See *sucker*, 1 (*d*) (3).

**unctuously** (ungk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unctuous manner; with unctuousness.

**unctuousness** (ungk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unctuous, in any sense.

**uncture**† (ungk'tūr), *n.* [ME. *uncture,* < L. *unctura,* an anointing, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] An unguent.

For sheep ishorne make *uncture* of lupyne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

**uncuckolded**† (un-kuk'ōl-ded), *a.* Not made a cuckold.

It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.*
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 76.

**uncular** (ung'kū-lär), *a.* [< *uncle,* after *avuncular.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncular. [Humorous.]

The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellington trousers to his *uncular* and rather angular breast.
*De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, vi. (*Davies.*)

**unculled** (un-kuld'), *a.* 1. Not gathered.—2. Not separated; not selected.

The green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
*Uncull'd*, as came to hand. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 436.

**unculpable**† (un-kul'pa-bl), *a.* Inculpable.

**uncult**† (un-kult'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **cult*, < L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*, *n.* Cf. *incult*.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.

**uncultivable** (un-kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 155.

**uncultivated** (un-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* Not cultivated, in any sense of that word.

**uculture**† (un-kul'tūr), *n.* Neglect or want of culture or education. *Bp. Hall*, On Ps. cvii. 34.

**uncumber**†, *v.* [ME. *uncomberen*; < *un-*[2] + *cumber*.] To cease from encumbering.

**uncumbered** (un-kum'bèrd), *a.* Unencumbered. *Dryden*, To John Driden, l. 18.

**uncunning**† (un-kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *uncunning, unkunnyng, unconnynge, unkonnynge, onconninge*; < *un-*[1] + *cunning*, *n.*] Lack of knowledge or skill; ignorance. *Chaucer.*

**uncunning**† (un-kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *unconnyng, unkonnynge, unconninde, uneonnand, unkunand, uneonand*; < *un-*[1] + *cunning*, *a.*] Unknowing; ignorant; dull.

Thise portours ben *unkonnynge* evermo.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1139.

**uncunningness**† (un-kun'ing-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unconnyngnesse*; < *uncunning*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Unknowingness; ignorance.

O word For other myght take by lachesse,
Or peraventure by *vnconnyngnesse*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12.

**uncurable**† (un-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncurabil*; < *un-*[1] + *curable*.] Incurable.

An old man and a yong woman to content is *vncurable*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

**uncurbable** (un-kèr'ba-bl), *a.* Not capable of being curbed or checked.

So much *uncurbable*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 67.

**uncurbed** (un-kèrbd'), *a.* Not curbed, in any sense of that word.

With frank and with *uncurbed* plainness
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 244.

**uncurious** (un-kū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Not curious or inquisitive; incurious; lacking curiosity.

I would let my correspondents know that I have not been so *uncurious* a Spectator as not to have seen Prince Eugene. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

He added very many particulars not *uncurious* concerning the manner of taking an audience.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

**uncurl** (un-kèrl'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *curl*.] **I.** *trans.* To change from a curled condition or form; straighten out, as something which is curled.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

**II.** *intrans.* To lose its curl; come out of curl; become straight, as a lock of hair. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 34.

**uncurse**† (un-kèrs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *curse*.] To free from any execration; revoke a curse on. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 137. [Rare.]

**uncurtain** (un-kèr'tān), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *curtain*.] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; hence, to disclose; reveal; unveil.

**uncus** (ung'kus), *n.*; pl. *unci* (un'sī). [NL., < L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, curved. Hence *unce*[2], *adunc*, *aduncous*, etc.] 1. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate convolution of the brain.—2. In *entom.*, the beak-like mesial prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of lepidopterous insects. It forms no proper part of the organs ancillary to generation.—3. The head, hook, or comb of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the mastax of a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *bot.*, a hook.

**uncustomable** (un-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Not subject to customs duties: as, *uncustomable* goods. *Imp. Dict.*

**uncustomed** (un-kus'tumd), *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty; also, not having paid duty or been charged with customs; smuggled.

One of them [Zacynthusians], at our being here, pursued a poor sailer for offering but to carry a little bag of Currans aboard *uncustomed*, and killed him.
*Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 6.

The buying or selling *uncustomed* goods.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 282.

**uncut** (un-kut'), *a.* Not cut; specifically, in *bookbinding*, not trimmed across the bolts; having the full margin of the untrimmed sheets. If the bolts have been opened with a paper-knife without waste of margin, the book is said to be opened, but is *uncut*.

**undam** (un-dam'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dam*[1].] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. [Rare.]

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
*Undams* his watery stores.
*Dryden*, tr. of Georgics, i. 157.

**undashed** (un-dasht'), *a.* Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted.

Yet stands he stiff, *undashed*, unterrified.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

**undate** (un'dāt), *a.* [< L. *undatus*, pp. of *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*.] 1. Wavy; having a waved surface. *Cones.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

**undated**[1] (un-dā'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dated*.] Not dated; having no date: as, an *undated* letter or bill.

**undated**[2] (un'dā-ted), *a.* [< *undate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved. Also *undate*.—2. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—3. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

**undaunted** (un-dän'ted), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid.

By that Towr-tearing stroak I vnderstand
Th' *vndaunted* strength of the Diuine right hand.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but *undaunted*, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

**undauntedly** (un-dän'ted-li), *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly.

A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, II. 176.

**undauntedness** (un-dän'ted-nes), *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

**undawning** (un-dâ'ning), *a.* Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

Thou [winter] hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 130.

**undé** (un'dā), *a.* [< F. *ondé*: see *oundy*.] In *her.*, wavy: noting a heraldic line such as separates two parts of the field, or a bearing from the field, and also of an ordinary, as a fesse or bend.


A Fesse Undé.

**undeadliness**† (un-ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *undeedlinesse, undeadlinesse, undethlicnesse*; < *undeadly* + *-ness*.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

King of kyngis and Lord of lordis, . . . which aloone hath *undeedlynesse*. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 16.

**undeadly**† (un-ded'li), *a.* [< ME. *undeedli, undedlic*, < AS. *undeádlic* (= G. *untödtlich* = Dan. *udödelig*); as *un-*[1] + *deadly* (*deathly*).] Not subject to death; immortal. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 17.

**undeaf** (un-def'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deaf*.] To free from deafness; restore the sense of hearing to. [Rare.]

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 16.

**undeceivable** (un-dē-sē'va-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception.

This sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope.
*Bp. Hall*, Letters concerning Falling away from Grace.

2. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. *J. Hayward.*

**undeceive** (un-dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deceive*.] To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake; open one's eyes.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to *undeceive* me. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ii. 2.

Wounded, *undeceived*, quivering with pain as he was, his heart still yearned after her.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvii.

**undecency**† (un-dē'sen-si), *n.* Indecency. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. § 5.

**undecennary** (un-dē-sen'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven (< *unus*, one, + *decem*, ten); after the analogy of *decennary*[1].] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

**undecennial** (un-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven; after the analogy of *decennial*.] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or every eleventh year: as, an *undecennial* festival.

**undecent**† (un-dē'sent), *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Fie, madam, how *undecent* 'tis for you,
So far unlike yourself, to be seen thus
In th' open streets!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

**undecently**† (un-dē'sent-li), *adv.* Indecently. *Abp. Laud*, Hist. Church of Oxford, p. 61.

**undecidable** (un-dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being decided, settled, or solved. [Rare.]

There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

**undecide**† (un-dē-sīd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *decide*.] To reverse a decision concerning.

To *undecide* the late concluded act they held for vain.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

**undecided** (un-dē-sī'ded), *a.* 1. Not decided or determined; not settled.

Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.
*J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. Not having one's mind made up or one's purpose fixed; irresolute.

So doubted he, and, *undecided* yet,
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge.
*Cowper*, Iliad, i.

**undecidedly** (un-dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In an undecided manner; irresolutely. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 125.

**undecimole** (un-des'i-mōl), *n.* In *music*, a group of eleven notes to be performed in the time of eight. Compare *decimole*, *triplet*, etc.

**undecipherable** (un-dē-sī'fèr-a-bl), *a.* Indecipherable. *Chesterfield.*

**undecisive** (un-dē-sī'siv), *a.* Indecisive. *Glanville.*

**undeck** (un-dek'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deck*[1].] To divest of ornaments or dress. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 250.

**undecked** (un-dekt'), *a.* 1. Not decked; not adorned.—2. Not having a deck: as, an *undecked* vessel or barge.

**undeclinable** (un-dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* 1. In *gram.*, indeclinable.—2†. Not to be declined or avoided.

I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable*.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 107.

**undeclined** (un-dē-klīnd'), *a.* 1†. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job.

2. Not having cases marked by different terminations: as, a noun *undeclined*.

**undecomposable** (un-dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *H. Spencer.*

**undeeded** (un-dē'ded), *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great deed or action. [Rare.]

My sword with an unbatter'd edge
I sheathe again, *undeeded*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 20.

2. Not transferred by deed: as, *undeeded* land.

**undefaced** (un-dē-fāst'), *a.* Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

ffresshe, *vndefacede*, & in fyne hew.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8730.

He was his Maker's image *undefaced*. *Coleridge.*

**undefatigable**† (un-dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* Indefatigable.

**undefeasible** (un-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Indefeasible. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxii.

**undefecated** (un-def'ē-kā-ted), *a.* Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick.

Mine was pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.
*Godwin*, Mandeville, ii. 115. (*Davies.*)

**undefiled** (un-dē-fīld'), *a.* Not made unclean or impure; unsullied; uncorrupted; unpolluted; unimpaired; immaculate; innocent. Ps. cix. 1.

**undefinable** (un-dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* Not definable, in any sense; indefinable: as, the *undefinable* bounds of space.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all by no means represent an idea which has no composition at all. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

**undefine** (un-dē-fīn'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *define*.] To render something indefinite; confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to *undefine* and to confuse.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**undefined** (un-dē-fīnd'), *a.* 1. Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation.

Obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

2. Not having limits distinctly marked or seen; not definitely limited; indefinite.

An *undefined*, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgement.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

*Undefined* and undefinable rights.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

**undefouled**† (un-dē-fould'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *defouled*.] Undefiled; immaculate.

Moder of God, and Virgin *undefouled*.
*Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 1.

**undeify** (un-dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undeified*, ppr. *undeifying*. [< *un-*[2] + *deify*.] To reduce from the state of deity; deprive of the character or qualities of a god; deprive of the honor due to a god. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 73.

**undelectable** (un-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* Not delectable or pleasant. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 209.

**undelegated** (un-del'ē-gā-ted), *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.

Your assumption of *undelegated* power.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**undeliberate** (un-dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* Not deliberate. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iii. 1.

**undelighted** (un-dē-lī'ted), *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

The fiend
Saw, *undelighted*, all delight.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 286.

**undelightful** (un-dē-līt'fûl), *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

**undemocratize** (un-dē-mok'ra-tīz), *v. t.* To render undemocratic. [Rare.]

Its consequence was to *undemocratize* the Democratic party, and secure its final defeat.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 255.

**undemonstrable** (un-dō-mon'stra-bl), *a.* Indemonstrable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

**undemonstrative** (un-dē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* Not demonstrative or given to excited or strong expression of feeling; reserved, from modesty, diffidence, or policy: as, an *undemonstrative* person; *undemonstrative* manners.

**undeniable** (un-dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true: as, *undeniable* evidence; his ability is *undeniable*.—2. Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. [Colloq.]

The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly "*undeniable*" in its quality. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

Wise dissenting matrons were divided between fear lest their sons should want to marry her, and resentment that she should treat those *undeniable* young men with a distant scorn. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

= **Syn.** 1. Indubitable, incontrovertible, unquestionable, incontestable.

**undeniableness** (un-dē-nī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being undeniable. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 404.

**undeniably** (un-dē-nī'a-bli), *adv.* So plainly as to admit of no contradiction or denial; indisputably. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 11.

**undenominational** (un-dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al), *a.* Not denominational; not pertaining to a denomination; not professing the tenets of a denomination; not in the interests of or confined to any denomination; unsectarian: as, an *undenominational* charity or society.

**undenominationalism** (un-dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-izm), *n.* The absence of denominationalism, or of denominational teaching.

The Education Act of 1870 practically establishes a new religion, *undenominationalism*, for the elementary schools of the country. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 645.

**undepartable**† (un-dē-pär'ta-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *departable*.] That cannot be parted from; inseparable.

No wys man ne may dowte of *undepartable* peyne of the shrewes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 3.

**undependable** (un-dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* Not dependable.

**undepending**† (un-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Not dependent; independent.

We may confidently conclude it never will be otherwise while they are thus upheld *undepending* on the Church, on which alone they anciently depended.
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**undepraved** (un-dē-prāvd'), *a.* Not depraved or corrupted. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 70.

**undepreciated** (un-dē-prē'shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not depreciated or lowered in value: as, *undepreciated* bank-notes.

**undepressed** (un-dē-prest'), *a.* 1. Not pressed down; not lowered; not sunk below the surface.

One hillock, ye may note, is small and low,
Sunk almost to the level of the plain
By weight of time: the others, *undepressed*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

2. Not depressed, dejected, or cast down.

Disarmed but *undepressed*. *Byron*, The Corsair, st. 8.

**undeprived** (un-dē-prīvd'), *a.* Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right, or the like; not divested by authority. *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson.

**under** (un'dėr), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *under*, *undur*, *undir*, *undyr*, *onder*, < AS. *under* = OS. *undar* = OFries. *under*, *onder* = D. *onder* = MLG. *under*, LG. *under*, *unner* = OHG. *untar*, *under*, MHG. G. *unter*, under, among, = Icel. *undir* = Sw. Dan. *under* = Goth. *undar*, under; perhaps akin to L. *infra*, below, *inferus*, lower (see *infra-*, *inferior*), = Skt. *adhara*, lower, *adhas*, below; less prob. connected to L. *inter*, between, among, = Oscan *anter*, under, within.]

I. *prep.* 1. Below; beneath: expressing position with reference to that which is above, whether in immediate contact or not, or which towers aloft, surmounts, covers, or overtops: as, all *under* heaven; *under* the earth or the sea; *under* the surface; *under* the table; to take shelter *under* a tree; to live *under* the same roof; to hide a thing *under* a heap of straw; to hide one's light *under* a bushel; to overhear a conversation *under* one's windows.

It happed hym to ride
In al this care *under* a forest side.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 134.

*Under* the churche of the sayd Syon is the sepultnre or beryall of prophete and kynge of Israell.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

*Under* these palaces was the private enclosed port of the Kings, . . . where the Turks, till within this fifty years, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor *under* the castle, as they do at present.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 5.

They clambered the ascent to the castle in silence, and arrived *under* the dark shadow of its towers without being discovered. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

The citizens beheld with anxiety the encampment of this formidable force *under* their walls.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
And here and there great hollies *under* them.
*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In or at a place, point, or position that is lower than; further down than; immediately below: as, to hit a man *under* the belt; to have pains *under* the arms.

The spear smote him *under* the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

He most happily
Shot him *under* his collar-bone.
*Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

3. In the position or state of, or while bearing, supporting, sustaining, receiving, suffering, undergoing, or the like: as, to sink *under* a load; to act *under* great excitement.

Fainting *under*
The pleasing punishment.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 46.

The remedy which you alledge is the very disease we groan *under*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

My Lord Sommers thought of me last year for the Bishoprick of Waterford; so my Lord President may now think on me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dyes of the spotted feaver he is now *under*.
*Swift*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 343.

Next, when he was trembling in prayer *under* a fear that no word of God could help him, this part of a sentence darted in upon him, "My grace is sufficient."
*Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 31.

4. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.
*Addison.*

No person *under* a diviner can with any prospect of veracity conduct a correspondence at such an arm's length.
*Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

5. Inferior to or less than, with respect to number, amount, quantity, value, age, etc.; falling short of; in or to a less degree than; hence, at, for, or with less than: as, it cannot be bought *under* $20.

Gold and silver, whereof money is made, they do so use as none of them doth more esteem it than the very nature of the thing deserved. And then, who doth not plainly see how far it is *under* iron? as without the which men can no better live than without fire and water.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Three sonns he dying left, all *under* age.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 64.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under* and sometimes above the natural proportion of their virtue.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

6. Of sounds, inferior to, in pitch.—7. Subject to. (*a*) In a position of submission or subordination to.

At this court in the third month Passaconaway, the chief sachem of Merimack, and his sons came and submitted themselves and their people and lands *under* our jurisdiction. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 263.

One who by his own act places himself *under* authority cannot make conditions about his submission.
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 197.

(*b*) Liable or exposed to: as, *under* fire; *under* the penalty of fine or imprisonment.

*Under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*c*) Subject to the government, rule, command, direction, orders, guidance, or instruction of: as, to serve *under* Wellington; I studied *under* him; to sit *under* a favorite preacher.

And als moche takethe the Amyralle be him allone as alle the other Souldyours han *undre* hym.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

Happy are they, and onely they, that are *vnder* this glorious and gracious Souereignitie: insomuch that I accompt all those abiects that be not hir subiects.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

*Under* which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 118.

According to the usual custom, the great caravan, *under* the conduct of the governor of Jerusalem, set out for the river Jordan on Easter Monday.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 30.

*Under* him were many good and sound scholars bred.
*Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

(*d*) Subject to the influence or operation of; actuated by.

The Priests and Levites, a Tribe, were of a far different Constitution from this of our Ministers *under* the Gospel.
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

I shall, in the first place, take care of one who is *under* the most subtle species of pride that I have observed in my whole experience. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

8. In accordance with; in conformity with: as, to sell out *under* the rule.

He speakes *vnder* rule and prescription, and dare not shew his teeth without Machiauell.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A too idly reserv'd Man.

We have . . . spent some time in hearing both parties, concerning the bounds of those patents *under* which yourselves and the other governments do claim.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 387.

The commentators and lawyers have agreed that, *under* these circumstances, the marriage must be dissolved.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 121.

9. Bound by: as, to be *under* bonds, or a vow.

The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South*, Sermons.

10. In: with reference to circumstances.

To those that live
*Under* thy care, good rules and patterns give.
*Denham*, Of Prudence.

I maun be bound to a foreign land,
And now I'm *under* hiding.
*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 74).

I found the knight *under* his butler's hands, who always shaves him. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey.

11. In: with reference to category, division, section, class, etc.: as, to treat several topics *under* one head.

*Under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.
*Felton*, On the Classicks.

The lower blunt-headed summit which we had learned to detest *under* the name of Mount Avron.
*Forbes*, Ex. of War, II. 176.

12. In course of: as, to be *under* treatment, or *under* discussion.—13. In the form or style of; by the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretense, pretext, or cover of.

But I do aduertyse you to lyne your Iacket *vnder* this fassbyon or maner. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

He thoght bis falshed to feyne, *vndur* faire wordes,
And his cautels to colour vnder coynt speche.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11490.

It is one of his most crafty and subtle assaults to send his warriors forth *under* the badge of God.
*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

We read that Kinges & Princes haue written great volumes and publisht them *vnder* their owne regall titles.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

Whosoeuer *vnder* one name or poesie payeth three pound in ready money shall receiue six shillings and eight pence.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 25.

Art is here represented *under* the person of Vulcan.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

14. During the time or existence of: said especially of rulers and their period of rule: as, Christ suffered *under* Pontius Pilate; the Armada was destroyed *under* the reign of Elizabeth; the American revolution broke out *under* the administration of Lord North.

The remainder of the demesne was sold *under* the commonwealth. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 28.

15. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of: as, *under* favor; *under* leave; *under* protection, etc.

*Under* whose countenance we steal.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 33.

*Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. *Jeremy Collier.*

[The preposition *under* in adverbial phrases often coalesces with its noun to form an adverb, from which the adjective or noun may be derived: as, *under ground*, > *underground*, *adv.*, > *underground*, *a.*; *under hand*, > *underhand*, *adv.*, > *underhand*, *a.*; so *underboard*, *underearth*, *underfoot*, etc. Such forms are not true compounds, but are coalesced phrases, like *aground*, *aboard*, *afoot*, etc.]

**Note under hand**†. See *note*[1].—**Under a cloud.** See *cloud*[1].—**Under arms**, armed and equipped for military or naval service.—**Under bare poles.** See *bare*[1].—**Under cloud**†, **conviction**, **correction**, etc. See the nouns.

—**Under cover**, protected from the enemy's fire. See *cover*[1].—**Under fire**, exposed to the enemy's fire: as, a general officer should not be *under fire* when it can be avoided.

No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle until he has been *under fire*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

**Under foot.** (*a*†) Under the real value.

I hold some lands which his mother, the Lady Ann Herbert, purchased, as appears by the deeds made to her by that name, which I can show; and might have held mere, which my grandfather sold *underfoot* at an under value in his youth, and might have been recovered by my father had my grandfather suffered him.

*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

They would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far *under foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1884).

(*b*) In a state of subjection.

Harold, secure the while and proud of his new Victorie, thought all his Enemies now *under foot*.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) *Naut.*, directly under the bow: said of an anchor when the chain is up and down.—**Under gore**†. See *gore*[2].—**Under ground**, below the surface of the ground.—**Under hatches.** See *hatch*[1].—**Under metal**, the position of a gun when the muzzle is depressed below the line of a level axis.—**Under night**†, in the night; secretly; clandestinely.

Let it never be said that a daughter of thine
Was married to a lord *under night*.

*The Douglas Tragedy* (Child's Ballads, II. 116).

**Under one's hand, signature, or seal.** See *hand*.—**Under one's nose.** See *nose*[1].—**Under one's wing.** See *wing*.—**Under sail.** See *sail*[1].

Braver ships never
Were seen *under sail*.

*Winning of Calex* (Child's Ballads, VII. 124).

**Under the (one's) belt**, in one's stomach. [Slang.]

They got me down to Clerihugh's, and there we sat birling, till I had a fair tappit *under my belt*.

*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

**Under the breath.** See *breath*.—**Under the harrow.** See *harrow*[1].—**Under the** or **one's lee** (*naut.*), to the leeward: as, *under the lee* of the land.

We thought good to try first the way we were taking; . . . this river, being as *under our lee*, ready to serve and assist us, if other means failed.

*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

**Under the rose.** See *rose*[1].—**Under the sun, the weather,** etc. See the nouns.—**Under water, way,** etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** *Beneath*, etc. See *below*.

**II.** *adv.* In a lower place; in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree. The adverb *under* is much used in composition—(*a*) With verbs and participles, and some nouns, (1) indicating inferiority of place, 'below, from below, on the lower part or surface,' as in *underbrace*, *underlay*, *undermine*, *underpin*, *underprop*, etc.; (2) indicating insufficiency, 'insufficiently, imperfectly, below the required standard,' as in *underbred*, *underdone*, *underpaid*, *underrate*, *understate*, etc. (*b*) With nouns, denoting persons, as a quasi-adjective (whence in some cases as an independent adjective), 'inferior, subordinate, deputy' (equivalent to *sub-*), as in *under-sheriff*, *under-teacher*, *under-secretary*, etc. Compounds of these classes may be formed indefinitely; only the principal ones in use are here given (without etymological note, except in special cases). Compare remarks under the preposition.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you.

2 Chron. xxviii. 10.

But I keep *under* my body and bring it into subjection.

1 Cor. ix. 27.

**Rail under.** See *rail*[1], *n.*—**To bring under.** See *bring*.—**To knock under.** See *knock*.

**under** (un′dėr), *a.* [< *under*, *adv.* See note at *under*, *adv.*] 1. Lower in position; situated beneath: opposed to *upper*: as, the *under* side; the *under* mandible.—2. Lower in rank or degree. See *under*, *adv.*, note (*b*).—3. Of sounds, lower in pitch.—**Under bevel.** See *bevel*, 1.—**Under tail-coverts, under wing-coverts,** in *ornith.*, lesser feathers underlying the quills of the tail or wing. See *covert*, *n.*, 8, and *tectrices*.

**underact** (un-dėr-akt′), *v. t.* To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently.

**underaction** (un′dėr-ak′shon), *n.* 1. Subordinate action. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.—2. Action less than is normal; defective action. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 656.

**underagent** (un′dėr-ā′jent), *n.* A subordinate agent. *South*, Sermons, II. iv.

**underaid** (un-dėr-ād′), *v. t.* To aid or assist secretly. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

**under-back** (un′dėr-bak), *n.* In a brewery or vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the mash-tun into which the wort from the tun is discharged, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops. *E. H. Knight.*

**underbear**† (un-dėr-bār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underberen*, *underbern*, *onderberen*, < AS. *underberan*, support, < *under*, under, + *beran*, bear: see *bear*[1].] 1. To support; endure. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 65.—2. To line; make or put in a background for.

The Duchess of Milan's gown, . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

**underbearer** (un′dėr-bār′ėr), *n.* One who helps to carry the corpse and accessories at a funeral. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 35.

**underbid** (un-dėr-bid′), *v. t.*; pret. *underbid*, pp. *underbidden* or *underbid*, ppr. *underbidding*. To bid or offer less than (another), as at auctions; offer to execute work, supply goods, etc., at a lower price than (another).

**underbill** (un-dėr-bil′), *v. t.* To bill at less than the actual measure or weight: as, to *underbill* freight.

**underbind** (un-dėr-bīnd′), *v. t.* To bind underneath. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

**underbitten** (un′dėr-bit′n), *a.* In *etching*, insufficiently affected by the application of a corrosive acid: noting copper plates or lines. Underbitten lines are not deep enough to print with the requisite effect.

**underboard**† (un′dėr-bōrd), *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; underhand; unfairly: opposed to *aboveboard*. *Baxter*, Crucifying the World, § xvii.

**underbrace** (un-dėr-brās′), *v. t.* To fasten or keep in place by bands or ties beneath or at the bottom. *Cowper*, Iliad, iii.

**underbranch**† (un′dėr-branch), *n.* A twig or branchlet. *Spenser.*

**underbred** (un-dėr-bred′), *a.* 1. Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. *Goldsmith*, The Haunch of Venison.—2. Not pure-bred or -blooded: as, an *underbred* horse. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 198.

**underbrush** (un′dėr-brush), *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a wood or forest; brush; undergrowth.

**underbrush** (un′dėr-brush), *v.* [< *underbrush*, *n.*] To work in the underbrush, as in cutting and clearing; clear away underbrush from. [Colloq.]

**underburn** (un-dėr-bėrn′), *v. t.* 1†. To burn up. *Wyclif*, Nahum ii. 13.—2. To burn too little. *Ure*, Diet., IV. 158.

**underbush** (un′dėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *underbrush*.

**underbush** (un′dėr-bůsh), *v. i.* [< *underbush*, *n.*] To work in the underbush, as in clearing. *Nature*, XXXIII. 269.

**under-butter** (un′dėr-but′ėr), *n.* The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**underbuy** (un-dėr-bī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underbought*, ppr. *underbuying*. 1. To buy at less than the value. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To buy at a lower price than (another).

**undercast** (un′dėr-kast), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an air-course carried under a mine-road or -way by means of an air-tight box, or a passage cut through the rock or coal beneath the floor.

**undercharge** (un-dėr-chärj′), *v. t.* 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for, as goods.—2. To put an insufficient charge into: as, to *undercharge* a gun.—**Undercharged mine.** See *mine*[2].

**under-chord** (un′dėr-kôrd), *n.* In *music*. See *major*, *a.*, 4 (*f*).

**under-clay** (un′dėr-klā), *n.* Beds of clay frequently found immediately underlying beds of coal. They are generally believed to be the soil in which the vegetation of the coal grew, and they often contain stigmaria or roots of trees. Also called *seat-earth*, *pounsen*, etc.

**under-clerkship** (un′dėr-klėrk′ship), *n.* A subordinate clerkship.

**under-cliff** (un′dėr-klif), *n.* The name given along parts of the west of England, as near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, to a strip of very broken ground formed by the combined action of rain and sea on a mass of strata of varying lithological character.

**underclothed** (un-dėr-klōŦHd′), *a.* Not sufficiently clothed; not properly clad. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1056.

**underclothes** (un′dėr-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next the skin.

**underclothing** (un′dėr-klō′ŦHing), *n.* Same as *underclothes*.

**under-coat** (un′dėr-kōt), *n.* 1. A coat for house-wear, or for use in mild weather, as distinguished from an overcoat.—2. In long-haired animals, the under layer of hair.

**under-color** (un′dėr-kul′or), *n.* Color beneath the exterior or surface color: as, the *under-color* of some white-plumaged fowls is blue, of some brown-plumaged fowls gray; the *under-color* of an animal's fur.

**under-colored** (un′dėr-kul′ord), *a.* 1. Not colored sufficiently; showing a lack of color.—2. Of or pertaining to the under-color; having some under-color, as the plumage or the pelage of most birds and beasts.

**under-conduct**† (un′dėr-kon′dukt), *n.* An underground or subterranean conduit. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

**under-craft**† (un′dėr-kräft), *n.* A sly trick. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

**undercreep**† (un-dėr-krēp′), *v. i.* [ME. *undercrepen*; < *under* + *creep*.] To creep secretly or imperceptibly. *Wyclif*, Deut. xv. 9.

**under-crest** (un-dėr-krest′), *v. t.* To support as a crest, or as if a crest. [Rare.]

I mean to stride your steed, and at all times
To *under-crest* your good addition.

*Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 72.

**undercroft** (un′dėr-krôft), *n.* Any vault or secret passage under ground. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. 299.

**undercry**† (un-dėr-krī′), *v. t.* [ME. *undercryen*; < *under* + *cry*.] To cry out. *Wyclif*, Luke xxiii. 21.

**undercurrent** (un′dėr-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Running below or out of sight; hidden. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. [Rare.]

**II.** *n.* 1. A current in a body of water or other liquid, or in the atmosphere, below the upper or superficial currents.—2. Figuratively, something at work below the surface or out of sight, as influence or feeling, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

There was a peculiar brightness in her face, due in reality to an *under-current* of excitement.

*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

3. In *hydraul. mining*, an arrangement on the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the gold. The coarser material is separated from the finer by means of a "grizzly" (a set of iron or steel bars placed about an inch apart in the bottom of the main sluice), and this finer material is carried into the "undercurrent" proper, which is a shallow box of varying shape but very large dimensions, much wider than the main sluice, and paved with blocks, iron rails, or cobbles, thus forming a kind of broad sluice by the side of and beneath the main one, and in the newest arrangements having a considerably steeper grade. The material which escapes from the undercurrent is led back into the main sluice lower down. As many as six, or even more, of these undercurrents are occasionally introduced into the sluice-line.

**undercurved** (un-dėr-kėrvd′), *a.* In *entom.*, curved so as to pass beneath the body: especially noting parts of the upper surface when they curve downward and inward at the sides.

**undercut** (un-dėr-kut′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undercut*, ppr. *undercutting*. In *carving* and *sculpture*, to cut away the material so that the part affected (of the figure or design) stands free of the background, or overhangs: as, the carving of the frieze is much *undercut*.

**undercut** (un′dėr-kut), *n.* Same as *tenderloin*.

**undercutter** (un′dėr-kut′ėr), *n.* One who undercuts, or a tool or machine used in undercutting. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 59.

**under-dealing** (un′dėr-dē′ling), *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike.

**underdegreed**† (un′dėr-dē-grēd′), *a.* Of inferior degree or rank. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 48.

**underdelve**† (un-dėr-delv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underdelven*, < AS. *underdelfan*, dig under, < *under*, under, + *delfan*, delve: see *delve*.] To dig down. *Wyclif*, Rom. xi. 3.

**underditch** (un-dėr-dich′), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of.

**underdo** (un-dėr-dō′), *v.* [< ME. *underdon*, < AS. *underdōn* (= OHG. *untartuon*, MHG. *untertun*, G. *unterthun*), put under, subject, < *under*, under, + *dōn*, put, do: see *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put under; subject.—2. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; especially, to cook insufficiently: as, the beef is *underdone*.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To act below one's abilities; do less than one can.

You overact when you should *underdo*.

*B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 3.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: you shall find twenty eggs with two yelks for one that hath none. *N. Grew.*

**underdoer** (un-dėr-dō′ėr), *n.* One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient. *Richardson.*

**underdose** (un-dėr-dōs′), *v.* To give or take small or insufficient doses.

**underdrain** (un-dėr-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming channels under ground.

**underdrain** (un'dėr-drān), *n.* A drain or trench placed under ground.

**underdraw** (un-dėr-drâ'), *v. t.*; pret. *underdrew*, pp. *underdrawn*, ppr. *underdrawing*. To represent inadequately, in art, in writing, or in speech. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 300.

**under-dressed** (un-dėr-drest'), *a.* Not dressed well or elaborately enough, as for a state occasion or an entertainment.

**under-driven** (un-dėr-driv'n), *a.* Driven from beneath: applied to hydro-extractors in which the shaft is supported by a pivot-bearing, and driven by power applied below the basket.

**under-earth**† (un-dėr-ėrth'), *a.* Under the earth; subterranean. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 79.

**under-earthly**† (un-dėr-ėrth'li), *a.* Subterranean. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Arke.

**underestimate** (un-dėr-es'ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate at too low a rate; not to value sufficiently.

**underestimate** (un-dėr-es'ti-māt), *n.* An estimate or valuing at too low a rate.

**underestimation** (un-dėr-es-ti-mā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of estimating at too low a rate, or the state of being so estimated; undervaluation.

**under-exposed** (un″dėr-eks-pōzd'), *a.* In *photog.*, not exposed to the action of light for a sufficient time to make a good picture: said of a negative, or in general of any work requiring to be completed by development. Also expressed by *under-timed*.

Two plates were purposely *under-exposed* on a portrait.
*Wilson's Photographic Mag.*, No. 386, p. 61.

**underfang**† (un-dėr-fang'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *underfong*; < ME. *underfangen, underfongen, undervongen*, this inf., with pres. ind. *underfangest, underfangeth*, etc., being assumed from the pret. and pp.; inf. prop. *underfōn* (ind. *underfo*, pret. *underfeng, underveng*, irreg. *underfonge*, pp. **underfangen, underfongen, underfon*), < AS. *underfōn* (pret. *underfēng*, pp. *underfangen*) (= OHG. *unterfāhan*), undertake, < *under*, under, + *fōn*, take, catch, seize, receive: see *fang*, *v.* In defs. 3 and 4 the sense is forced, as if the verb were a new formation, < *under* + *fang*.] 1. To undertake.

He *undirfongith* a gret peyne
That undirtakith to drynke up Seyne.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5709.

2. To accept; receive.

The pope and his prelates presentes *vnderfongen*,
And meedeth men hem-selven to meyntene heore lawes.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 208.

To thi mercy, lord, me *vndirfonge*,
The tyde is ebbid, & no more wole flowe.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

3. To insnare; entrap; deceive by false suggestions. [Rare.]

And some by sleight he eke doth *underfong*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

4. To support or guard from beneath. [Rare.]

Mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them. *Nashe.*

**underfeed** (un-dėr-fēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underfed*, ppr. *underfeeding*. To supply with too little food; feed insufficiently. *Bp. Gauden.*

The vast mass of men are overworked and *underfed*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 159.

**underfellow**† (un'dėr-fel″ō), *n.* A mean, sorry fellow; a low wretch. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. [Rare.]

**underfilling** (un'dėr-fil″ing), *n.* The lower part of a building. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 17.

**under-fired** (un-dėr-fīrd'), *a.* In *ceram.*, insufficiently baked; hence, either not as hard in the paste as it should be, or with the colors imperfectly developed. Also called *short-fired*.

**underfloor** (un-dėr-flōr'), *v. t.* To floor below; make a lower floor for. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 155. [Rare.]

**underflow** (un″dėr-flō'), *n.* A current flowing beneath the surface, or not in the same direction with the surface-current, over a certain region; an undercurrent: the opposite of *surface-flow* or *surface-current*. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 133.

**underfollow**† (un-dėr-fol'ō), *v. t.* [ME. *underfollowen*, < AS. *underfylgan*, < *under*, under, + *fylgan*, etc., follow: see *follow*.] To follow after; accompany. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxii. 6.

**underfong**†, *v. t.* Same as *underfang*.

**underfoot** (un-dėr-fůt'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below.

*Underfoot* the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 700.

**underfoot** (un-dėr-fůt'), *a.* [< *underfoot*, *adv.*] Low; base; abject; trodden down.

The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in England, ii.

**underfoot** (un-dėr-fůt'), *v. t.* To underpin.

In 1815 some of the pillars of the N. aisle having given way, and the church being considered insecure, they were all skilfully *underfooted* and restored.
*Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

**underfurnish** (un-dėr-fėr'nish), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On Kindness. [Rare.]

**underfurrow** (un-dėr-fur'ō), *adv.* Under a furrow. [Eng.]—**To sow underfurrow**, in *agri.*, to plow in seed. [This phrase is applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.]

**underfurrow** (un-dėr-fur'ō), *v. t.* To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; plow in. [Eng.]

**undergarment** (un'dėr-gär″ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing under another garment.

**undergear** (un'dėr-gēr), *n.* Underwear; undergarments. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365. [Colloq.]

**underget**† (un-dėr-get'), *v. t.* [ME. *undergeten, undergiten, undergiten*, < AS. *undergitan*, understand, perceive, < *under*, under, + *gitan*, get: see *get*1.] To understand; perceive.

The lord of ther inne *undergat*
That this child murninge sat.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**undergird** (un-dėr-gėrd'), *v. t.* To gird round the bottom; gird beneath. Acts xxvii. 17.

**underglaze** (un-dėr-glāz'), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the properties that adapt it for painting on the body before the glaze is applied: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *underglaze* color.—**Underglaze painting**, in *ceram.*, painting in vitrifiable color upon the body of the piece before the glaze is applied.

**undergo** (un-dėr-gō'), *v.*; pret. *underwent*, pp. *undergone*, ppr. *undergoing*. [< ME. *undergon*, < AS. *undergān* (also *undergangan*) (= D. *ondergaan* = G. *untergehen* = Sw. *undergo* = Dan. *undergaa*), undergo, < *under*, under, + *gān*, go: see *go*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To go or move under or beneath. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 57.—2. To bear up against; endure with firmness; sustain without yielding or giving way; suffer; bear; pass through: as, to *undergo* great toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* a surgical operation.

Some kinds of baseness
Are nobly *undergone*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 3.

3. To be subjected to; go through; experience: as, to *undergo* successive changes.

It [Sidia] always *underwent* much the same fate as Tyre.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 86.

4†. To be the bearer of; partake of; enjoy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 24.—5†. To undertake; perform; hazard. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 123.—6†. To be subject to; underlie. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 57.

**II.** *intrans.* To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

But she
Did more, and *underwent*, and overcame.
*Tennyson*, Godiva.

**undergoing**† (un-dėr-gō'ing), *a.* Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant.

An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 157.

**undergore** (un-dėr-gōr'), *v. t.* To pierce underneath. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 408. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**under-gown** (un'dėr-goun), *n.* A gown worn under another, or meant to be worn under an outer garment, outer skirt, or the like. *Scott.*

**under-grade** (un'dėr-grād), *a.* In *engin.*, having the truss beneath the roadway, as a deck-bridge.

**undergraduate** (un-dėr-grad'ū-āt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or undergraduates collectively: as, *undergraduate* studies.

**undergraduateship** (un-dėr-grad'ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *undergraduate* + *-ship*.] The position or condition of an undergraduate. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 705.

**undergroan** (un-dėr-grōn'), *v. t.* To groan under. [Rare.]

Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet. *Chapman.*

**underground** (un-dėr-ground'), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth: as, to sink *underground*.

**underground** (un'dėr-ground'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being below the surface of the ground: as, an *underground* story or apartment.—**Underground forest.** See *mesquit*2, I.—**Underground railroad.** See *railroad*.

**II.** *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 79.

**underground** (un'dėr-ground), *v. t.* To place or lay underground, as an electric wire. [Recent.]

**undergrove** (un'dėr-grōv), *n.* A grove of low-growing trees under others that are taller. *Wordsworth*, Poems of the Fancy.

**undergrow** (un-dėr-grō'), *v. i.* To grow below the usual size or height: chiefly in the participial adjective *undergrown*.

**undergrowl** (un'dėr-groul), *n.* A low growl; a subdued grumbling or faultfinding. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 73. [Rare.]

**undergrown** (un-dėr-grōn'), *a.* [< ME. *undergrowen, undergrowe*; pp. of *undergrow*.] Not fully grown; of low stature. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T.

**undergrowth** (un'dėr-grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

The *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 175.

2. The state or condition of being undergrown. *Lancet*, No. 3524, p. 624.

**undergrub** (un-dėr-grub'), *v. i.* To undermine. [Prov. Eng.]

**underhand** (un-dėr-hand'), *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner, and often with an evil design.

It abhorreth from the nature of God to be outwardly a sharp and severe prohibitor, and *underhand* an author of sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. I.

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*. *Dryden.*

**underhand** (un-dėr-hand'), *a.* [< *underhand*, *adv.*] 1. Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

All *vnder-hand* cloaking of bad actions with commonwealth pretences. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

2. Sly; contriving; deceitful.

She's an *underhand* little thing: I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

3. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upward, and the thumb turned from the body: as, *underhand* bowling in cricket.—**Underhand stoping.** See *stoping*.

**underhanded** (un-dėr-han'ded), *a.* 1. Underhand. [A loose use.]

Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications. *Dickens.*

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [Rare.]

If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

**underhandedly** (un-dėr-han'ded-li), *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly.

**underhandedness** (un-dėr-han'ded-nes), *n.* The character of being underhanded; also, an underhand act.

**underhang** (un-dėr-hang'), *v. t.* To suspend; hang. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 871. [Rare.]

**underhead**† (un'dėr-hed), *n.* [Prob. for *dunderhead*.] A blockhead; a dunderhead. [Rare.]

*Underheads* may stumble without dishonour.
*Sir T. Browne.*

**underheave**† (un-dėr-hēv'), *v.* To heave or lift from below. *Wyclif.*

**underhew** (un-dėr-hū'), *v. t.* To hew less than is proper or usual; hew (a piece of timber which should be square) in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Imp. Dict.*

**underhole** (un-dėr-hōl'), *v.* To cut away or mine out the lower portion of a coal-seam or a part of the underclay so as to win or get the overlying coal. [Penn. anthracite region.] In various parts of England to *jad, hole, undercut, kirve*, and *bench*. See *jad*, *n.* and *v.*

**underhonest** (un-dėr-on'est), *a.* Not honest enough; not entirely honest. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 133. [Rare.]

**underhung** (un-dėr-hung'), *a.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

His jaw was *underhung*, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. *Thackeray.*

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 90.

**underivedness** (un-dē-ri'ved-nes), *n.* The character or state of being underived. *Mind*, XI. 39.

**underjawed** (un'dėr-jâd), *a.* Having a prominent or heavy under jaw. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 128. [Rare.]

**underjoin**† (un-dėr-join'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underjoinen*; < *under* + *join*.] To subjoin. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Psalms, p. 737.

**underkeep**† (un-dėr-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep under; subdue. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 33.

**under-kind** (un'dėr-kind), *n.* A lower or inferior kind or class. *Dryden*, An Evening's Love, i. 1.

**under-king** (un'dėr-king), *n.* [< ME. *underking*, < AS. *undercyning*, *underkining*; as < *under* + *king*[1].] An inferior or subordinate king.

**under-kingdom** (un'dėr-king'dum), *n.* The kingdom of an under-king. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**underlay** (un-dėr-lā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underlaid*, ppr. *underlaying*. [< ME. *underleyan*, < AS. *underleegan* (= OHG. *untarleccan*, MHG. G. *unterlegen*), lay under; as *under* + *lay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay beneath; put under; specifically, in *printing*, to reinforce with underlays.—2†. To support by laying something under.

> Our souls have trod awry in all men's sight;
> We'll *under-lay* 'em, till they go upright.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, v. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* In *mining*, to incline from the perpendicular; lade: said of a vein. See the noun.

**underlay** (un'dėr-lā), *n.* [< *underlay*, *v.*] 1. In *mining*, same as *hade*. The term *underlay* is that most commonly used by miners in speaking of the inclination of the lode; it is the complement of the *dip*, which latter term is in much more familiar use among geologists than either *hade* or *underlay*.

2. In *printing*, a bit or bits of paper put under types or a plate to make them of proper height for receiving a good impression.—**Underlay-shaft**, in *mining*, a shaft sunk on the underlay of a lode.

**underlayer** (un-dėr-lā'ėr), *n.* One who underlays.

**underleaf** (un'dėr-lēf), *n.* A variety of apple good for cider. [Eng.] *Imp. Diet.*

**under-lease** (un'dėr-lēs), *n.* In *law*, a lease granted by a lessee for a shorter term than he himself holds, leaving thereby a reversion, of however short duration, to himself. *Digby.* An under-lease of only part of the premises embraced in the original lease is commonly called a *sublease*.

**underlet** (un-dėr-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underlet*, ppr. *underletting*. 1. To let below the true or the market value. *Smollett.*—2. To sublet. *Dickens.*

**underletter** (un-dėr-let'ėr), *n.* One who sublets; a lessee who grants a lease to another.

**underlie** (un-dėr-lī'), *v.*; pret. *underlay*, pp. *underlain*, ppr. *underlying*. [< ME. *underliggen*, < AS. *underliegan* (= OHG. *untarliggan*, MHG. *unterligen*, G. *unterliegen*), lie under; as *under* + *lie*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in a position directly beneath.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To lie under or beneath; be situated under; specifically, in *geol.*, to occupy a lower position than, or to pass beneath: said of stratified rocks over which other rocks are spread out. Thus the Triassic is, in some regions, underlain by the coal-measures, etc. A rock which underlies another is, ordinarily, the older of the two.

2. To be at the basis of; form the foundation of.

> *Underlying* as it does the right organization of society, the law of equal freedom is of higher authority than all other laws. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense; be subject to; be liable to answer, as a charge or a challenge.

> I mak plaine,
> All Realmes sall *vnderly* gret paine,
> And sall nocht mys the scurge and rod
> Off the hie puissant and mychtie god.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

> I am not only willing but desirous to *underlie* the verdict even of Fame herself. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

> When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

**underlie** (un'dėr-lī), *n.* [< *underlie*, *v.*] In *mining*, same as *underlay*, 1.

**under-life** (un'dėr-līf), *n.* Life below the surface; hence, a way of living apart and different from the life open to the common knowledge or view. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753. [Rare.]

**underline** (un-dėr-līn'), *v. t.* 1. To mark underneath or below with a line; underscore: as, to *underline* words in a letter.—2†. To influence secretly.

> By mere chance, . . . though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 215.

**underline** (un'dėr-līn), *n.* The advance announcement of the production of a play, placed under any theatrical advertisement of a regular performance.

**underlinen** (un'dėr-lin'en), *n.* Undergarments of linen; hence, such garments in general, especially those of cotton, or, more rarely, of silk, as distinguished from knitted or flannel underclothes.

**underling** (un'dėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *underling*, *onderling*; < *under* + *-ling*[1].] One who is subordinate to another, especially in some mean or servile capacity; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

> Extorcions and despit of youre *underlynges* is dampnable. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> The fault . . . is
> . . . in ourselves, that we are *underlings*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 141.

**underlock** (un'dėr-lok), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Imp. Diet.*

**underlooker**, *n.* See *underviewer*.

**underly** (un'dėr-li), *a.* [< *under* + *-ly*[1].] Poor; inferior. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**underlying** (un-dėr-lī'ing), *p. a.* Lying beneath or under; supporting; fundamental: as, *underlying* principles; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

**underman** (un-dėr-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undermanned*, ppr. *undermanning*. To furnish with an insufficient number of men. *Nature*, XLI. 520.

**undermasted** (un-dėr-mâs'ted), *a.* Inadequately or insufficiently masted: noting a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her the speed of which she might be capable.

**undermatch**† (un'dėr-mach), *n.* One unequal or inferior to some one else. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 589.

**undermeal**† (un'dėr-mēl), *n.* [< ME. *undermele*, *undermel*, < AS. *undernmǣl*, morning, morning meal, < *undern*, morning, + *mǣl*, period, meal: see *undern* and *meal*[2].] 1. The meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day.

> I think I am furnished for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

2. The part or division of the day which included undern: originally the morning, later the afternoon.

> Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself
> In *undermeles* and in morwenynges.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 19.

*Undermele*, Postmeridies. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon.

> And, hold you content, this summer an *vndermeale* of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eyes withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

**undermentioned** (un'dėr-men'shond), *a.* Mentioned below or beneath; undernamed: as, *undermentioned* dates.

**undermine** (un-dėr-mīn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *undermīnen*; < *under* + *mine*[2].] 1. To form a mine under; sap; render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up: as, to *undermine* a wall; a river *undermines* its banks.

> If Troy be not taken till these two *undermine* it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 9.

2. Figuratively, to subvert by removing clandestinely the foundation of; injure by invisible, secret, or dishonorable means.

> Honours now are purchased by stealth
> Of *vndermining* bribes.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> They . . .
> Have hired me to *undermine* the duchess.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 98.

3. To injure, weaken, or destroy insidiously or indirectly; wear away; wear out; sap.

> The constitution became so *undermined* [by ostitis] that I deemed amputation of the thigh necessary.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 61.

**undermine**† (un'dėr-mīn), *n.* 1. Same as *mine*[2], 2 (*a*).

> They put fire in the *vndermines*, weening to haue cast downe the wall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

2. A cave. *Holland*, Camden, p. 650.

**underminer** (un-dėr-mī'nėr), *n.* 1. One who undermines, saps, or excavates. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 131.—2. Figuratively, one who clandestinely subverts or injures; one who secretly overthrows; a secret enemy: as, an *underminer* of the church.

> What talke I to them of immoralitie, that are the onely *vnderminers* of honour, & doo ennie anie man that is not sprung vp by base brokerye like themselues?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 60.

**underminister**† (un-dėr-min'is-tėr), *v. t.* To minister to in a subordinate relation.

**underministry** (un'dėr-min'is-tri), *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Jer. Taylor.*

**undermirth**† (un'dėr-mėrth), *n.* Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, Prol.

**undermonied**† (un-dėr-mun'id), *a.* Taken by corrupt means with money. *Fuller.*

**undermost** (un'dėr-mōst), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. *Boyle.*

**undern** (un'dėrn), *n.* [In mod. dial. use in numerous corrupt forms, *aandorn*, *oander*, *oandurth*, *omdorns*, *ounder*, *oneder*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, *daundrin*, etc.; < ME. *undern*, *undorn*, *undarn*, *undren*, *ondern*, *ondre*, < AS. *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, = OS. *undorn*, *undern* = OHG. *untarn*, MHG. *undern*, G. dial. *untern*, breakfast, supper, dinner, = Icel. *undorn*, mid-forenoon, also mid-afternoon, = Goth. *undaurni-*, in *undaurni-mats*, a morning meal: lit. 'intervening period,' < AS. *under*, etc., under: see *under*, and cf. *undermeal*, *undertide*, *undertime*.] 1. Nine o'clock in the morning; the period from nine o'clock to noon; the canonical hour of terce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The folk lyggen alle naked in Ryveres and Watres, men and wommen to gedre, fro *undurne* of the day tille it be passed the noon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

> At *vndren* to scole y was sett
> To lerne lore, as othir dooth.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

2. Noon or afternoon; also, a noon meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**undernamed** (un'dėr-nāmd), *a.* Named below; undermentioned. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 162.

**underneath** (un-dėr-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *underneth*, *undernethe*, *undirnethe*, *undernethen* (= Dan. *underneden*); < *under* + *nethe* as in *nether*, and in comp. *aneath*, *beneath*: see *nether*[1].] **I.** *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

> Thne thal laiket o the launde the long day oner,
> Till the sun in his sercle set *vndernethe*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9998.

> Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 95.

> The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

**II.** *prep.* Under; beneath.

> And so the stede fell *vnder nethe* hym dede.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

> *Underneath* this stone doth lie
> As much beauty as could die.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxiv.

**underniceness** (un-dėr-nīs'nes), *n.* Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 8.

**undernim**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *undernimen*, *undernemen* (pret. *undernam*, *undernom*, pp. *undernumen*, *undernomen*, *undirnomen*), < AS. *undernīman* (= OHG. *untarneman*, MHG. *unternemen*, G. *unternehmen*), undertake, perceive, < *under*, under, + *niman*, take: see *nim*. Cf. *underfang*, *underget*, *undertake*.] 1. To take; undertake.

> We beoth hider come and this flht habbeth *ondernome*.
> *Layamon*, l. 26734.

2. To receive; feel; perceive.

> He the savour *undernom*
> Which that the roses and the lilies caste.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 243.

3. To take up; reprove; reproach.

> Inpacient is he that wol nat ben ytaught ne *undernome* of his vice. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Who-so *vndernymeth* me here of I hat hym dedly after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 115.

**undernote** (un'dėr-nōt), *n.* A low or subdued note; an undertone.

> How every pause is filled with *undernotes*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

**undernoted** (un'dėr-nō'ted), *a.* Noted below or beneath: as, the *undernoted* quantities.

**undern-song**†, *n.* An office sung at undern, or nine o'clock in the morning. *Rock.*

**underntime**†, *n.* See *undertime*.

**underpart** (un-dėr-pärt'), *v. t.* To divide (a part) and assign subordinate portions of it. [Rare.]

> Then one part
> Is *under-parted* to a couple of clerks.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

**underpay** (un-dėr-pā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpaid*, ppr. *underpaying*. To pay insufficiently: as, *underpaid* employees.

**under-peep**† (un-dėr-pēp′), *v. t.* To peep or look under. *Shak.*, Cym., ii. 2. 20. [Rare.]

**underpeer**† (un-dėr-pēr′), *v. t.* To peer under. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128. [Rare.]

**under-peopled** (un′dėr-pē″pld), *a.* Not fully peopled. *Adam Smith.*

**underpight**†. Preterit of *underpitch*.

**underpin** (un-dėr-pin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpinned*, ppr. *underpinning*. To pin or support underneath; place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed; underset; hence, figuratively, to support; prop. (*a*) To support (a wall) when an excavation is made beneath, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. (*b*) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork.

**underpinning** (un′dėr-pin″ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting a superior part of a wall, etc., by introducing a support underneath it.—2. A solid structure, as a new foundation or other support, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall, a building, etc., previously constructed, as when the original foundation has proved insufficient, or has been impaired from any cause. Also called *understetting*, and in Scotland *goufing*.

> After this are you surprised . . . that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous *underpinning* and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power? *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. The foundation-wall of a building, especially of a wooden one.—4. A method of well-sinking in which a wall is laid in sections. A hole is dug as deep as it can be made with safety. A heavy curb of durable wood is laid, and the wall carried up from this. Excavations are then again carried on as deep as possible, and struts from the bottom are carried up to support the curb and its load, while excavations are made beneath it for another curb and its wall, which is built up to the under side of the first curb. A third section is laid in like manner, and thus on to the required depth.

**underpitch**† (un-dėr-pich′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underpicchen*; < *under* + *pitch*[1].] To stuff underneath.

> He drank, and wel his girdel *underpyghte*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 691.

**underplay** (un-dėr-plā′), *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To play in an inferior manner.—2. In *whist*, to play a low card while retaining a high one of the same suit.

**underplay** (un′dėr-plā), *n.* The act of underplaying, especially in whist.

**underplot** (un′dėr-plot), *n.* 1. A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

> Completeness in unity need not exclude the introduction of one or even more subsidiary actions as contributing to the development of the main action. The sole imperative law is that they should always be treated as what they are—subsidiary only; and it is for this reason that they are well called *under-plots*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xii.

2. An underhand scheme; a trick.

> The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

**underpoise**† (un-dėr-poiz′), *v. t.* To weigh or estimate under what is just or below desert. *Marston.*

**underpraise** (un-dėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

**underprize** (un-dėr-prīz′), *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; undervalue. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 128.

**under-production** (un″dėr-prō-duk′shon), *n.* Production that is less than normal, or inadequate to the demand.

**underproof** (un-dėr-prōf′), *a.* Having a greater specific gravity than 0.91984: applied to alcoholic liquors. In reducing underproof liquors to proof, a spirit of the specific gravity 0.825 is taken as the standard for estimation. Thus, if it take 10 volumes of spirit having the specific gravity 0.825 to reduce a sample to proof, the sample would be estimated as 10 *underproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *underproof* in all cases indicating the number of volumes of spirit of the standard strength required to bring 100 volumes of the sample to proof. The standard strength 0.825 is the lightest spirit that can be obtained by ordinary distillation, and is called *pure spirit* in the British excise.

**underprop** (un-dėr-prop′), *v. t.* To prop from beneath; support; uphold. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

> Six columns, three on either side,
> Pure silver, *underpropt* a rich
> Throne of the massive ore.
> *Tennyson*, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

**underproportioned** (un′dėr-prō-pōr″shond), *a.* Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions. *Jeremy Collier*, On Pride.

**underpropper** (un-dėr-prop′ėr), *n.* One who or that which underprops or supports; a stay; a support. *Sir T. More.*

**underpull**† (un-dėr-půl′), *v. i.* To do work without one's agency appearing. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 35.

**underpuller**† (un-dėr-půl′ėr), *n.* One who underpulls. *Jeremy Collier.*

**underput**† (un-dėr-půt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underputten*; < *under* + *put*[1].] To put under; subject. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

**underquote** (un-dėr-kwōt′), *v. t.* To offer at a lower price than another; also, to offer lower prices than (another).

> In some instances merchants have been *underquoting* makers to the extent of 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 156.

**under-rake** (un′dėr-rāk), *n.* See *rake*[1].

**underrate** (un-dėr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; rate below the value; undervalue. *Burke.*

**underrate** (un′dėr-rāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A price less than the true value.

> To give All will befit thee well;
> But not at *Under-rates* to sell.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Given Love.

**II.**† *a.* Being below the standard; inferior.

> The whigs carry all before them, and how far they will pursue their victories, we *under-rate* whigs can hardly tell. *Swift*, Letter, Jan. 12, 1709.

**under-reckon** (un-dėr-rek′n), *v. t.* To reckon or calculate too low; underrate. *Bp. Hall.*

**under-ripe** (un′dėr-rīp), *a.* Not fully ripe; partly ripe.

**under-roof** (un′dėr-rōf), *n.* A roof under another; a lower roof. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

**underrun** (un-dėr-run′), *v.*; pret. *underran*, pp. *underrun*, ppr. *underrunning*. **I.** *trans.* To run or pass under; especially (*naut.*), to pass under, as for the purpose of examining: as, to *underrun* a cable (to pass under it in a boat, in order to examine whether any part of it is damaged or entangled); to *underrun* a fishing-net.

> One part of it [a cold stream from Baffin's Bay, Labrador] *underruns* the Gulf Stream, as is shown by the icebergs, which are carried in a direction tending across its course. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, 1871, 1879, p. 136.

**To underrun a tackle**, to separate its parts and put them in order.

**II.** *intrans.* To move under, as a boat when a seine is hauled in over one side of it and paid out over the other.

**underrunning** (un-dėr-run′ing), *n.* A method of trawling in use on the Grand Banks, which permits the removal of the fish from the hooks and the baiting of the hooks in a single operation. A very slight change in the form of the apparatus is necessary for underrunning, and the set is made in the same way as for ordinary trawling.

**undersail**† (un-dėr-sāl′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undersaylen*; < *under* + *sail*[1].] To sail under shelter of the land. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 4.

**undersay**† (un-dėr-sā′), *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**underscore** (un-dėr-skōr′), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline, as for emphasis.

> "Your Letty, only yours"; and this
> Thrice *underscored*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**under-scribe** (un′dėr-skrīb), *n.* A subordinate or assistant scribe. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**under-searching** (un-dėr-sėr′ching), *a.* Searching or seeking below. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

**under-secretary** (un′dėr-sek″rē-tā-ri), *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary: as, an *under-secretary* for Ireland.

**under-secretaryship** (un′dėr-sek″rē-tā-ri-ship), *n.* The office or position of an under-secretary.

**undersell** (un-dėr-sel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undersold*, ppr. *underselling*. To sell under, or cheaper than.

> By *under-selling* the market, they ruin the trade. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, iv. 2.

**underseller** (un-dėr-sel′ėr), *n.* One who sells an article or commodity at a lower rate than another sells the same or a similar article. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 242.

**undersense** (un′dėr-sens), *n.* A lower or deeper sense. [Rare.]

> They [all great men] have a curious *undersense* of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them; that they could not do or be anything than God made them. *Ruskin*, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

**under-servant** (un′dėr-sėr″vant), *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant. *Camden.*

**under-service**† (un′dėr-sėr″vis), *n.* An inferior or subordinate service. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

**underset** (un-dėr-set′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underset*, ppr. *undersetting*. [< ME. *undersetten*, < AS. *undersettan* (= MD. *ondersetten*, MLG. *undersetten*); as *under* + *set*[1].] 1. To support by a prop or stay, as masonry, etc.; underpin; put or place under, as a prop; prop; support.

> We have . . . just occasion to make complaint as St. Jerome did: "The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to *underset* it with goodly pillars." *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

2. To sublet. [Eng.]

> These middlemen will *underset* the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched undertenants. *Miss Edgeworth.*

**underset** (un′dėr-set), *n.* *Naut.*, a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface; an undercurrent.

**undersetter** (un′dėr-set″ėr), *n.* 1. A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Ki. vii. 30.—2. One who sublets or undersets. *Proc. of* 1607, in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 139.

**understetting** (un′dėr-set″ing), *n.* 1. Same as *underpinning*, 2.—2. The lower part; the pedestal.

> Their *understettings* or pedestals. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 22.

**undershapen** (un-dėr-shā′pn), *a.* Undersized; dwarfish. *Tennyson*, Geraint. [Rare.]

**under-sheriff** (un′dėr-sher″if), *n.* [Also *undershrieve*, q. v.; < ME.**undershireve, undreshyreve*; < *under* + *sheriff*.] A sheriff's deputy; more specifically, as distinguished from deputy sheriffs in general, a deputy on whom as undersheriff the law devolves the powers of sheriff in case of a vacancy, the vice-sheriff having the powers of a deputy meanwhile.

> Yff they been putt in comfort there by the meene of a good shyreve and *undreshyreve*. *Paston Letters*, I. 165.

**under-sheriffry**† (un′dėr-sher″if-ri), *n.* [Also *undershrievery*, q. v.; < *under-sheriff* + *-ry*.] The office of an under-sheriff. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

**undershirt** (un′dėr-shėrt), *n.* A shirt or similar garment, as of woolen, worn under a shirt and next to the skin.

**undershoot** (un-dėr-shōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undershot*, ppr. *undershooting*. To shoot short of, as a mark.

> They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it magick. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

**undershore**† (un-dėr-shōr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *undershoren*; < *under* + *shore*[2].] To shore or prop up.

> And shaketh hit; ne were it *vndershored* certes hit sholde nat stande. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxix. 47.

**undershot** (un′dėr-shot), *a.* 1. Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of.—2. Underhung, as a dog.—**Undershot wheel**, a form of water-wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned by the force of a stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest part.

**undershrievalty** (un′dėr-shrē″val-ti), *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-al-ty* as in *shrievalty*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*.

**undershrieve**† (un′dėr-shrēv), *n.* Same as *under-sheriff*.

**undershrievery**†, *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-ry*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 18.

**undershrub** (un′dėr-shrub), *n.* A plant of shrub-by habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub; a very small shrub. See *suffrutex*

**undersign** (un-dėr-sīn′), *v. t.* To sign under or beneath; write one's name at the foot or end of, as of a letter or any legal instrument; subscribe.

**undersigned** (un-dėr-sīnd′), *p. a.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.—**The undersigned**, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

**undersized** (un′dėr-sīzd), *a.* Of a size less than common or below a standard.

**under-skinker**† (un′dėr-sking″kėr), *n.* 1. An under-drawer or tapster.

> I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapped even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 26.

2. *Naut.*, the assistant to the purser's steward. *Admiral Smyth.*

**underskirt** (un′dėr-skėrt), *n.* 1. A skirt worn under others.—2. The foundation of a gown, on which drapery or an overskirt is arranged.

**under-sky** (un′dėr-skī), *n.* A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

**undersleep** (un-dėr-slēp′), *v. i.* To sleep less than is necessary. [Rare.]

Some men *undersleep*, and some oversleep.
*H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

**undersleeve** (un′dėr-slēv), *n.* A sleeve worn under another; specifically, a separate sleeve of thin cambric or lace worn under the sleeve of a woman's gown.

**undersoil** (un′dėr-soil), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

**undersong** (un′dėr-sông), *n.* 1. The burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

Weepe, Shepheard! weepe, to make my *undersong*.
*Spenser*, Daphnaïda.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning. *Landor.*

**under-sparred** (un′dėr-spärd), *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted: said of a vessel.

**underspend**† (un-dėr-spend′), *v. t.* To spend less than. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 23. (*Davies.*)

**undersphere** (un′dėr-sfēr), *n.* A lower or inferior sphere. *Elegy on Dr. Donne* (1635).

**underspore**†, *v.* See *undershore*.

Get me a staf that I may *underspore* [read *undershore*?].
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 279.

**underspread** (un-dėr-spred′), *a.* Spread under or beneath.

Every morn I lift my head,
Gaze o'er New England *underspread*.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**understair**† (un-dėr-stâr′), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower floor; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean; backstairs.

Living in some *under-stair* office, when he [vainglorious man] would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 500.

**understand** (un-dėr-stand′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *understood*, ppr. *understanding*. [< ME. *understanden*, *understonden*, *onderstandcn*, *onderstonden* (pret. *understod*, pp. *understanden*, *understonden*, also *understande*, *understonde*, and with weak ending *understanded*), < AS. *understandan*, *understondan* (= OFries. *understonda* = OHG. *understantan* = Icel. *undirstanda*, understand (cf. D. *onderstaen*, stand under, undertake), = MHG. *unterstan*, G. *unterstehen* = Dan. *understaa*, undertake, venture, intervene, hinder, resist), < *under*, under, + *standan*, stand: see *under-* and *stand*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey: with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye,
That we may *understonde* what ye seye.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, Prol., l. 20.

Speak pardon, as 'tis current in our land,
The chopping French we do not *understand*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

You shew your English Breeding now; an English Rival is so dull and brutish as not to *understand* Raillery.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

2. To interpret the signification of; seize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

I have heard say of thee, that thou canst *understand* a dream to interpret it. Gen. xli. 15.

Can any *understand* the spreading of the clouds or the noise of his tabernacle? Job xxxvi. 29.

3. To receive information about; learn by paying heed to what is said and done; consider.

Zee schulle *undirstonde* that, aftre the opynyoun of olde wise Philosophres and Astronomeres, oure Contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other Yles costynge to hem ne ben not in the superficyalte cowated aboven the Erthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

I haue *vnderstande*, And by neighbours knowe,
That largely ye haue children good and fin.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

The heart also of the rash shall *understand* knowledge. Isa. xxxii. 4.

I hope to hear from you soon, for I long to *understand* how you fare. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 416.

*Understand* the matter, and consider the vision. Dan. ix. 23.

4. To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

This knowen, that his hestes *understondeth*,
How that the second heste of God is that.
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale.

What knoweth thou that we know not? what *understandeth* thou which is not in us? Job xv. 9.

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to *understand* doctrine? Isa. xxviii. 9.

5. To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

War,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 662.

6. To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must *understand* the word *men*, *living beings*, or the like.

If you say to your grandmother "Ma'am, it's a fine day," or what not, she would find in the words no other meaning than their outward and visible one; but say so to the girl you love, and she *understands* a thousand mystic meanings in them.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

7. To stand under. [A punning use.]

My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I understand what you mean. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 89.

**To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand,** to tell; inform; let know.

To *make* you *understand* this in a manifested effect.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 169.

**To have to understand**†, to learn; be informed. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 10.—**To understand trap.** See *trap*!

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

What a fry of fools is here? I see 'tis treason to *understand* in this house. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, i. 1.

[The] man that is in honour, and *understandeth* not, is like the beasts that perish. Ps. xlix. 20.

2. To be informed by another; learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. Neh. xiii. 7.

3†. To give attention; listen.

*Vndirstonde* to me, kynge illualis, and here the be-tokenynge of thyn a-vision. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 633.

**understandable** (un-dėr-stan′da-bl), *a.* [< *understand* + *-able*.] That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge.
*Chillingworth*, A Safe Way to Salvation.

**understander** (un-dėr-stan′dėr), *n.* [< *understand* + *-er*[1].] One who understands or knows.

He [the critic of Homer] should rather (with his much better *understander* Spondanus) submit where he oversees him faulty. *Chapman*, Iliad, i., Com.

**understanding** (un-dėr-stan′ding), *n.* [< ME. *understanding*, *understondynge*, *onderstondinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *understand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

The children of Issachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times. 1 Chron. xii. 32.

A chaplain came up to him [Captain Whitock], to whom he delivered an account of his *understanding*, and, I hope, of his belief, and soon after died; and my lord hath buried him with his own ancestors. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit. The old psychologists divided the faculties of the mind into *understanding*, or cognitive power, and *will*.

*Vnderstondynge*, yn wytte. Intelligencia, intellectus.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

The spirit of wisdom and *understanding*, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord. Isa. xi. 2.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*. Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 5.

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it perceives ideas, it is called the *understanding*, as it produces or otherwise operates about them, it is called the will.
*Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, i. § 27.

3. The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power. Kantian writers restrict understanding to the operation of abstractive thought concerning objects of possible experience.

And thus we discover a power we have of heightening the colour of our ideas, of changing or directing their course by the application of our notice: and the exercise of this power I take to be what is commonly meant by an act of the *understanding*.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, xii. § 1.

As all acts of the *understanding* can be reduced to judgments, the *understanding* may be defined as the faculty of judging. For we saw before that the *understanding* is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 61.

4. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an *understanding* between them.

I love to promote among my Clients a good *Understanding*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Their once flaming regard is sobered by time in either breast, and, losing in violence what it gains in extent, it becomes a thorough good *understanding*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 169.

**Men of Understanding**, a sect which flourished in the Low Countries about 1411, professing doctrines similar to those of the Brethren of the Holy Spirit. It maintained that the then present reign of the Holy Spirit afforded a higher illumination and authority than that of the Scripture; that the only resurrection of the body ever to take place had already taken place in Christ; and that the spirit is not defiled by bodily sin.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable*.

**understanding** (un-dėr-stan′ding), *p. a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

Was this taken
By any *understanding* pate but thine?
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 223.

Monsieur d'Azout was very Curious and *Understanding* in Architecture, for which purpose he was 17 years in Italy by times. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 99.

**understandingly** (un-dėr-stan′ding-li), *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

Your grace shall find him, in your further conference, grave, wise, courtly, and scholar-like, *understandingly* read in the necessities of the life of man.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

**understandingness**†, *n.* [ME. *understondingnesse*; < *understanding* + *-ness*.] The faculty of understanding.

**understate** (un-dėr-stāt′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will admit; state too low: as, to *understate* an evil.

Rather *understated* for so high an honour.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

**II.** *intrans.* To say less than the full truth.

**understatement** (un-dėr-stāt′ment), *n.* 1. The act of understating. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 378.—2. That which is understated; a statement of less than the full truth.

**understock** (un-dėr-stok′), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock; put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm. *Adam Smith.*

**understood** (un-dėr-stůd′). 1. Preterit and past participle of *understand*.—2. As a participial adjective: (*a*) Comprehended; apprehended. (*b*) Implied; assumed.

**understrapper** (un′dėr-strap′ėr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

**understrapping** (un′dėr-strap′ing), *a.* Subordinate; subservient. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. xviii.

**understratum** (un′dėr-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *understrata* (-tä). A substratum; an underlying stratum; the stratum lying immediately beneath, or forming the lower portion of the one designated: not often used except figuratively.

There is a vast and virtuous *understratum* in society, which really loves the right and hates the wrong.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 421.

**understroke** (un-dėr-strōk′), *v. t.* To underline; underscore.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to shew that it is to be printed in Italic.
*Swift*, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1752.

**understudy** (un′dėr-stud′i), *n.* *Theat.*, one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.

**understudy** (un′dėr-stud′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understudied*, ppr. *understudying*. [< *understudy*, *n.*] To memorize (a part) as an understudy.

She 's in the chorus now, but she'll get her chance some day; . . . she 's *understudied* ever so many parts.
*The Atlantic*, LXVII. 250.

**under-suit** (un′dėr-sūt), *n.* A suit worn under or beneath another suit. [Rare.]

His own *under-suit* was so well lined.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Hants.

**undersward** (un′dėr-swârd), *n.* A sward or turf shaded by trees or other plants of some size.

**undertakable** (un-dėr-tā′ka-bl), *a.* [< *undertake* + *-able*.] Capable of being undertaken.
*Chillingworth.*

**undertake** (un-dėr-tāk′), *v.*; pret. *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking*. [< ME. *undertaken* (pret. *undertok*, pp. *undertaken*, *undertake*); < *under* + *take*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take on one's self; often, to take formally or expressly on one's self; lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; pledge one's self to.

Thez massengers they shall wele vnderstonde
Among your knyghtez all that ther is on
Shall *vnder take* to Answer for this lande.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3175.

I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 205.

2. To engage in; enter upon; take in hand; begin to perform; set about; attempt; essay.

Bycause I couet rather to satisfie you particularly than to *vndertake* a generall tradition, I wil not so much stand vpon the manner as the matter of my precepts.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 3. (Arber.)

I will *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 380.

3. To warrant; answer for; guarantee; affirm: especially with a following clause.

Lending soft audience to my sweet design,
And credent soul to that strong-bonded oath
That shall prefer and *undertake* my troth.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 280.

A frog would make thee run!
Thou kill a man? No, no! thy mother's sonne,
Her only sonne, was a true coward bred.
I'le *vndertake* a sword shall strike thee dead,
And never touch thee!
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Mr. Maverick came and *undertook* that the offenders should be forthcoming.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 172.

4†. To take in; hear; understand; have knowledge of. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 84.—5†. To assume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 106.

6†. To engage with; have to do with; attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offense to.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 29.

He shall yield you all the honour of a competent adversary, if you please to *undertake* him.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

7†. To have the charge of.

Who *undertakes* you to your end.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 97.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Essay*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To take up or assume any business, responsibility, or venture.

Hardy he was and wys to *undertake*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 405.

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit,
That dares not *undertake*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 13.

No ill should force the subject *undertake*
Against the sovereign. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

On the 28th of April, in the morning, I sailed with a cargo of wheat that did not belong to me, and three passengers, instead of one, for whom only I had *undertaken*.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 263.

2. To promise; be bound; warrant; answer for something; guarantee.

He nas nat right fat, I *undertake*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 288.

On mine honour dare I *undertake*
For good Lord Titus' innocence in all.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., l. 1. 436.

Specifically—3. To manage funerals, and arrange all the details for burying the dead. [Colloq.]

**undertaker** (un'dėr-tā-kėr), *n.* [< *undertake* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; one who engages in any project or business; a projector.

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprise
Are yet unknown. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

He shall but be an *undertaker* with me,
In a most feasible business.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Promises made by *undertakers* imply somewhat of demerit in their performance.
*Goldsmith*, Pref. to Hist. of Seven Years' War.

2. Specifically—(*a*) One who stipulates or covenants to perform certain work for another; a contractor.

Sir William Ayloffe Knight and Anthony Thomas Esquire became *Undertakers* to drain the said Level.
*The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 315).

Sat at the Tower with Sir J. Duncomb and Lo. Berkeley to signe deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their proportions of saltpetre. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1666.

(*b*†) One who became surety or guarantee for another, or undertook to answer for him.

For whose innocence . . . you were once a noble and timely *undertaker* to the greatest justice of this kingdom.
*B. Jonson*, Ded. of Poetaster.

(*c*) One whose business is to make preparations for the burial of the dead, and to manage funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.
*Young*.

(*d*) In *British hist.*, a man of authority or influence who undertook to induce or assure particular legislation; usually, one of those who assured the king that if he would grant some concession, they would undertake that the Commons should vote desired supplies. (*e*) In *Eng. hist.*, a contractor for the collection of revenue, or the enforcement of purveyance for the royal household. (*f*) In *Scots hist.*, one of a party of Lowland adventurers who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. *Scott.* (*g*) One of a body of English and Scottish adventurers who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, undertook to hold lands in Ireland which were regarded as the property of the crown or of Englishmen.

**undertaking** (un-dėr-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undertake*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

That which is required of each one towardes the *vndertaking* of this aduenture. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 185.

2. That which is undertaken; a business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property fordoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate *undertakings*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 104.

I had designed to have gone to that place [Tadmor] from Hasseiah, but I found that it would have been a very dangerous *undertaking*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 139.

3. The business of an undertaker, or manager of funerals. *Imp. Dict.*—4. A promise; an engagement; an obligation; a guaranty; specifically, in *Amer. law*, a formal obligation entered into by or on behalf of a party to litigation, and usually with sureties, for the payment of money or performance of some act if it should be adjudged due or otherwise become required, such an obligation being usually required as a condition of taking some step in the action, as, for instance, appealing or issuing an order of arrest or attachment.

**undertaking**† (un-dėr-tā'king), *p. a.* Enterprising.

There are never wanting some persons of violent and *undertaking* natures, who, so they may have power and business, will take it at any cost. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

**under-tenancy** (un'dėr-ten″an-si), *n.* A tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tennre of an under-tenant.

**under-tenant** (un'dėr-ten″ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

**undertide**† (un'dėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *undertid*, < AS. *underntide*, < *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, + *tīd*, time: see *undern* and *tide*.] Undertime. *Ancren Riwle*, l. 400.

**undertime**† (un'dėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *undern-time*, *undirtime*; as *undern* + *time*[1].] The part or division of the day which included undern: generally applied to the after-part of the day. See *undern*.

An dazz att *unnderrn time*. *Ormulum*, i. 19458.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

**under-timed** (un'dėr-tīmd), *a.* In *photog.*, same as *under-exposed*.

**under-tint** (un'dėr-tint), *n.* A subdued tint. *Athenæum*, No. 3194, p. 56.

**undertone** (un'dėr-tōn), *n.* 1. A low or subdued tone; a tone less forcible than is usual, as in speaking: as, to say something in an *undertone*.

"What does she mean?" said M. to S. in an *undertone*.
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

And from within me a clear *undertone*
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.
*Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.

2. A state or degree of tone, as of the physical or mental faculties, below their usual condition. *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching. [Rare.]—3. The color of a pigment when seen in very thin layers on a white or light-colored surface. Also—(*a*) A low, subdued color: as, gray *undertones*. (*b*) A tone of color seen through and giving character to other colors: as, there was a subtle *undertone* of yellow through the picture.

**undertoned** (un'dėr-tōnd), *a.* 1. Uttered in a low or subdued tone. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXIV. 178.—2. Being in a physical condition in which the animal functions are not performed with due vigor.

**undertow** (un'dėr-tō), *n.* A current of water below the surface moving in a direction different from that of the surface-current; the backward flow or back-draft of a wave breaking on a beach. Sometimes called *under-water*.

The water [of the in-coming wave] bursts with great force upon the land, and then sweeps back, as a powerful *undertow*, to the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 172.

**under-treated** (un-dėr-trē'ted), *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightingly. *Cibber*. [Rare.]

**undertrump** (un-dėr-trump'), *v. t.* To throw a trump to, as a non-trump lead of cards in whist, lower than one already thrown by one's partner.

**underturn**† (un-dėr-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underturnen*; < *under* + *turn*.] To turn upside down; subvert; upset. *Wyclif*.

**undervaluation** (un'dėr-val-ū-ā″shon), *n.* The act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth; underestimation. *South*, Sermons.

**undervalue** (un-dėr-val'ū), *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. *Bacon*, Honour and Reputation.—2. To esteem lightly; treat as of little worth; despise; hold in mean estimation.

Do not *under-value* an Enemy by whom you have been worsted. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 114.

**undervalue** (un'dėr-val″ū), *n.* 1. A value below the proper or true value; a low estimate of worth; a price less than the real value.—2†. Undervaluation.

He did not care for chymistrey, and was wont to speak against them with *undervalue*.
*Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

**undervaluer** (un-dėr-val'ū-ėr), *n.* [< *undervalue* + *-er*[1].] One who undervalues, or esteems too lightly. *I. Walton*.

**underverse**† (un'dėr-vėrs), *n.* The following or second verse.

Perigot maketh all hys song in prayse of his love, to whom Willy answereth every *underverse*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August, Gloss.

**undervest** (un'dėr-vest), *n.* An undershirt; a shirt worn next the skin: generally a trade use.

**underviewer** (un'dėr-vū″ėr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the manager or superintendent of the mine and of the underground workings; the underlooker, in some coal-mining districts of England: nearly the same as the *mining captain* in a metal-mine. The usage varies in different districts in England with regard to the terms *viewer* and *underviewer*. See *viewer*.

**under-water** (un'dėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Same as *undertow*. *Herschel*.

**underwear** (un'dėr-wār), *n.* 1. A wearing under the outer clothing: as, clothes suited for *underwear*.—2. Undergarments; underclothes in general: a trade term.

**underween**† (un-dėr-wēn'), *v. t.* To undervalue.

**underweening**† (un-dėr-wē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underween*, *v.*] Undervaluation.

The greatest *underweening* of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

**underwent** (un-dėr-went'). Preterit of *undergo*.

**underwing** (un'dėr-wing), *n.* A moth whose under wings are conspicuous in color or otherwise; specifically, a moth of the genus *Catocala*. —**Crimson underwing**, *Catocala sponsa*, a noctuid moth. —**Lunar underwing**. See *lunar*.—**Orange underwing**. See *orange*[1].—**Pink underwing**. See *Callimorpha*.—**Red underwing**, any one of a number of species of *Catocala* whose under wings are red, banded with black. See *red-underwing*.—**Straw underwing**. See *straw-underwing*.—**Yellow underwing**, any British moth of the genus *Triphæna*.

**underwinged** (un'dėr-wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the lining of the wings conspicuously colored: as, the *underwinged* dove, *Leptoptila* (or *Engyptila*) *rufaxilla*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**under-witch**† (un'dėr-wich), *n.* A subordinate or inferior witch. *S. Butler*, Hudibras. [Rare.]

**underwitted** (un-dėr-wit'ed), *a.* Half-witted; silly. *Bp. Kennet*, Erasmus, Praise of Folly, p. 19. (*Davies*.)

**underwood** (un'dėr-wůd), *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

**underwork** (un'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison*.

**underwork** (un-dėr-wėrk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underworked* or *underwrought*, ppr. *underworking*. **I.** *trans.* 1. To work or practise on underhand; undermine; destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far
That thou hast *under-wrought* his lawful king.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 95.

2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

A work may be overwrought as well as *under-wrought*.
*Dryden*.

3. To do like work at a less price than: as, one mason may *underwork* another.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To work in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson.*—2. To do less work than is required or suitable.

**underworker** (un'dėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* [< *underwork* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iv.

**under-workman** (un'dėr-wėrk″măn), *n.*; pl. *underworkmen* (-men). An inferior or subordinate workman. *Swift.*

**under-world** (un'dėr-wėrld), *n.* 1. The world below the skies; this lower world; the sublunary world.

> Loud Fame calls yo,
> Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
> To all the *under-world*, all nations, the seas,
> And unfrequented deserts where the snow dwells.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

> Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
> That brings our friends up from the *under-world*.
> *Tennyson*, The Princess (song).

3. The world below this world; the infernal world; the place or state of departed souls; Hades.

> Hades. The ghosts of Homer live in the *underworld*, depleted of all that fresh and throbbing life which they had on the earth.
> *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ.

4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of mankind. *Atterbury.* [Rare.]

**underwrite** (un-dėr-rīt'), *v.*; pret. *underwrote*, pp. *underwritten* (*underwrit*, pret. and pp., obsolete), ppr. *underwriting*. [< ME. *underwriten*, < AS. *underwritan*, write under, subscribe, < *under*, under, + *writan*, write.] I. *trans.* 1. To write below or under; subscribe.

> I was markid withoute mercy, and myn name entrid
> In the legende of lif longe er I were;
> Or ellis *vndir-writen* for wykkid, as witnessith the gospel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 255.
>
> We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
> Painted upon a pole, and *underwrit*
> "Here may you see the tyrant."
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 26.

2. To agree to pay by signing one's name; subscribe.

> The subscription money did not come in with the same readiness with which it had been *underwritten*.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, I. ¶ 139.

Specifically—3. To agree or undertake by setting one's name to (a policy of insurance) to become answerable for certain losses specified therein: used chiefly in marine insurance. Hence *underwriter*.—4. To submit to; put up with. [Rare.]

> *Underwrite* in an observing kind
> His humorous predominance.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 137.

II. *intrans.* To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring; carry on the business of an underwriter. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 365.

**underwriter** (un'dėr-rī″tėr), *n.* One who insures, or carries on a business of insurance, especially of marine insurance.—**Underwriters' wire**, wire the use of which for electrical purposes is authorized by the underwriters for fire-insurance.

**underwriting** (un'dėr-rī″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underwrite*, *v.*] The practice or business of an underwriter. See *underwriter*.

**underyoke**† (un-dėr-yōk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underyoken*; < *under* + *yoke*.] To bring under the yoke; make subject.

> Al the erthe he shulde *vnduryoke* to his empire.
> *Wyclif*, Judith ii. 3.

**undescendible, undescendable** (un-dē-sen'di-bl, -da-bl), *a.* 1. Not descendible; hence, unfathomable. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.—2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

**undescribable** (un-des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* Indescribable. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 53. [Rare.]

**undescribed** (un-des-krībd'), *a.* Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an *undescribed* species.

**undescried** (un-des-krīd'), *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen.

**undeserve** (un-dē-zėrv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *deserve*.] To fail to deserve. [Rare.]

> They have deserved much more of these Nations than they have *undeserved*.
> *Milton*, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

**undeserved** (un-dē-zėrvd'), *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

> The *undeserved* love of Christ towards us.
> *Calvin*, Sermon on John xv. 10.

**undeservedly** (un-dē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil; contrary to desert or what is merited.

> Athletick brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., Ded.

**undeservedness** (un-dē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undeserved.

**undeserver** (un-dē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy.

> To sell and mart your offices for gold
> To *undeservers*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 12.

**undeserving** (un-dē-zėr'ving), *p. a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit.

> Your gracious favours
> Done to me, *undeserving* as I am.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 7.

2. Not meriting: with *of*: as, a man *undeserving of* happiness or *of* punishment.

> *Undeserving of* destruction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**undeservingly** (un-dē-zėr'ving-li), *adv.* Without meriting; undeservedly. *Milton.*

**undesigned** (un-dē-zīnd'), *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional; not proceeding from purpose: as, to do an *undesigned* injury. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 6.

**undesignedly** (un-dē-zī'ned-li), *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design or intention. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 3.

**undesignedness** (un-dē-zī'ned-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undesigned; freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 7.

**undesigning** (un-dē-zī'ning), *a.* Not having any underhand design; sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

> Weak, *undesigning* minds. *South*, Sermons.

**undesirability** (un-dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition or character of being undesirable.

**undesirable** (un-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

> A thing not *undesirable*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 823.

**undesirableness** (un-dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undesirable; undesirability.

**undesirably** (un-dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In an undesirable manner; contrary to what is desirable.

**undesired** (un-dē-zīrd'), *a.* Not desired; not solicited. *Dryden.*

**undesiring** (un-dē-zīr'ing), *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, satire 5.

**undesirous** (un-dē-zīr'us), *a.* Not desirous.

**undespairing** (un-des-pār'ing), *a.* Not yielding to despair. [Rare.]

> With steady *undespairing* breast. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

**undespiteous**† (un-des-pit'ē-us), *a.* Lacking in despite; piteous; kind.

> Save onely a looke piteous
> Of womanhead *undispiteous*.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 676.

**undespondent** (un-des-pon'dent), *a.* Not marked by or given to despondency.

> Sorrowing but *undespondent* years.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

**undestined** (un-des'tind), *a.* Not destined. *R. Pollok.*

**undestroyable**† (un-des-troi'a-bl), *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle*, Works, III. 283.

**undeterminable** (un-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* Indeterminable. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 17.

**undeterminate** (un-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* Indeterminate. *South.*

**undeterminateness** (un-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-nes), *n.* Indeterminateness. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

**undetermination** (un-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Indetermination. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 61.

**undetermined** (un-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled; not decided.

> *Undetermined* differences of kings.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 355.

2. Indeterminate.

> Wit seems to be one of these *undetermined* sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

**undetesting** (un-dē-tes'ting), *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson*, Liberty, v. 293.

**undeviating** (un-dē'vi-ā-ting), *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; uniform; regular.

> Heaven, we are assured, is much more pleased to view a repentant sinner than ninety-nine persons who have supported a course of *undeviating* rectitude.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxii.

**undeviatingly** (un-dē'vi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Without deviation; steadily.

**undevil**† (un-dev'l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *devil*.] To free from possession by the devil; exorcise. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 54.

**undevised** (un-dē-vīzd'), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone.*

**undevoted** (un-dō-vō'ted), *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 117.

**undevotion** (un-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [< ME. *undevocioun*; < *un-*[1] + *devotion*.] Lack of devotion or devoutness. [Rare.]

> Thanne comth *undevocioun*, thurgh which a man . . . hath swich languor in soule that he may neither rede ne singe in holy chirche, ne heere ne thynke of no devocioun.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**undevout** (un-dē-vout'), *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

> An *undevout* astronomer is mad.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**undevoutly** (un-dē-vout'li), *adv.* In an undevout manner; without devotion.

**undiademed** (un-dī'a-demd), *a.* Not having or wearing a diadem or crown; unerowned.

**undiaphanous** (un-dī-af'a-nus), *a.* Not diaphanous. *Boyle*, Works, III. 57.

**undifferencing** (un-dif'ė-ren-sing), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

**undifferent**† (un-dif'ė-rent), *a.* [< ME. *undifferent*; < *un-*[1] + *different*.] Not different.

> The fourme of the freikes was, faithfully to se,
> Right suche as the ayre, that I said first;
> *Vndifferent* to deme fro there dere fader.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

**undifferentiated** (un-dif-ė-ren'shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not differentiated; without clear distinctive characters: often used by naturalists to note species or groups which do not show well-marked distinctive characters, or, according to the theory of evolution, are not yet completely separated from other species or groups.

**undigenous** (un-dij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unda* (√ *ud-*, *und-*), wave, + *gignere*, **genera* (√ *gen-*), produce, + *-ous*.] Generated by, or owing origin to, water. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

**undigested** (un-di-jes'ted), *a.* Not digested, in any sense.

> Filled with fumes of *undigested* wine.
> *Selden*, note to Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii.

**undigestible** (un-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* Indigestible.

**undight**† (un-dīt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dight*.] To put off, as ornaments or apparel.

> From her fayre head her fillet she *undight*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

**undigne**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *digne*.] Unworthy.

> *Undigne* and unworthy
> Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 303.

**undignified** (un-dig'ni-fīd), *a.* Not dignified. (*a*) Not honored; not rendered dignified. (*b*) Not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity.

> The attempts of Henry III. to influence the chapters were *undignified* and unsuccessful; his candidates were seldom chosen. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 705.

**undignify** (un-dig'ni-fī), *v. t.* To render undignified; deprive of dignity; debase. [Rare.] *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

**undilution** (un-di-lū'shon), *n.* The character or state of being undiluted. [Rare.]

> The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure (of the prismatic spectrum) are red, green, and blue, each in its highest degree of purity and *undilution*.
> *Herschel*, Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects, p. 258.

**undinal** (un-dē'nal), *a.* [< *undine* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an undine, or the belief in such creatures.

**undine** (un-dēn'), *n.* [= F. *ondine*, f. (*ondin*, m.), = G. *undine*, < NL. **undina*, a water-spirit, < L. *unda*, wave, water: see *undulate*, *ound*.] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding in some measure to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child she received a soul.

**undinted** (un-din'ted), *a.* Not impressed by blows; unbattered. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6. 39.

**undiocesed** (un-dī'ō-sēst), *a.* Not possessed of or preferred to a diocese. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**undirect**† (un-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *direct*.] To misdirect; mislead. *Fuller.*

**undirectly** (un-di-rekt'li), *adv.* Indirectly. [Rare.]

> Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly.
> *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII. No. 64.

**undiscernable** (un-di-zėr'na-bl), *a.* Same as *undiscernible*.

**undiscernedly** (un-di-zėr'ned-li), *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discerned or discovered or seen. *Boyle*, Works, II. 447.

**undiscernible** (un-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* Indiscernible. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 373. Also *undiscernable.*

**undiscernibleness** (un-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscernibleness.

**undiscernibly** (un-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* Indiscernibly. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 5.

**undiscerning** (un-di-zėr'ning), *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; lacking judgment or the power of discrimination. *Donne.*

**undischarged** (un-dis-chärjd'), *a.* Not discharged. (*a*) Not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

Hold still in readiness and *undischarged.*
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

(*b*) Not fulfilled; not carried out; unexecuted: as, an *undischarged* duty.

**undisciplinable** (un-dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disciplined. *Sir M. Hale*, Of Self-Denial.

**undisciplined** (un-dis'i-plind), *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not properly trained or brought to regularity and order; raw: as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor; *undisciplined* minds.

An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; *undisciplined*, it is ruinous to society.
*Burke*, Speech on Army Estimates, 1790.

**undisclose**† (un-dis-klōz'), *v. t.* To refrain from disclosing: keep close or secret. *Daniel.*

**undiscomfited** (un-dis-kum'fi-ted), *a.* Not discomfited.

He may his cheere holde *undescounfited.*
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

**undiscording** (un-dis-kôr'ding), *a.* Not discording; not disagreeing; not discordant in sound; harmonious. [Rare.]

With *undiscording* voice. *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 17.

**undiscoursed** (un-dis-kōrst'), *a.* Not discoursed about; not made the subject of talk or discussion; silent. [Rare.]

We would submit to all with indefinite and *undiscoursed* obedience.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 130. (*Davies.*)

**undiscoverable** (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out: as, *undiscoverable* principles.

**undiscoverably** (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**undiscovered** (un-dis-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not laid open to view; lying hid.

The *undiscover'd* country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 79.

**undiscreet**† (un-dis-krēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *undiscrete*; < ME. *undiscreet*; < *un-*[1] + *discreet.*] Indiscreet.

So *undiscreet* of governaunce.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 614.

The *undiscrete* hastinesse of the emperour Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolisshe.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

**undiscreetly**† (un-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Indiscreetly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

**undiscreetness** (un-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Indiscretion; imprudence. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 328.

**undiscretion**† (un-dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *undiscretion*; < *un-*[1] + *discretion.*] Indiscretion. *Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, iii.

**undiscriminating** (un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxii.

**undiscussed** (un-dis-kust'), *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Bp. Hall*, Christ Transfigured, ii.

**undisguisable** (un-dis-gī'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disguised. *Quarterly Rev.*

**undisguised** (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask or with a false appearance; hence, open; frank; candid; plain; artless: as, *undisguised* anxiety.

Plaine English *undisguised.* *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1450.

Himself he view'd with *undisguised* respect.
*Crabbe*, Tales, Works, IV. 129.

**undisguisedly** (un-dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* In an undisguised manner; openly; frankly.

**undishonored** (un-dis-on'ord), *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 148.

**undisjoined** (un-dis-joind'), *a.* Not disjoined; not separated or parted. *Cowper.*

**undismayed** (un-dis-mād'), *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

The exhortation to be confident and *undismayed.*
*J. A. Alexander*, Com. on Mark xiii. 11.

**undispensable** (un-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Indispensable. *Milton.*—2. Unavoidable.

A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp.
*Fuller.*

3. Excluded from dispensation. *Lord Herbert.*

**undispensed** (un-dis-penst'), *a.* 1. Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation. *Canon Tooker.*

**undispensing** (un-dis-pen'sing), *a.* That cannot be dispensed with. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 5.

**undispersed** (un-dis-pėrst'), *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*

**undispleased**† (un-dis-plēzd'), *a.* Lacking in displeasure; not resentful.

He would forgive all old trespace,
And *undispleased* he of time past.
*The Isle of Ladies*, l. 925.

**undispose** (un-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dispose.*] To indispose. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**undisposed** (un-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Indisposed as regards the health. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—2†. Not disposed; not inclined.

Careless and *undisposed* to joyne with them. *Hooker.*

3. Not sold, settled, decided, allocated, or arranged: with *of*: as, goods remaining *undisposed of.*

**undisposedness**† (un-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Indisposition.

**undisprivacied** (un-dis-prī'va-sid), *a.* Not disprivacied; not deprived of privacy. *Lowell*, Cathedral. [Rare.]

**undisputable** (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* Indisputable. *Spectator.* [Rare.]

A wealth of *undisputable* evidence is at hand.
*Stedman*, New Princeton Rev., Sept., 1886, p. 156.

**undisputableness** (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undisputable.

**undisputably** (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* Indisputably. *The Engineer*, LXX. 31. [Rare.]

**undisputed** (un-dis-pū'ted), *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question: as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. *Congreve*, Hymn to Harmony.

**undisputedly** (un-dis-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In an undisputed manner; indisputably.

**undissembled** (un-di-sem'bld), *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned.

*Undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, i. xviii.

The anguish in his inmost soul, and the *undissembled* expression of it in his aspect.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter (1875), p. 169.

**undissipated** (un-dis'i-pā-ted), *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

**undissolvable** (un-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being dissolved or melted.—2. Incapable of being loosened or broken: as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship. *Rowe*, Tamerlane, iii.

**undissolved** (un-di-zolvd'), *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, dispelled, broken, etc. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

**undissolving** (un-di-zol'ving), *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; not loosening.

To link soft hearts in *undissolving* bands.
*Beaumont*, Masque of Inner-Temple.

**undistempered** (un-dis-tem'pėrd), *a.* Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; free from any disordering influence.

Any unprejudiced and *undistempered* mind.
*Barrow*, III. 86.

**undistinctive** (un-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* Undiscriminating; making no distinctions; impartial.

*Undistinctive* Death. *Dickens.*

**undistinctly**† (un-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* Indistinctly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 68.

**undistinguishable** (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are *undistinguishable.*
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 100.

**undistinguishableness** (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undistinguishable. *Nature*, XLIII. 159.

**undistinguishably** (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* Indistinguishably.

**undistinguished** (un-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from another; not discerned or discriminated.

Often shrieking *undistinguish'd* woe,
In clamours of all size, both high and low.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 20.

Beauty, strength, and youth, with old age, weakness, and deformity, lay *undistinguished* in the same promiscuous heap of matter.
*Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

His ashes *undistinguished* lie.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The slopes and rills in *undistinguished* gray
Melt away. *Browning*, Love Among the Ruins.

2. Not treated with distinction or marked respect. *Pope.*—3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not famous; not distinguished by particular eminence: as, *undistinguished* people.—4. Not having an air of distinction: as, an *undistinguished* appearance or mien.

**undistinguishing** (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating: as, *undistinguishing* favor.

A general *undistinguishing* suspicion is altogether as apt to mislead a man as a too easy and unwary credulity.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

**undistracted** (un-dis-trak'ted), *a.* Not distracted; not perplexed by contrariety or variety of thoughts, desires, or concerns. *Boyle*, Works, I. 276.

**undistractedly** (un-dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* Without distraction. *Boyle*, Works, I. 254.

**undistractedness** (un-dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being undistracted. *Boyle*, Works, I. 3.

**undistracting** (un-dis-trak'ting), *a.* Not distracting; not confusing the mind by drawing it toward a variety of objects. *Leighton*, Expos. on Psalm xix.

**undisturbed** (un-dis-tėrbd'), *a.* 1. Free from disturbance or interruption; not molested or hindered: as, *undisturbed* with company or noise; *undisturbed* friendly relations.—2. Not agitated; hence, free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; composed: as, *undisturbed* by danger.

The *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

=Syn. Quiet, peaceful, unmoved, unruffled.

**undisturbedly** (un-dis-tėr'bed-li), *adv.* In an undisturbed or tranquil manner; calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

**undisturbedness** (un-dis-tėr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being undisturbed; calmness; peacefulness.

**undiversified** (un-di-vėr'si-fid), *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

A particle of mere *undiversified* matter.
*Dr. T. Cogan*, On the Passions, note R.

**undiverted** (un-di-vėr'ted), *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

These grounds have not any patent passages, . . . and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it (the river) to run by them *undiverted.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 408.

Her young friend, apparently, was an interesting study; she wished to pursue it *undiverted.*
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 221.

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 8.

**undivestedly** (un-di-ves'ted-li), *adv.* With the absence (of); free. [Erroneous.]

You will (as *undivestedly* as possible of favour or resentment) tell me what you would have me do.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 64. (*Davies.*)

**undividable** (un-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of being divided or separated; indivisible. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 124.

**II.** *n.* Something which cannot be divided.

Reducing the *undivideables* into money.
*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. v. 9.

**undivided** (un-di-vī'ded), *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole: as, *undivided* attention.

God should be the object of our *undivided* respect.
*J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 177.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum: as, to own an *undivided* share of a business.—3. In *bot.*, not lobed, cleft, or branched.—4. In *entom.*, composed of a single piece: as, an *undivided* pygidium.

**undividedly** (un-di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Without division or separation; unbrokenly.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy make them [man and wife] *undividedly* one.
*Feltham*, On St. Luke xiv. 20.

**undividedness** (un-di-vī'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undivided; wholeness.

**undividual**† (un-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dividual.* Cf. *individual.*] Not capable of being divided; indivisible.

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Worcestershire.

**undivine** (un-di-vīn′), *a.* Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. *Ruskin.*

**undivorced** (un-di-vôrst′), *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

**undivulged** (un-di-vuljd′), *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 52.

**undo**[1] (un-dō′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< *un-*[1] + *do*[1].] To leave unperformed or unexecuted: usually in opposition with *do*. [Rare.]

What to your wisdom seemeth best,
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 196.

**undo**[2] (un-dō′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< ME. *undon*, *ondon* (pret. *undyde*, *undede*, pp. *undon*, *ondon*), < AS. *undōn* (= OFries. *undūa*), put back, open, undo, < *un-*, back, + *dōn*, put, do: see *un-*[2] and *do*[1].] 1. To put back into a former condition; reverse, as something which has been done; annul; bring to nought.

Oute of the place swithe thei zede
And the tumbe thei *vndede;*
No thing ther Inne thei ne founde,
But a manere floure at the grounde.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Let her not still *undo*, with pevish Haste,
All that her Woman doca.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To untie or unfasten; unloose; unfix; open.

*Undo* this button. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 309.

A knife, a knife, I say!—O, Master Allum, if you love a woman, draw out your knife, and *undo* me [cut her stay lace], *undo* me! *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

But, at the Prioress' command,
A monk *undid* the silken band
That tied her tresses fair.
*Scott*, Marmion, ii. 20.

3. To find the answer or explanation of; solve. [Rare.]

Pray you, *undo* this riddle,
And tell me how I have vex'd you?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

4. To bring ruin or distress upon; ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; destroy; annihilate; spoil; ruin.

This love will *undo* us all. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 120.

Fool that I am! I have *undone* myself,
And with my own hand turn'd my fortune round,
That was a fair one.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

'Twas I betray'd your sister, I *undid* her.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

The Wretch by Fortune or by Love *undone!*
*Congreve*, To Sleep.

5†. To reveal; disclose; unfold; explain.

Me lakketh bothe English and wit
For to *undo* hit at the fulle.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 899.

6†. To be too much for the power of; baffle.

Which lames report to follow it and *undoes* description to do it. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 63.

**undock** (un-dok′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dock*[3].] To take out of dock: as, to dock and *undock* a ship.

**undoctor** (un-dok′tor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *doctor*.] To divest (one's self) of the character of a doctor. [Rare.]

My brother-in-law is a paragon of the class [physicians], but he is so by—in as much as possible—*undoctoring* himself. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

**undoer** (un-dō′ėr), *n.* [< *undo*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who undoes, in any sense; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 12.

And be mine own *undoer*. *Heywood*, English Traveller.

**undoing** (un-dō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undo*[2], *v.*] 1. The reversal of what has been done: as, there is no *undoing* of the past.—2. Ruin; destruction.

The vtter *vndoyng* of some honest familie.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 242.

Of havoc tired and rash *undoing*,
Man left this Structure to become Time's prey.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 47.

**undomesticate** (un-dō-mes′ti-kāt), *v. t.* 1. To estrange from home life or duties. *Richardson*, Grandison, ii. 11.—2. To make wild or roving; untame: as, to *undomesticate* an animal. [Rare.]

**undomesticated** (un-dō-mes′ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—2. Not tamed, as an animal.

**undomestication** (un-dō-mes-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* The act or process of making wild, as an animal, or the state of being undomesticated. *Millican*, Evolution of Morbid Germs, iv. 60. [Rare.]

**undone**[1] (un-dun′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *done*.] Not done.

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other *undone*. Luke xi. 42.

**undone**[2] (un-dun′). Past participle of *undo*[1], *undo*[2].

**undose** (un′dōs), *a.* [< L. *undosus*, wavy, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*.] In *entom.*, wavy; undate; undulated; having undulating parallel lines.

**undouble** (un-dub′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *double*.] To unfold; render single.

**undoubtable** (un-dou′ta-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. *Bp. Hall*, Specialties.

**undoubtably** (un-dou′ta-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 266.

**undoubted** (un-dou′ted), *a.* [< ME. *undouted*; < *un-*[1] + *doubted*.] 1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

The *undoubted* splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless; redoubted.

Hardy and *undoubted* champions.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 6.

3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,
Though more to know could not be more to trust,
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest
Unquestion'd welcome, and *undoubted* blest.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 211.

**undoubted**† (un-dou′ted), *adv.* [< ME. *undouted*, *undowted*; < *undoubted*, *a.*] Undoubtedly.

And *vndouted* this lytell Chapell of the byrthe of our Lorde is the most glorious and denoute place that euer I come in. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

*Undoubted* it were moche better to be occupyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 26.

**undoubtedly** (un-dou′ted-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *undowghtedly*; < *undoubted* + *-ly*[2].] Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

*Undowghtedly* in a prince . . . may be nothinge more excellent . . . than to aduaunce men after the estimation of their goodnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 13.

**undoubtful** (un-dout′fúl), *a.* 1. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 142.

2. Harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspicious.

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts
And made themselves *undoubtful*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune.

**undoubting** (un-dou′ting), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty: as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith.

They are captivated into a confident and *undoubting* persuasion that they are savingly wrought upon.
*J. Edwards*, Works, III. 27.

**undoubtingly** (un-dou′ting-li), *adv.* In an undoubting manner; without doubting; certainly.

We know *undoubtingly* what good is, and what evil is.
*H. S. Holland*, Logic and Life, p. 62.

**undoubtous**†, *a.* [ME. *undoutous*, *undowtous*; < *un-*[1] + *doubtous*.] Undoubting; certain.

*Undoutous* feyth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

**undrainable** (un-drā′na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Mine *undrainable* of ore. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**undrape** (un-drāp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *drape*.] To strip of drapery; uncover.

**undraped** (un-drāpt′), *a.* Not draped; not arranged in folds pleasing to the eye, or so as to hang artistically; also, not covered with drapery; not clothed; nude: as, an *undraped* statue.

**undraw** (un-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *undrew*, pp. *undrawn*, ppr. *undrawing*. [< *un-*[2] + *draw*.] To draw aside or open.

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne. *Young.*

**undrawn** (un-drâu′), *a.* Not drawn. (a) Not pulled, dragged, or hauled.

Forth rushed with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel, *undrawn*,
Itself instinct with spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 751.

(b) Not portrayed or delineated.

The deathbed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii.

(c) Not drawn, as from a cask.

And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.
*Byron*, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

**undreaded** (un-dred′ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.

Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 595.

**undreamed, undreamt** (un-drēmd′, un-dremt′), *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor, and *undreamt of* contrivance of nature.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

Unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 578.

**undreaming** (un-drē′ming), *a.* Not dreaming; unmindful: with *of*.

The days when, *undreaming of* Theatres and Managerships, thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet.
*Lamb*, Elia (1877), p. 296.

**undress**[1] (un-dres′ or un′dres), *n.* and *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dress*, *n.*] I. *n.* Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform, regarded as "dress" in a special sense; a loose negligent dress.

The Queen came to Lady Bathurst's to see the review, and held a sort of drawing-room: . . . everybody was in *undress* except the officers. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

I am a woman of quality . . . for all I am in an *undress* this morning. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to ordinary attire; hence, informal; unostentatious; simple: as, an *undress* uniform.

His *undress* life (if we may use the phrase). *Swift.*

**Undress guard-mounting.** See *parade guard-mounting*, under *parade*.—**Undress parade.** See *parade*.

**undress**[2] (un-dres′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *dress*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To take off the clothes of; strip: as, to *undress* a child.

Madam, *undress* you and come now to bed.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 119.

2. To divest of ornaments or elegant attire; disrobe. *Pope.*—3. To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound.

II. *intrans.* To take off one's dress or clothes.

To make me dress and *undress*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii.

**undressed** (un-drest′), *p. a.* Not dressed, in any sense.

**undrossy** (un-dros′i), *a.* Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. *Pope.*

**undry**† (un-drī′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undrien*; < *un-*[2] + *dry*.] To become moist.

There is warme and drie,
Ablaqueate hem that thai may *undrie*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

**undubitable**† (un-dū′bi-ta-bl), *a.* Indubitable. *Locke.*

**undue** (un-dū′), *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable by right; not yet owing: as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—2. Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy: as, an *undue* proceeding.

Having first try'd in vaine all *undue* ways to procure Mony, . . . upon meer extremitie he summond this last Parliament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; disproportioned: as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Pleasure admitted in *undue* degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 209.

**Undue influence**, that control which one obtains over another whereby the latter is made to do in important affairs what of his free will he would not do. It differs wholly from *persuasion*, in which falsehood does not mingle, for that merely leads the will, while undue influence coerces it. (*Cooley.*) The undue influence which renders void a will procured by it is such as imposes a restraint on the will of the testator, so that the act represents not his will, but the will of another.

**undueness** (un-dū′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undue. *Roget.* [Rare.]

**unduke** (un-dūk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *duke*.] To deprive of the rank of duke.

He hath letters from France that the King hath *unduked* twelve Dukes. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 12, 1663.

**undulant** (un′dū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ondulant* = Sp. *ondulante*, < NL. **undulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] Undulating; undulatory.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried
Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.
*Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Naked arms
More white and *undulant* than necks of swans.
*Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

**undulary**† (un′dū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave (see *undulate*), + *-ary*.] Undulating.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

**undulate** (un'dū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, waved, < **undula*, a wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, and cf. *undine*, *undulous*, etc.] Wavy; having a waved surface. (*a*) In *bot.*, wavy; repand; bending, or having a margin which bends, slightly inward and outward: as, an *undulate* leaf; *undulate* striæ. Also *undate*, *undulated*. Compare *sinuate* (*b*). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, marked with wavy lines. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Wavy; forming a series of gentle curves which meet in reversed curves: as, an *undulate* line or margin. (2) Rising and falling in gentle curves: said of surfaces and also of margins. (3) Marked with parallel wavy lines.

**undulate** (un'dū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *undulated*, ppr. *undulating*. [< *undulate*, *a.*; cf. F. *onduler* = Sp. *undular*, *ondular* = It. *ondulare*, wave, have a waving motion, < NL. as if **undulare*, rise and fall in waves, wave; cf. L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, < **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave: see *undulate*, *a.*]
**I.** *intrans.* To have a wavy motion; rise and fall in waves; move in waves.

The dread ocean *undulating* wide.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 982.

Tall spire from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just *undulates* upon the list'ning ear.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 175.

=**Syn.** *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to wave, or move in waves; cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*.
*Holder*.

**undulately** (un'dū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an undulate manner or form.

Sinuately or *undulately* cut at the apex.
*H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 144.

**undulating** (un'dū-lā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

All the winds wandering along the shore
Undulate with the *undulating* tide.
*Shelley*, Epipsychidion.

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of a series of waves; wavy. A stretch of country is said to be *undulating* when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

3. In *zoöl.*, undulate.

**undulatingly** (un'dū-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; in waves.

**undulation** (un-dū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ondulation* = Sp. *undulacion* = Pg. *undulação* = It. *ondolazione*, < NL. **undulatio(n-)*, < **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] 1. The act of undulating; a waving motion; fluctuation; in *physics*, wave-motion: as, the *undulations* of water or air or the ether. Undulations are said to be *progressive* when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be *stationary* when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant. See *wave* and *wave-motion*.

Worms and leeches move by *undulation*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Wide dash'd the Waves in *undulation* vast.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 314.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves; waviness.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, ii. 4.

This Wideness had been excusable, if your Lines had been straight, but they were full of odd kind of *Undulations* and Windings. If you can write no otherwise, one may read your Thoughts as soon as your Charactera.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—4. In *surg.*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.—5. A set of waved lines; a surface so marked, or such an appearance; vermiculation; waviness.—6. In *geom.*, the coming of a plane curve into a higher contact than usual with its tangent without contrary flexure.

**undulationist** (un-dū-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *undulation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates some undulatory theory, especially (and originally) the undulatory theory of light. *Whewell.*

**undulative** (un'dū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *undulate* + *-ive*.] Undulatory. [Rare.]

**undulatory** (un'dū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *ondulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *undulatorio* = It. *ondulatorio*; as *undulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Having the character of an undulation; moving in or marked by undulations; undulating: as, an *undulatory* current of electricity; the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—2. Having the form or appearance of a series of waves.

Between their [mountains'] summits and inland plain, on which the celebrated deposit of nitrate of soda lies, there is a high *undulatory* district.
*Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II. x. 302.

3. Of or pertaining to undulation; assuming undulating movements of some medium as the physical explanation of some class or group of phenomena: as, the *undulatory* theory of light.—**Undulatory current.** See *electric current*, under *current*[1].—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*[1].

**undull**[1]† (un-dul'), *a.* [< ME. *undull*; < *un-*[1] + *dull*.] Not dull; sharp.

With a dart *vndull* that the duke bare.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13908.

**undull**[2]† (un-dul'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dull*.] To remove dullness from.

*Undulling* their grossness.
*Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 477.

Mrs. Tulliver, . . . after running her head against the same resisting medium for thirteen years, would go at it again to-day with *undulled* alacrity.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. viii.

**undulose** (un'dū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy: see *undulous*.] Undulous. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 343. [Rare.]

**undulous** (un'dū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy, < L. **undula*, a wave: see *undulate*.] Undulating; rising and falling in waves or like waves.

He felt the *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces under him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxv.

**unduly** (un-dū'li), *adv.* In an undue manner or degree; wrongly; improperly; excessively; inordinately.

**undurable** (un-dū'ra-bl), *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Imp. Dict.*

**undurably** (un-dū'ra-bli), *adv.* In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

**undust**† (un-dust'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dust*.] To free from dust. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 6.

**unduteous** (un-dū'tē-us), *a.* Undutiful. *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 429.

**undutiful** (un-dū'ti-fûl), *a.* 1. Not dutiful.

I know my duty; you are all *undutiful*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 33.

2. Not characterized by a sense of duty or obedience; rebellious; irreverent.

*Undutiful* proceedings and rebellions against the supreme natural power.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

**undutifully** (un-dū'ti-fûl-i), *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

**undutifulness** (un-dū'ti-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undutiful.

**undy**, *a.* See *undé*.

**undying** (un-dī'ing), *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal; hence, unceasing; imperishable.

Chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 739.

The *undying* barytone of the sea.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

**undyingly** (un-dī'ing-li), *adv.* Immortally; imperishably; unceasingly. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 102.

**undyingness** (un-dī'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undying; immortal. *R. Broughton*, Cometh Up as a Flower, xii.

**unearedt** (un-ērd'), *a.* Not eared or plowed; untilled. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

**unearned** (un-ėrnd'), *a.* [< ME. *unerned*; < *un-*[1] + *earned*.] Not earned; not merited by labor or services; not won: as, an *unearned* salary; *unearned* dividends.—**Unearned increment**, the increase of value of land resulting from general causes, such as the growth of population and consequent demand, as distinguished from increase due to the labor or improvements put upon the land by its individual owner. According to the views of some economists, the unearned increment rightfully belongs to the community whose growth is one of the causes or conditions of it, and should be taken from the owner by taxation in some form. According to the views of others, the individual enjoyment of it is an essential condition of securing general coöperation in the promotion of public and local improvements, and public spirit and enterprise.

**unearth** (un-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *earth*.] 1. To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; drive from any underground hole or burrow; draw from the earth.

A rough terrier of the hills;
By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger and *unearth* the fox.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, iv.

2. To uncover from the earth; dig out of the ground; exhume, as fossils; exfodiate.

To *unearth* the root of an old tree.
*Wordsworth*, Simon Lee.

3. To bring to light; discover; find out; disclose.

It was the labours of Dr. Pertz and his agents that *unearthed* the Historia Pontificalis of John of Salisbury among the MSS. of the Bern Library.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 68.

**unearthliness** (un-ėrth'li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unearthly. *W. Black*, A Daughter of Heth, iii.

**unearthly** (un-ėrth'li), *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; not like, or as if not proceeding from, anything belonging to the earth; unworldly; hence, weird; appalling: as, an *unearthly* cry or sight.

The night of our arrival was one of those *unearthly* moonlight nights which belong to Italy.
*Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 31.

**unease** (un-ēz'), *n.* [< ME. *unese*; < *un-*[1] + *ease*, *n.*] Trouble; misery; uncomfortable state or condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My gret *unease* fulle ofte I meene [moan].
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2596.

It was not any palace corridor
There where we were, but dungeon natural,
With floor uneven and *unease* of light.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

**uneaset** (un-ēz'), *v. t.* [ME. *unesen*; < *un-*[1] + *ease*, *v.*] To make uneasy.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede,
And of to kytte tt that thsire roote *uneseth*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

**uneased** (un-ēzd'), *a.* Not eased or made easier.

We leave their sorrows in many degrees unrelieved and *uneased*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

**uneasily** (un-ē'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.—2. With difficulty; not readily. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

**uneasiness** (un-ē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being uneasy; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 27.

**uneasy** (un-ē'zi), *a.* 1. Not easy either in body or in mind; feeling some lack of ease, either mental or physical; disturbed; unquiet.

*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 31.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner or style; not graceful; constrained; stiff; awkward.

Shall I live at Home a stiff melancholy poor Man of Quality, grow *uneasy* to my Acquaintance as well as myself, by fancying I'm alighted where I am not?
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

3. Causing pain, trouble, constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; cramping; constraining; irksome; disagreeable.

The waies were exceeding *uneasie*. For they were wonderfull hard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

He puts a force and conatraint upon himself which is *uneasie* to any man, and he lets the vizard fall off sometimes when it is more observed than he thinks.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

This account was very *uneasy* to me.
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 220.

Walpole had, it is plain, an *uneasy* consciousness of the frivolity of his favourite pursuits.
*Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

4. Not easy to be done or accomplished; difficult.

But this swift business
I must *uneasy* make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 451.

**uneatable** (un-ē'ta-bl), *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten: as, *uneatable* fruit.

Big scarlet hips—which are *uneatable* by us.
*Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 119.

**uneatableness** (un-ē'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being uneatable. *Wallace*, Natural Selection, iii. 120.

**uneaten** (un-ē'tn), *a.* Not eaten; not devoured; hence, not destroyed.

Therefore I will out-awear him and all his followers, that this is all that 's left *uneaten* of my sword.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii.

**uneath** (un-ēTH'), *a.* [< ME. *unethe*, *onethe*, < AS. *uneáthe*, difficult, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easy: see *un-*[1] and *eath*, *a.*] Not easy; difficult. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*Uneath* it were to tell. *Southey.*

**uneath**† (un-ēTH'), *adv.* [< ME. *unethe*, *uneth*, *unnethe*, *unneth*, *onethe*, *onnethe*, etc., < AS. *uneáthe*, not easily, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easily: see *eath*, *adv.* Cf. *uneaths*.] Not easily; hardly; scarcely.

Atte laat a forster came rideng;
And, wete ye wele, so sorrowfull he was
That he *onnethe* myght speke to the kyng.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 977.

*Uneath* may she endure the flinty street.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 8.

**uneaths**† (un-ēTHz'), *adv.* [< ME. *unethes*, *unnethes*; < *uneath*, *adv.*, + adv. gen. *-es*.] Same as *uneath*.

We are so now ordered and so straitly watched, that *uneaths* our servants dare do anything for us.
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 174.

**unebriate** (un-ē′bri-āt), *a.* Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. [Rare.]

There were . . . *unebriate* liquors, pressed from cooling fruits. *Bulwer*, My Novel, IV. xvii. (*Davies.*)

**unedge** (un-ej′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *edge*[1].] To deprive of the edge; blunt.

Here our weapons,
And bodies that were made for shining brass,
Are both *unedg'd*. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

**unedible** (un-ed′i-bl), *a.* Inedible. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

**unedifying** (un-ed′i-fī-ing), *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Boyle.*

**uneducate**[1]† (un-ed′ū-kāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *educate, a.*] Not educated. *Solyman and Perseda.*

**uneducate**[2] (un-ed′ū-kāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *educate, v.*] To deprive of education; reverse or annul what has been done by way of educating or training. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

**uneducated** (un-ed′ū-kā-ted), *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

**uneffectual** (un-e-fek′tū-al), *a.* Ineffectual. [Rare.]

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 90.

**unelastic** (un-ē-las′tik), *a.* Inelastic. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 72. [Rare.]

**unelected** (un-ē-lek′ted), *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 207.

**unelegant** (un-el′ē-gant), *a.* Inelegant. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 67. [Rare.]

**unelegantly** (un-el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* Inelegantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 425. [Rare.]

**unembarrassed** (un-em-bar′ast), *a.* Not embarrassed, in any sense.

**unembodied** (un-em-bod′id), *a.* 1. Disembodied. *Byron*, When Coldness Wraps. [Rare.] —2. Not embodied; not collected into a body: as, *unembodied* militia. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**unemotional** (un-ē-mō′shon-al), *a.* Not emotional; free from or unaccompanied by an exhibition of emotion or feeling; impassive; not inducing emotion: as, an *unemotional* person; an *unemotional* book.

This little book ["Nature"] met with a very *unemotional* reception.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91).

**unemotionally** (un-ē-mō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In an unemotional manner; impassively.

**unemotioned** (un-ē-mō′shond), *a.* Free from emotion; impassive. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 98. [Rare.]

**unemployed** (un-em-ploid′), *a.* 1. Not employed; having no work or employment.

Men sour with poverty and *unemployed*. *Addison.*

The fact is, Africa is a nation of the *unemployed*.
*The Speaker*, May 31, 1890.

2. Not in use: as, *unemployed* capital or money.

An overflow of *unemployed* energy and vivacity.
*M. C. Tyler*, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

3. Not accompanied with work or employment.

To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

**unemployment** (un-em-ploi′ment), *n.* The condition of being unemployed; the state of being unused. *Science*, XI. 192. [Rare.]

**unemptiable** (un-emp′ti-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

**unencapsuled** (un-en-kap′sūld), *a.* Not capsulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 653. [Rare.]

**unenchanted** (un-en-chan′ted), *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton*, Comus, l. 395.

**unenclosed**, *a.* See *unineclosed.*

**unencumber, unincumber** (un-en-, un-in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *encumber.*] To free from encumbrance; disencumber.

**unencumberedness** (un-en-kum′bėrd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unencumbered. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 182. [Rare.]

**unendeared** (un-en-dērd′), *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 766.

**unended** (un-en′ded), *a.* [< ME. *unended*, < AS. *ungeendod;* as *un-*[1] + *ended.*] Endless; infinite.

**unending** (un-en′ding), *a.* [< ME. **unendinge, unendande;* < *un-*[1] + *ending.*] Not ending; having no end.

My body in blys ay abydande
*Vne*[n]*dande* withoutyn any endying.
*York Plays*, p. 1.

The *unending* circles of laborious science.
*Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11.

**unendingly** (un-en′ding-li), *adv.* Without end; eternally.

**unendingness** (un-en′ding-nes), *n.* The character of being unending.

**unendly**† (un-end′li), *a.* [< ME. **unendly* (= G. *unendlich*); < *un-*[1] + *endly, a.*] Having no end; endless. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 224.

**unendurable** (un-en-dūr′a-bl), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be *unendurable* prose. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 189.

**unendurably** (un-en-dūr′a-bli), *adv.* In an unendurable manner; intolerably.

**unengaged** (un-en-gājd′), *a.* Not engaged, in any sense.

**un-English** (un-ing′glish), *a.* Not English. (*a*) Not characteristic of Englishmen; opposed in character, feeling, etc., to what is English. (*b*) Not properly belonging to, or not in accord with the usages of, the English language.

**un-Englished** (un-ing′glisht), *a.* Not translated or rendered into English. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of the Married Clergy.

**unenlightened** (un-en-lī′tnd), *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated; also, not proceeding from or marked by mental or moral enlightenment: as, *unenlightened* zeal.

Natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

**unentangle** (un-en-tang′gl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *entangle.*] To disentangle. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 129. [Rare.]

**unentangled** (un-en-tang′gld), *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

*Unentangled* through the snares of life.
*Johnson*, Lives of the Poets, Collins.

**unentering** (un-en′tėr-ing), *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Southey*, Thalaba, ix.

**unenterprising** (un-en′tėr-pri-zing), *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous. *Burke*, Thoughts on French Affairs (1791).

**unentertaining** (un-en-tėr-tā′ning), *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxv. (1740).

**unentertainingness** (un-en-tėr-tā′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxvii. (1740).

**unenthralled** (un-en-thrâld′), *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

**unentombed** (un-en-tōmd′), *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

**unentranced** (un-en-trânst′), *a.* Not entranced; not under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

His heart was wholly *unentranced*.
*Taylor*, Ph. van Art. (The Lay of Elena). (*Davies.*)

**unenviable** (un-en′vi-a-bl), *a.* Not enviable. *Milton*, Animadversions, Pref.

**unenviably** (un-en′vi-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be enviable.

**unenvied** (un-en′vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 23.

**unenvious** (un-en′vi-us), *a.* Not envious; free from envy. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xxi.

**unequable** (un-ē′kwa-bl), *a.* Inequable.

March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

**unequal** (un-ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station, etc.

To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

2. Inadequate; insufficient; inferior: as, his strength was *unequal* to the task.

Atlas becomes *unequal* to his freight,
And almost faints beneath the glowing weight.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The Day
*Unequal* to the Godhead's Attributes
Various, and Matter copious of your Songs.
*Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. Not balanced or matched; disproportioned; one-sided; hence, inequitable; unfair; unjust; partial.

To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 101.

We play *unequal* game,
Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim!
*Scott*, Rokeby, i. 31.

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular: as, *unequal* pulsations.

I have called him the most original and the most *unequal* of living poets. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 338.

5. Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical: thus, an *unequal* leaf is one in which the parenchyma is not developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk. Also called *oblique.*—6. In *entom.*, composed of parts or joints of different forms: as, *unequal* palpi or antennæ.—**Unequal surface**, in *entom.*, a surface having very slight and indeterminate elevations and depressions.—**Unequal temperament.** See *temperament.*—**Unequal voices**, in *music*, properly, voices of different quality or compass; but the term is often used in the sense of *mixed voices.*—**Unequal wings**, in *entom.*, wings of which the anterior pair are longer or shorter than the posterior, generally the former.

**II.** *n.* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 453. [Rare.]

**unequalable**† (un-ē′kwal-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *equal* + *-able.*] Not capable of being equaled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. *Boyle*, Works, I. 282.

**unequaled, unequalled** (un-ē′kwald), *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 983.=**Syn.** Unmatched, matchless, unexampled, peerless.

**unequally** (un-ē′kwal-i), *adv.* Not equally.

*Unequally* yoked together. 2 Cor. vi. 14.

**Unequally pinnate leaf.** See *pinnate.*

**unequalness** (un-ē′kwal-nes), *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality. *Sir W. Temple*, Essay on Poetry.

**unequitable** (un-ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* Inequitable. *A. Tucker.*

**unequitably** (un-ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* Inequitably. *Secker*, Charge to Clergy of Oxford (1750).

**unequity**† (un-ek′wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *unequitie;* < *un-*[1] + *equity.* Cf. *iniquity.*] Want of equity; inequity; iniquity. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 5.

**unequivocal** (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal), *a.* Not equivocal, in any sense.=**Syn.** Plain, unambiguous, unmistakable. See *obscure.*

**unequivocally** (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal-i), *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

**unequivocalness** (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being unequivocal.

**unerrable**† (un-ėr′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldan*, Mirror of Antichrist (1616), p. 142.

**unerrableness**† (un-ėr′a-bl-nes), *n.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**unerring** (un-ėr′ing), *a.* 1. Not missing the mark; certain: as, an *unerring* aim.

Diana taught him all her silvan arts,
To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 68.

2. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible: as, the *unerring* wisdom of God. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery.

**unerringly** (un-ėr′ing-li), *adv.* In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9.

**unescapable** (un-es-kā′pa-bl), *a.* That cannot be escaped. *Ruskin.*

**uneschewable**† (un-es-chō′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uneschuable;* < *un-*[1] + *eschew* + *-able.*] Unavoidable.

An *uneschuable* byndynge togydere.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

**uneschewably**† (un-es-chō′a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *uneschuably;* < *uneschewable* + *-ly*[2].] Unavoidably.

They ben to comyn *uneschwably*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

**unespied** (un-es-pīd′), *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Spenser*, Present State of Ireland.

**unessayed** (un-e-sād′), *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

**unessence** (un-es′ens), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *essence.*] To deprive of essence or distinctive characteristics. [Rare.]

Not only does truth, in . . . long intervals, *unessence* herself, but (what is harder) one cannot venture a crude fiction, for the fear that it may ripen into a truth upon the voyage. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, p. 178.

**unessential** (un-e-sen′shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Not essential; not constituting the essence or essential part; inessential; not of prime importance.

The *unessential* parts of Christianity.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

Sundry *unessential* points of church order.
*H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 593.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 438.

**II.** *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity: as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

**unestablish** (un-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *establish.*] To deprive of establishment; disestablish. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii. [Rare.]

**unethes**†, *adv.* See *uneaths*.

**unevangelical** (un-ē-van-jel'i-kal), *a.* Not evangelical. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 12.

**uneven** (un-ē'vn), *a.* [< ME. *uneven*, < AS. *unefen*, < *un-*, not, + *efen*, even: see *un-*[1] and *even*[1].] 1. Not even. (*a*) Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; rugged. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 417. (*b*) Not straight or direct; crooked. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 5. (*c*) Not uniform, equable, regular, or continuous; changeable; jerky.

Light quirks of music, broken and *uneven*.
*Pope*, To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 4.

(*d*) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st
All others by thyself. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 173.

(*e*) In *arith.*, odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder: as, 3, 5, 7, etc., are *uneven* numbers.

2†. Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 9.—3†. Difficult; perplexing; embarrassing. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 50.—**Uneven pages**, pages with odd numbers, like 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.

**unevenly** (un-ē'vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unevenly*; < *uneven* + *-ly*[2].] In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.—**Unevenly even.** See *even*[1].

**unevenness** (un-ē'vn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uneven. (*a*) Inequality of surface: as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. (*b*) Irregularity; want of uniformity. (*c*) Want of equableness; unsteadiness; variableness.

*Unevenness* of temper. *Addison*, Spectator.

Her abruptness and *unevenness* of manner were plainly the result of her secluded and lowly circumstances.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

(*d*) Want of smoothness in regard to style or composition. *Boyle*, Works, II. 251.

**uneventful** (un-ē-veut'fûl), *a.* Not eventful: as, an *uneventful* reign or life. *Southey*.

**uneventfully** (un-ē-vent'fûl-i), *adv.* In an uneventful manner; so as to be without striking occurrences.

**unevident** (un-ev'i-dent), *a.* Not evident, clear, obvious, or manifest; obscure. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 197. (*Davies.*)

**unexact** (un-eg-zakt'), *a.* Inexact. *Imp. Diet.* [Rare.]

**unexaminable** (un-eg-zam'i-na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being or proper to be examined.

The lowly, alwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ in what he went with resolution to doe.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**unexampled** (un-eg-zam'pld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent or rival; unprecedented; unparalleled. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 410.

Her modest mien
And carriage, marked by *unexampled* grace.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

**unexceptionable** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; hence, excellent; admirable.

Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters.
*Waterland*, Works, V. 296.

**unexceptionableness** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unexceptionable. *Dr. H. More*, Seven Churches, Pref.

**unexceptionably** (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner. *South*, Sermons, V. iv.

**unexceptional** (un-ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* Not forming an exception; in the regular course; usual.

**unexceptionally** (un-ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without exception; in a manner excluding nothing; entirely.

**unexceptive** (un-ek-sep'tiv), *a.* Not exceptive; admitting no exception. *J. H. Sterling*, Text-book to Kant, p. 11.

**unexcised** (un-ek-sizd'), *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise; not subject to the payment of excise.

**unexclusive** (un-eks-klö'siv), *a.* Not exclusive; general; comprehensive.

His erudition was as *unexclusive* as profound.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**unexclusively** (un-eks-klö'siv-li), *adv.* Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Supp. Diss., Note D, § 2.

**unexcogitable** (un-eks-koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not excogitable; inconceivable. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 2.

**unexcusable** (un-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* Inexcusable. *Fuller*, General Worthies.

**unexcusableness** (un-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* Inexcusableness. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

**unexecuted** (un-ek'sē-kū-ted), *a.* 1. Not executed, in any sense. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2†. Unemployed; not brought into use; inactive.

You therein
. . . leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

**unexempt** (un-eg-zemt'), *a.* 1. Not exempt; not free by privilege.—2†. Not exempting from or depriving of some privilege or the like. *Milton*, Comus, l. 685.

**unexpectant** (un-eks-pek'tant), *a.* Not expectant; not expecting, looking for, or eagerly waiting for something.

With bent *unexpectant* faces. *George Eliot*, Romola, lv.

**unexpectation**† (un-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 1.

**unexpected** (un-eks-pek'ted), *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden: often used substantively with the definite article: as, it is *the unexpected* that happens.

Thy speech doth please me; for it ever sounds
As thou brought'st joyful, *unexpected* news.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

**unexpectedly** (un-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1750.

**unexpectedness** (un-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unexpected. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

**unexpedient** (un-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton*, Education. [Rare.]

**unexpensive** (un-eks-pen'siv), *a.* Inexpensive. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unexperience**† (un-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* Inexperience. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

**unexperienced** (un-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* 1. Inexperienced.

Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 86.

Young at his first entrance, and *unexperienc'd*, he [Ethelbert] was the first raiser of civill War among the Saxons. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Untried; not yet known from experience; also, exhibiting inexperience: applied to things.

*Unexperienced* art. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**unexperient**† (un-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* Inexperienced. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 318.

**unexpert** (un-eks-pėrt'), *a.* 1. Inexpert. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

My sentence is for open war; of wiles
More *unexpert* I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need, or when they need.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 52.

2. Without knowledge; unacquainted; ignorant.

Him you will find in letters and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, l. 9.

**unexpertly** (un-eks-pėrt'li), *adv.* Inexpertly.

**unexplored** (un-eks-plōrd'), *a.* Not explored, in any sense.

**unexposed** (un-eks-pōzd'), *a.* Not exposed, in any sense.

**unexpressible** (un-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* Inexpressible. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

**unexpressibly** (un-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* Inexpressibly. *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

**unexpressive** (un-eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.—2†. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 10.

**unextended** (un-eks-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not extended or stretched out.

*Unextended* arms. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, iii.

2. Not having extension; occupying no assignable space.

A spiritual, that is, an *unextended* substance.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 10.

**unextinguishable** (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Inextinguishable.

*Unextinguishable* fire. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 88.

**unextinguishably** (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* Inextinguishably.

**unextricable** (un-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Inextricable. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxxvi.

**uneyed**† (un-īd'), *a.* Unobserved; unnoticed; unseen; unperceived. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

**unfabled** (un-fā'bld), *a.* Not fabled or imaginary; not mentioned in fable; unconnected or unmixed with fable; real.

They are more amusing than plain *unfabled* precept.
*Sydney Smith*, Works, I. 176. (*Davies.*)

**unface** (un-fās'), *v. t.* To remove the face or cover from; expose.

*Unface* these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack. *Rushworth*, Hist. Collections, II. ii. 917.

**unfadable** (un-fā'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering.

A crown incorruptible, *unfadable*.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Ahasuerus Feasting.

**unfadging**† (un-faj'ing), *a.* Not suiting; of unsuitable shape, quality, or the like.

The potter may err in framing his vessel, and so in anger dash the *unfadging* clay against the walls.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, III. 122. (*Davies.*)

**unfading** (un-fā'ding), *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—2. Not liable to wither or decay.

The *unfading* rose of Eden. *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard.

**unfadingly** (un-fā'ding-li), *adv.* In an unfading manner; so as not to fade; imperishably.

**unfadingness** (un-fā'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfading. *Palwhele*, Hist. Devonshire.

**unfailable**† (un-fā'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of failing; infallible.

This *unfailable* word of truth.
*Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfailableness**† (un-fā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfailable; infallibility.

**unfailing** (un-fā'ling), *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; incapable of being exhausted: as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.—2. Not missing; always fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; not coming short; sure; certain.

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 322.

Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe,
Has from my arm *unfailing* struck the bow.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 551.

**unfailingly** (un-fā'ling-li), *adv.* In an unfailing manner; surely.

**unfailingness** (un-fā'ling-nes), *n.* The character of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfain**† (un-fān'), *a.* [< ME. *unfain*, *unfein*, *unfawe*, < AS. *unfægen*, < *un-*, not, + *fægen*, glad: see *fain*[1].] Not fain; sorry.

All the folke were *vnfayn*, & of fyn will
To hane reft hir the rynke, for ruth that thai had.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12108.

"A-las," sche sayd, "I am *vn-fayn*
To se my sone in this dissesse."
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

**unfainly**†, *adv.* [< *unfain* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully. *Halliwell.*

**unfainting** (un-fān'ting), *a.* Not fainting; not sinking or succumbing or giving way.

Thorow which [labyrinth it is] impossible to passe without the conduct of wisdome and exercise of *unfainting* fortitude. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

**unfair** (un-fār'), *a.* [< ME. *unfair*, < AS. *unfæger* (= Goth. *unfagrs*), < *un-*, not, + *fæger*, beautiful: see *fair*[1].] Not fair. (*a*) Not beautiful; not comely. (*b*†) Not glad; sad; sorrowful.

Noght sesyng of sorow, & sobbyng *vnfaire*
On dayes to Endure, with drouping on nightes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3290.

(*c*†) Unseemly; disgraceful.

He watz corsed for his vnclannes, & cached ther-Inne,
Done doun of his dyngneté for dedez *vnfayre*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1801.

(*d*) Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

(*e*) Not based on honesty, justice, or fairness; inequitable; as, *unfair* advantages; *unfair* practices. = **Syn.** (*d*) (*e*) Unjust, inequitable, partial, one-sided, dishonest, dishonorable. See *candid*.

**unfair** (un-fār'), *v. t.* To deprive of fairness or beauty. *Shak.*, Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

**unfairly** (un-fār'li), *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner. *Seeker*, Sermons, IV. xiii.

**unfairness** (un-fār'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfair, in any sense. *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.

**unfaith** (un-fāth'), *n.* Want or absence of faith; distrust.

*Unfaith* in aught is want of faith in all.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien (song).

**unfaithful** (un-fāth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaythfull*; < *un-*[1] + *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

* Fro all fandyng *vnfaythfull* thou fende vs,
Here in this worlde of liffe whille we laste.
*York Plays*, p. 241.

His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Not performing the proper duty or function.

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight.
*Pope.*

3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 461.—4. Not trustworthy; inexact; not conforming to the letter and spirit: as, an *unfaithful* account; an *unfaithful* translation.

He was a learned man, of immense reading, but is much blamed for his *unfaithful* quotations.
*Aubrey*, Lives (William Prinne).

=Syn. 1. *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*); derelict.

**unfaithfully** (un-fāth'fụl-i), *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; without faithfulness; perfidiously; negligently: as, work *unfaithfully* done.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fāth'fụl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfaithful.

A pretext for *unfaithfulness* or negligence.
*J. A. Alexander*, Sermons, II. 75.

**unfalcated** (un-fal'kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—2†. Not curtailed; having no deductions.

I am of opinion that a real *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.
*Swift*, On Bill for Clerical Residences.

**unfallible**† (un-fal'i-bl), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 59.

**unfallowed** (un-fal'ōd), *a.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallowed* glebe. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

**unfaltering** (un-fâl'tèr-ing), *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

Sustained and soothed
By an *unfaltering* trust, approach thy grave.
*Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

**unfalteringly** (un-fâl'tèr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unfaltering manner; without faltering.

He inspired all, so that "all felt ready to follow him *unfalteringly* into any . . . post of danger."
*Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 112.

**unfamed** (un-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned; inglorious. [Rare.]

Death *unfamed*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 159.

**unfamiliar** (un-fạ-mil'yạ̈r), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or acquainted; not wonted by frequent use. *Byron*, Lara, i.

The *unfamiliar* handwriting.
*W. D. Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 192.

**unfamiliarity** (un-fạ-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

**unfamiliarly** (un-fạ-mil'yạ̈r-li), *adv.* In an unfamiliar manner.

**unfamous**† (un-fā'mus), *a.* [< ME. *unfamous*; < *un-*[1] + *famous*.] Not famous; lost to fame; forgotten. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1146.

**unfardle**† (un-fär'dl), *v. t.* To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); unpack. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

**unfarrowed** (un-far'ōd), *a.* Deprived of a farrow or litter. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail. [Rare.]

**unfashionable** (un-fash'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* 1†. Incapable of being fashioned or shaped.—2. Not fashionable, in any sense.

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Breeding, An *unfashionable* Name won't make a Man a Clown.
*Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 221.

3†. Shapeless; deformed. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 22.

**unfashionableness** (un-fash'ọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

**unfashionably** (un-fash'ọn-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unfashionable manner; not in accordance with fashion.

**unfashioned** (un-fash'ọnd), *a.* Not modified by art; not molded; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**unfast** (un-fâst'), *a.* Not fast or safe; not secure. *Johnson.*

**unfast**† (un-fâst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfasten*, *unvesten*, *onfesten*; < *un-*[2] + *fast*[1].] To loose.

**unfasten** (un-fâ'sn), *v.* [< ME. *unfastnen*; < *un-*[2] + *fasten*.] I. *trans.* To loose; unfix; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 209.

II. *intrans.* To come untied or unloosed.

**unfastener** (un-fâs'nèr), *n.* One who or that which unfastens.

**unfastness**† (un-fâst'nes), *n.* Lack of closeness, as of fiber; porousness. [Rare.]

The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 478.

**unfathered** (un-fā'ᴛʜèrd), *a.* 1. Having no father; fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 122.—2. Not acknowledged by its father; having no acknowledged father, as an illegitimate child: used figuratively: as, an *unfathered* proposition.

**unfatherly** (un-fā'ᴛʜèr-li), *a.* Not befitting a father. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 866.

**unfathomable** (un-faᴛʜ'um-ạ̈-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; hence, not capable of being sounded by thought or comprehended.

**unfathomableness** (un-faᴛʜ'um-ạ̈-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris*, On the Beatitudes, p. 133.

**unfathomably** (un-faᴛʜ'um-ạ̈-bli), *adv.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded. *Thomson*, Winter.

**unfathomed** (un-faᴛʜ'umd), *a.* Not fathomed or sounded; not to be sounded. *Gray*, Elegy.

**unfatigueable** (un-fạ-tē'gạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearable; indefatigable. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 58.

**unfaulty** (un-fâl'ti), *a.* Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. *Spenser*, Heavenly Love, l. 233.

**unfavorable, unfavourable** (un-fā'vọr-ạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; discouraging; adverse. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.—2. Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest; *unfavorable* conditions.—3†. Ill-favored; ugly; unattractive; repulsive.

**unfavorableness, unfavourableness** (un-fā'vọr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfavorable. *Adam Smith.*

**unfavorably, unfavourably** (un-fā'vọr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. *Seeker*, Sermons, III. xv.

**unfeared** (un-fērd'), *a.* 1†. Not affrighted; not afraid; not daunted; intrepid. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.—2. Not feared; not dreaded.

**unfearful** (un-fēr'fụl), *a.* Not fearful; not influenced by fear; courageous.

*Unfearefull* preachers of my name. *Udall.*

**unfearfully** (un-fēr'fụl-i), *adv.* In an unfearful manner; bravely. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 270.

**unfeasible** (un-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South*, Sermons, III. ii.

**unfeastly**†, *a.* [ME. *unfestlich*; < *un-*[1] + *feastly*.] Not festive; not cheerful.

Hir liste nat appalled for to be,
Nor on the morwe *unfestlich* for to se.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 358.

**unfeather** (un-feᴛʜ'èr), *v. t.* To strip or denude of feathers. *Colman*, The Oxonian in Town, i.

**unfeathered** (un-feᴛʜ'èrd), *a.* Not provided with feathers; featherless. *Dryden.*

**unfeatly**† (un-fēt'li), *adv.* Unadroitly; without skill; not dexterously. *Udall*, Luke, Pref.

**unfeatured** (un-fē'tụ̄rd), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. [Rare.]

**unfeaty**† (un-fē'ti), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *feat*, *a.*, + *-y*[1].] Not feat; unskilful; clumsy.

They might talk of book-learning what they would, but, for his part, he never saw more *unfeaty* fellows than great clerks were. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**unfed** (un-fed'), *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 30.

**unfeed** (un-fēd'), *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee; unpaid. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 142.

**unfeeling** (un-fē'ling), *a.* 1. Devoid of feeling; insensible; void of sensibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 145.—2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted; unsympathetic; cruel. *Gray*, Distant Prospect of Eton College.

**unfeelingly** (un-fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. In an unfeeling or cruel manner.—2†. Without perception or comprehension. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 19.

**unfeelingness** (un-fē'ling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfeeling; insensibility; hardness; cruelty.

**unfeigned** (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere: as, *unfeigned* piety; *unfeigned* thanks. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 32.

**unfeignedly** (un-fā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

Because it smellis, *unfeygneitlie*,
To verray perclaytie.
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

**unfeignedness** (un-fā'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 24.

**unfeigning** (un-fā'ning), *a.* Not feigning; true. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

**unfellow** (un-fel'ō), *v. t.* To separate from being fellows or from one's fellows; sunder; dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.* [Rare.]

**unfellowed** (un-fel'ōd), *a.* Not matched; having no equal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 150.

**unfelt** (un-felt'), *a.* Not felt; not making its presence or action known; not perceived.

An *unfelt* sorrow. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 142.

**unfeltly**†, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

Into his [Pharaoh's] brest she [Envy] blowes
A banefull ayr, whose strength *vnfeltly* flowes
Through all his veins.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

**unfence** (un-fens'), *v. t.* 1. To strip of fence or guard. *South*, Sermons, IV. iv.—2. To remove a fence or wall from.

**unfenced** (un-fenst'), *a.* Having no fence; not fenced in; also, without protection, guard, or security; defenseless.

A town . . . unwalled and *unfenced*.
*Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1572.

Spreading afar and *unfenced* o'er the plain.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

**unfermented** (un-fèr-men'ted), *a.* 1. Not having undergone fermentation.—2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

**unfertile** (un-fèr'til), *a.* Infertile. *Dr. H. More.*

**unfertileness** (un-fèr'til-nes), *n.* Infertility.

**unfertility** (un-fèr-til'i-ti), *n.* Infertility. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 834.

**unfestlich**†, *a.* See *unfeastly*.

**unfetter** (un-fet'èr), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfeteren*; < *un-*[2] + *fetter*.] 1. To loose from fetters; unchain; unshackle; remove the fetters from.

She went allone and gan her herte *unfettre*
Out of desdaynous prison but a lite.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1216.

2. To free from restraint; set at liberty: as, to *unfetter* the mind.

**unfettered** (un-fet'èrd), *p. a.* Unchained; unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

*Unfetter'd* by the sense of crime.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxvii.

**unfeudalize** (un-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.* To free from feudalism; divest of feudal rights or character. Also spelled *unfeudalise*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5. (*Davies.*)

**unfigured** (un-fig'ụ̄rd), *a.* 1. Not figured. Specifically—(*a*) Representing no animal or vegetable figures or forms. (*b*) Devoid of figures of any kind; not spotted or dotted: as, an *unfigured* muslin; an *unfigured* vase. 2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech. *Blair.*—3. In *logic*, not determined in reference to figure.

**unfile** (un-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *file*[1].] To remove from a file or record. *Ford.*

**unfiled**[1] (un-fīld'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *filed*, pp. of *file*[1], *v.*] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.

He was all armd in rugged steele *unfilde*,
As in the smoky forge it was compilde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 30.

**unfiled**[2]† (un-fīld'), *a.* [< ME. *unfyled*; < *un-*[1] + *filed*, pp. of *file*[2], *v.*] Not soiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

**unfilial** (un-fil'yạl), *a.* Not filial. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 417.

**unfilially** (un-fil'yạl-i), *adv.* In an unfilial manner.

**unfilleted** (un-fil'et-ed), *a.* Not bound up with or as with a fillet. *Coleridge*, The Picture.

**unfine** (un-fīn'), *a.* Not fine; shabby. [Rare.]

The birthday was far from being such a show; empty and *unfine* as possible.
*Walpole*, Letters (1762), II. 362. (*Davies.*)

**unfinish** (un-fin'ish), *n.* Lack of finish; incompleteness. [Rare.]

It is such a comfort to a tired American — tired of our fret and hurry and *unfinish* — to see something done and completed and polished. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 366.

**unfinishable** (un-fin'ish-ạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

**unfinished** (un-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect.

A garment shapeless and *unfinished*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 415.

**unfinishing** (un-fin'ish-ing), *n.* The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining unfinished. [Rare.]

Noble deeds, the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 8.

**unfirm** (un-fėrm′), *a.* Not firm; not strong or stable; feeble; infirm.

The sway of earth
Shakes like a thing *unfirm*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 4.

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

**unfirmamented** (un-fėr′ma-men-ted), *a.* Not having a firmament; unbounded; boundless. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

**unfirmness** (un-fėrm′nes), *n.* The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability. *Imp. Dict.*

**unfist** (un-fist′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *fist*[1].] To unhand; release. [Rare.]

You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her,
How durst you keep my wife?
*Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 85. (*Davies.*)

**unfit** (un-fit′), *a.* Not fit. (*a*) Improper; unsuitable; unbecoming; inappropriate: said of things.

A most *unfit* time. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 61.

(*b*) Not suited or adapted; not fitted.

It cannot be too carefully remembered that air containing so much carbonic acid gas that a candle will not burn therein is *unfit* also to support human life.
*W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 73.

(*c*) Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not competent; unable: said of persons.

*Unfit* to live or die. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 68.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Inapt. See *apt*. (*c*) Unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, incompetent, insufficient.

**unfit** (un-fit′), *v. t.* To make unsuitable; deprive of the proper or necessary qualifications for some act, activity, use, or purpose.

Age and blindness had *unfitted* Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**unfitly** (un-fit′li), *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably; inappropriately. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

**unfitness** (un-fit′nes), *n.* The character of being unfit, in any sense. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 356.

**unfitting** (un-fit′ing), *a.* [< ME. *unfittyng*; < *un-*[1] + *fitting*.] Not fitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

To assail such a hidnous creature
Off so wonderfull *unfittyng* stature.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4758.

**unfittingly** (un-fit′ing-li), *adv.* In an unfitting manner; improperly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 585.

**unfix** (un-fiks′), *v. t.* 1. To make no longer fixed or firm; loosen from any fastening; detach; unsettle: as, to *unfix* the mind or affections; to *unfix* bayonets.

*Unfix* his earth-bound root. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 96.

2. To melt; dissolve. [Rare.]

Nor can the rising sun
*Unfix* their frosts. *Dryden.*

**unfixed** (un-fikst′), *a.* Not fixed, in any sense.

**unfixedness** (un-fik′sed-nes), *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. vi.

**unfixity** (un-fik′si-ti), *n.* The state of being unfixed; fluctuation; variableness. [Rare.]

The *unfixity* of the inflection of ἤμισυς is shown by the existence of the variant ἤμισος in Phocian inscriptions.
*Classical Rev.*, III. 35.

**unflagging** (un-flag′ing), *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit; sustained: as, *unflagging* zeal. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

**unflame** (un-flām′), *v. t.* To unkindle; cool. [Rare.]

Fear
*Unflames* your courage in pursuit.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii., Int.

**unflated** (un-flā′ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, blow (see *flatus*), + *-ed*[2].] Not blown.

The "jerk" or *unflated* aspirate.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 386.

**unflattering** (un-flat′ėr-ing), *a.* Not flattering, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, xxvii.

**unflatteringly** (un-flat′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unflattering manner; without flattery.

**unfledged** (un-flejd′), *a.* 1. Not yet fledged or furnished with feathers.

Her *unfledg'd* brood. *Cowper*, Iliad, ix.

2. Not having attained to full growth or experience; not fully developed; immature.

*Unfledged* actors. *Dryden*, Love Triumphant, i. 1.

**unflesh** (un-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. [Rare.]

**unfleshed** (un-flesht′), *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried: as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor.

Whene'er I go to the field, Heaven keep me from
The meeting of an *unflesh'd* youth or coward!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

**unfleshly** (un-flesh′li), *a.* Not fleshly; not human; incorporeal; spiritual.

Those *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thronged. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, l.

**unfleshy**† (un-flesh′i), *a.* Bare of flesh; fleshless.

Gastly Death's *unfleshy* feet. *Sir J. Davies.*

**unflinching** (un-flin′ching), *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking: as, *unflinching* bravery.

**unflinchingly** (un-flin′ching-li), *adv.* Without flinching; unshrinkingly.

**unflower** (un-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *flower*.] To strip of flowers. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph. [Rare.]

**unfluent** (un-flö′ent), *a.* Not fluent; unready in speech. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

**unflush** (un-flush′), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *flush*[1].] To lose a flush of color.

The west *unflushes*, the high stars grow bright.
*M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

**unfoiled** (un-foild′), *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated; not baffled. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**unfold**[1] (un-fōld′), *v.* [< ME. *unfolden*, *unfalden*, *unvolden*, < AS. *unfealdan*, unfold, < *un-*, back, + *fealdan*, fold: see *un-*[2] and *fold*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To open the folds of; expand; spread out; change from a folded condition, in any sense of the word *fold*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1702; *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 978.—2. To lay open to view or contemplation; make known in all the details; develop; disclose; reveal: as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

The Holy Fader wondred on that he told,
Off tho meruelles that ther gan *vnfold*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5124.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 283.

3. To show, or let be seen; display.

[Lightning] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth. *Shak.*, M. N. D., l. 1. 146.

**II.** *intrans.* To become opened out; be spread apart; become disclosed or developed; develop itself.

I see thy beauty gradually *unfold*.
*Tennyson*, Eleänore.

**unfold**[2] (un-fōld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fold*[2].] To release from a fold or pen.

She [the milkmaid] dares go alone and *unfold* sheep in the night, and fears no manner of ill.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

**unfolder** (un-fōl′dėr), *n.* One who or that which unfolds.

**unfolding** (un-fōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unfold*[1], *v.*] The act of spreading out; disclosure; revelation; development.

To my *unfolding* lend your prosperous ear.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 245.

**unfoldment** (un-fōld′ment), *n.* [< *unfold*[1] + *-ment*.] Unfolding; development. [Rare.]

The *unfoldment* of the power of voluntary motion.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 4.

**unfoldress**† (un-fōl′dres), *n.* [< *unfold*[1] + *-er*[1] + *-ess*.] A female who unfolds or discloses.

The *unfoldresse* of treacherie.
*Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland.

**unfoliated** (un-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* Not having a foliated structure; not foliated. See *foliation*, 6.

**unfool** (un-fōl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fool*[1].] To restore from folly; make satisfaction to (one) for calling one a fool; take away the reproach of folly from. [Rare.]

Have you any way, then, to *unfool* me again?
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 120.

**unfooted** (un-fůt′ed), *a.* Not trodden by the foot of man; unvisited. [Rare.]

Until it came to some *unfooted* plains
Where fed the herds of Pan. *Keats*, Endymion.

**unforbidden, unforbid** (un-fȯr-bid′n, un-fȯr-bid′), *a.* Not forbidden; not prohibited: applied to persons; allowed; permitted; legal: applied to things.

**unforbiddenness** (un-fȯr-bid′n-nes), *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

**unforced** (un-fōrst′), *a.* Not forced, in any sense of that word.

This gentle and *unforced* accord.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 123.

**unforcedly** (un-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* In an unforced manner. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii., note.

**unforcible** (un-fōr′si-bl), *a.* Wanting force or strength: as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 65. [Rare.]

**unforeboding** (un-fōr-bō′ding), *a.* Not foretelling; not telling the future; giving no omens. *Pope*, Odyssey, ii.

**unforeknowable** (un-fōr-nō′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreknown. *Cudworth.*

**unforeknown** (un-fōr-nōn′), *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. [Rare.]

Which had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 19.

**unforesee** (un-fōr-sē′), *v. t.*; pret. *unforesaw*, pp. *unforeseen*, ppr. *unforeseeing*. [< *un-*[1] + *foresee*.] Not to foresee or anticipate; have no previous view or impression of. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 171. (*Davies.*)

**unforeseeable** (un-fōr-sē′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreseen. *South*, Sermons, V. vi.

**unforeseeing** (un-fōr-sē′ing), *a.* Not foreseeing; not provident. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

**unforeseen** (un-fōr-sēn′), *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.

The sudden and *unforeseen* changes of things.
*Bacon*, Political Fables, v., Expl.

**The unforeseen**, that which is not forseen or expected.

Nothing is certain but *the unforeseen*. *Froude.*

**unforeskinned** (un-fōr′skind), *a.* [< *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed*[2].] Circumcised. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1100. [Rare.]

**unforetold** (un-fōr-tōld′), *a.* Not predicted or foretold. *Eclectic Rev.*

**unforewarned** (un-fōr-wârnd′), *a.* Not forewarned; not previously warned or admonished. *Milton*, P. L., v. 245.

**unforfeited** (un-fȯr′fit-ed), *a.* Not forfeited; maintained; not lost. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

**unforged** (un-fōrjd′), *a.* [< ME. *unforged*; < *un-*[1] + *forged*.] Not forged; not made.

*Unforged* was the hauberke and the plate.
*Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 49.

**unforgetable** (un-fȯr-get′a-bl), *a.* That cannot be forgotten. Also spelled *unforgettable*.

**unforgivable** (un-fȯr-giv′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, vii. Also spelled *unforgiveable*.

**unforgiven** (un-fȯr-giv′n), *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned. *Bp. Jewell*, A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 546.

**unforgiver** (un-fȯr-giv′ėr), *n.* One who does not pardon or forgive; an implacable person. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 26. [Rare.]

**unforgiving** (un-fȯr-giv′ing), *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Byron*, Fare Thee Well.

**unforgivingness** (un-fȯr-giv′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unforgiving; implacability. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 287.

**unforgotten, unforgot** (un-fȯr-got′n, un-fȯr-got′), *a.* Not forgotten; not lost to memory; not overlooked or neglected.

Clime of the *unforgotten* brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

**unform** (un-fȯrm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *form*.] To destroy; unmake; decompose, or resolve into parts.

**unformal** (un-fȯr′mal), *a.* Not formal; informal.

**unformalized** (un-fȯr′mal-īzd), *a.* Not made formal; unreduced to forms. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xix.

**unformed** (un-fȯrmd′), *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not molded into regular shape.

Matter *unform'd* and void. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 233.

**Unformed stars**, in *anc. astron.*, stars not included in any constellation-figure, but considered as belonging to one of the constellations: generally used with reference to Ptolemy's catalogue, as the shapes of the constellation-figures are not so determinate as to distinguish whether stars not given by Ptolemy are in all cases within or without the figure.

**unfortified** (un-fȯr′ti-fīd), *a.* Not fortified, in any sense.

A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 96.

**unfortify**† (un-fȯr′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fortify*.] To strip of fortifications; dismantle. [Rare.]

On the kings name I commaund you to leaue your armour, to discamp your camp, and to *unfortifie* Tordisillas. *Guevara*, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 272.

**unfortunacy**† (un-fȯr′tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *unfortuna(te)* + *-cy*.] Misfortune.

The king he tacitely upbraids with the *unfortunacies* of his reign by deaths and plagues.
*Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 331. (*Davies.*)

**unfortunate** (un-fȯr′tū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; un-

happy: as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man.

> Men ever were most blessed, till cross fate
> Brought love and women forth, *unfortunate*
> To all that ever tasted of their smiles.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

=Syn. Unsuccessful, ill-fated, ill-starred, disastrous, calamitous. See *fortunate*.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which is unfortunate; one who has fallen into misfortune or misery.

> One more *unfortunate*,
> Weary of breath.
> *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

**unfortunately** (un-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1029.

**unfortunateness** (un-fôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The condition or state of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune.

> His greatest *Unfortunateness* was in his greatest Blessing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 102.

**unfossiliferous** (un-fos-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* Destitute of fossils. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

**unfossilized** (un-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Not fossilized. *Quarterly Rev.*

**unfostered** (un-fos'tèrd), *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced or favored; not patronized: as, a scheme *unfostered*.

**unfought** (un-fât'), *a.* Not fought.

> If they march along
> *Unfought* withal. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 12.

**unfounded** (un-foun'ded), *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 829. —2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless: as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley*, Natural Theology.

**unfoundedly** (un-foun'ded-li), *adv.* In a baseless or unfounded manner.

**unframable**† (un-frā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being framed or molded. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 16.

**unframableness**† (un-frā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unframable. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**unframe**† (un-frām'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frame*.] To destroy the frame of; take apart; hence, to make useless; destroy.

> You write unto me that you are much offended by many slanderers that deprane your doings and *unframe* your attempts. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109.

**unframed** (un-frāmd'), *a.* 1. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*—2. Not provided with a frame; not put into a frame: as, an *unframed* picture.

**unfranchised** (un-fran'chizd), *a.* Not franchised.

**unfrangible**† (un-fran'ji-bl), *a.* Not frangible; incapable of being broken; infrangible. *Jer. Taylor.*

**unfrankable** (un-frang'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. *Southey*, Letters (1819), iii. 106. (*Davies.*)

**unfraught** (un-frât'), *a.* Not fraught; not filled with a load or burden; unloaded.

> But would God that without lenger delayes
> These galees were *unfraught* in fortie dayes.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 195.

**unfree** (un-frē'), *a.* [< ME. *unfre*; < *un-*[1] + *free*.] Not free, in any sense of the word *free*.

> Below the freeman there were *unfree* men, serfs bound to the soil and slaves, the conquered foes of past generations and the captives of his own.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, i. 16.

> In no previous arrangement between Christian states had the rule "free ships, free goods" been separated from the opposite, "*unfree* or hostile ships, hostile goods."
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

**unfreeze**† (un-frēz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *freeze*.] To thaw.

> *Unfreeze* the frost of her chaste heart.
> *T. Hudson*, Judith, iv. 196. (*Davies.*)

**unfrequency** (un-frē'kwen-si), *n.* The state of being unfrequent; infrequency.

> The *unfrequency* of apparitions. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

**unfrequent** (un-frē'kwent), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Spectator*, No. 472.

> In the German universities feuds were not *unfrequent*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 848.

**unfrequent**† (un-frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frequent*.] To cease to frequent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. [Rare.]

**unfrequented** (un-frē-kwen'ted), *a.* Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary: as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 2.

**unfrequently** (un-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Infrequently. *Cogan*, On the Passions, i. 2. [Rare.]

**unfret**† (un-fret'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fret*[1].] To smooth out; relax.

> Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**unfretted** (un-fret'ed), *a.* Not fretted; not worn or rubbed. *Holinshed*, Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1532.

**unfriend** (un-frend'), *n.* [< ME. *unfreond*, *onfreond* (= MHG. *unvriunt*), hostile person; < *un-* + *friend*.] One not a friend; an enemy. *Carlyle.*

**unfriended** (un-fren'ded), *a.* Lacking friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 10.

> He was *unfriended* and unknown.
> *Ticknor*, Hist. Span. Literature, II. 97.

**unfriendedness** (un-fren'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unfriended. *Athenæum*, No. 3148, p. 236.

**unfriendliness** (un-freud'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavor. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 11.

**unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; inimical: as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

> I would not breed dissention;
> 'Tis an *unfriendly* office.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

> They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 524.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

> The *unfriendly* elements. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 58.

=Syn. Hostile, inimical, antagonistic. See *amicable*.

**unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, vi.

**unfriendship** (un-frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *unfrindship*; < *unfriend* + *-ship*.] Unfriendliness; enmity.

**unfrighted** (un-frī'ted), *a.* Not frighted; not scared or terrified. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, iv.

**unfrightful** (un-frīt'fûl), *a.* Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

**unfrock** (un-frok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frock*.] To deprive of a frock; divest of a frock; hence, referring to a monk's frock, to deprive of ecclesiastical rank or authority.

> "Proud prelate," she [Elizabeth] wrote, . . . "If you do not immediately comply with my request, . . . I will *unfrock* you!"
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng. People, vii. 3.

**unfructed** (un-fruk'ted), *a.* In *her.*, having no fruit: said of a branch or sprig of some plant which is usually represented fructed. More leaves or sprigs are usually shown as forming part of the branch than when there is fruit.

**unfructuous**†, *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

**unfruitful** (un-frōt'fûl), *a.* Not fruitful, in any sense.

> In the midst of his *unfruitful* prayer.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 344.

**unfruitfully** (un-frōt'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly. *B. Jonson*, The Silent Woman, v. 1.

**unfruitfulness** (un-frōt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

**unfruitous**†, *a.* [ME., also *unfruytous*; < *un-*[1] + *fruitous*, fruitful: see *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

**unfueled, unfuelled** (un-fū'eld), *a.* Not supplied with fuel; not fed with fuel. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unfulfilled** (un-fûl-fild'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished: as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 511.

**unfull**† (un-fûl'), *a.* Not full or complete; imperfect. *Sylvester.*

**unfumed** (un-fūmd'), *a.* 1. Not fumigated.—2†. Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: noting odor or scent.

> She . . . strows the ground
> With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 349.

**unfunded** (un-fun'ded), *a.* Not funded; floating: as, an *unfunded* debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *funded*. The *unfunded debt* of the United Kingdom exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, treasury bills, etc., issued by the government when it desires to raise money for temporary purposes, all bearing interest at fixed rates, and due at specified times; while the *funded debt* of that country is properly no debt at all, the government being under no obligation to repay the principal sum represented by the stock, but only to pay the interest thereon, for the due performance of which a fund consisting of the product of certain taxes or sources of revenue is set aside.

**unfurl** (un-fėrl'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *furl*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag.

> Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's joined,
> *Unfurl* their gilded lilies in the wind.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

2. Figuratively, to disclose; display.

> I am resolved to display my *unfurled* soule in your very face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

> The red right arm of Jove,
> With all his terrors there *unfurl'd*.
> *Byron*, tr. of Horace.

**II.** *intrans.* To be spread out or expanded; open to the wind.

> As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast,
> The anchors rise, the sails *unfurling* fast.
> *Byron*, Corsair, i. 10.

**unfurnish** (un-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *furnish*.] To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessaries of any kind. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

**unfurnished** (un-fėr'nisht), *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind; unsupplied; unequipped: as, an *unfurnished* house.

> We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2. 10.

**unfurrowed** (un-fur'ōd), *a.* Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges; hence, smooth: as, an *unfurrowed* field; the *unfurrowed* sea.

> The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

**unfused**[1] (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

**unfused**[2] (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not provided or fitted with a fuse, as a mine or a bomb. *Science*, V. 74.

**unfusible** (un-fū'zi-bl), *a.* Infusible. [Rare.]

**unga, ungka** (ung'gä, ung'kä), *n.* The siamang.

**ungain**† (un-gān'), *a.* [< ME. *ungain*, *ungayn*; < *un-*[1] + *gain*, *a.*] 1. Perilous; dreadful.

> [He] gird gomes vnto groundo with *vngayn* strokes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1332.

2. Ungainly; awkward; clumsy.

> A brown boy with a thin face, a huge nose, and as *ungain* as possible. *Gray*, Letters, I. 86.

**ungained** (un-gānd'), *a.* Not yet gained; unpossessed. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 315.

**ungainful** (un-gān'fûl), *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

**ungainliness** (un-gān'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; ungainly appearance; clumsiness; awkwardness.

**ungainly** (un-gān'li), *a.* [< ME. **ungaynly* (cf. *ungainly*, *adv.*); < *un-*[1] + *gainly*, *a.*] 1†. Unfit; vain.

> Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.
> *Hammond*, Sermons, IV. 13.

2. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth: as, an *ungainly* carriage. *Everett*, Orations, II. 213. =Syn. 2. *Uncouth*, *Bungling*, etc. See *awkward* and *clumsy*.

**ungainly** (un-gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. **ungaynly*, *ungeintliche*; < *un-*[1] + *gainly*, *adv.*] In an awkward manner; clumsily; uncouthly.

> Why dost thou stare and look so *ungainly*?
> *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i. 2.

**ungallant** (un-gal'ant, -ga-lant'), *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies. *Gay*, Letter to Swift, April 27, 1731.

**ungalled** (un-gâld'), *a.* Unhurt; not galled; uninjured.

> Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
> The hart *ungalled* play.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 283.

**ungarment** (un-gär'ment), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *garment*.] To unclothe; strip.

**ungarmented** (un-gär'men-ted), *a.* Not having garments; not covered with garments; unclothed.

> And round her limbs *ungarmented* the fire
> Curl'd its fierce flakes.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, iv. (*Davies.*)

**ungarnished** (un-gär'nisht), *a.* [< ME. *ungarnyst*; < *un-*[1] + *garnished*.] Not garnished or furnished; unadorned; not properly provided or equipped.

> The gome watz *ungarnyst* with god men to dele.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 137.

> A plain *ungarnish'd* present as a thanke-offering to thee.
> *Milton*, Animadversions.

**ungartered** (un-gär'tèrd), *a.* Not held by garters, as the hose or stockings; not having or wearing garters.

> You chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 79.

**ungathered** (un-gaŦH'ėrd), *a.* Not gathered together; not culled; not picked; not collected; specifically, noting printed sheets that have been folded, but not gathered in regular order for binding.

Those persons whose souls are dispersed and *ungathered* by reason of a wanton humour to intemperate jesting are apt to be trifling in their religion.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

**ungear** (un-gēr'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gear*.] To strip of gear; also, to throw out of gear.

**ungeneraled, ungeneralled** (un-jen'ę-rąld), *a.* Made not general; local; particular. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

**ungenerated** (un-jen'ę-rā-ted), *a.* Not generated; not brought into being. *Raleigh.*

**ungenerous** (un-jen'ę-rus), *a.* Not generous; not showing liberality or nobility of mind or sentiments; illiberal; ignoble; dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
*Ungen'rous* terms. *Addison*, Cato.

**ungenerously** (un-jen'ę-rus-li), *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly.

**ungenial** (un-jē'niąl), *a.* Not genial. (*a*) Not favorable to natural growth: as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils. (*b*) Not kindly; unpleasant; disagreeable; harsh; unsympathetic: as, an *ungenial* disposition. (*c*) Not congenial; not suited or adapted. [Rare.]

Critical explanations of difficult passages of Scripture . . . do well for publication, but are *ungenial* to the habits and taste of a general audience.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

**ungenitured**† (un-jen'i-tụrd), *a.* Wanting genitals; wanting the power of propagation; impotent. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 184.

**ungenteel** (un-jen-tēl'), *a.* Not genteel; impolite; rude: of persons or manners.

**ungenteelly** (un-jen-tēl'li), *adv.* In an ungenteel manner; impolitely; uncivilly. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**ungentle** (un-jen'tl), *a.* [< ME. *ungentel;* < *un-*[1] + *gentle*.] 1. Not gentle; harsh; rough; rude; ill-bred; impolite.

When nature biddeth thee to be good and gentle to other, she commandeth thee not to be cruel and *ungentle* to thyself. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Cæsar cannot live
To be *ungentle*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 60.

2. Not noble; plebeian.

Sum man hath grete rychesses, but he is ashamyd of his *ungentel* lynage. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

**ungentleman**† (un-jen'tl-mąn), *v. t.* Same as *ungentlemanize*.

Some tell me home-breeding will *ungentleman* him.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 545. (*Davies.*)

**ungentlemanize** (un-jen'tl-mąn-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *gentleman* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the character of a gentleman; make boorish. [Rare.]

Unmanning and *un-gentlemanizing* themselves to any extent. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 416.

**ungentlemanlike** (un-jen'tl-mąn-līk), *a.* Not like a gentleman; not becoming a gentleman; ungentlemanly. *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

**ungentlemanliness** (un-jen'tl-mąn-li-nes), *n.* The character of being ungentlemanly. *Quarterly Rev.*

**ungentlemanly** (un-jen'tl-mąn-li), *a.* Not befitting a gentleman; rude; uncivil; ill-bred.

Swearing in the Playhouse is an *ungentlemanly* as well as an unchristian Practice.
*Jeremy Collier*, Short View, p. 59.

=**Syn.** See *uncivil*.

**ungentlemanly** (un-jen'tl-mąn-li), *adv.* In an ungentlemanly manner; not as a gentleman.

To defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 148.

**ungentleness** (un-jen'tl-nes), *n.* 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.—2. Want of politeness; incivility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 83.

**ungently** (un-jent'li), *adv.* In an ungentle manner; harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 444.

**ungenuine** (un-jen'ụ-in), *a.* Not genuine.

His best Plays are almost always Modest and clean Complexion'd. His Amphitrio, excepting the *ungenuine* Addition, is such. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View, p. 18.

**ungenuineness** (un-jen'ụ-in-nes), *n.* The character of being ungenuine; spuriousness.

**unget** (un-get'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *get*[1]. Cf. *unbeget*.] To treat as if unbegotten. [Rare.]

I'll disown you; I'll disinherit you;
I'll *unget* you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals.

**ungifted** (un-gif'ted), *a.* Not gifted. (*a*) Not endowed with peculiar faculties.

A hot-headed, *ungifted*, unedifying preacher.
*Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull, xxiii.

(*b*) Not having received a gift; without a present.

Lest thou depart the coast *ungifted*.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, xv.

**ungild** (un-gild'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gild*[1].] To deprive of gilding.

It will *ungild* one face of the object while the other face becomes gilt. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 196.

**ungilded, ungilt** (un-gil'ded, un-gilt'), *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gilding.

Our mean *ungilded* stage. *Dryden.*

**ungilding** (un-gil'ding), *n.* The act or process of depriving of gilding; hence, figuratively, a stripping off of decorations.

By all this wee may conjecture how little wee neede feare that the *unguilding* of our Prelates will prove the woodening of our Priests. *Milton*, Animadversions.

Articles of iron, steel, and silver, which cannot be submitted to the *ungilding*-bath.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 205.

**ungill** (un-gil'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gill*[1].] To release the gills of (a fish) from the net; take or remove from a gill-net, as fish.

**ungilt**† (un-gilt'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *ungild*.

Bycause that there was none yll that did *vngilte* it.
*Golden Boke*, Prol.

**ungiltif**†, *a.* [ME.: see *unguilty*.] Without guilt; innocent.

Is this an honour unto thy deyte,
That folk *ungiltif* suffren here injure?
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1018.

**ungird** (un-gėrd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gird*.] To loosen by taking off the girdle, as a robe; also, to take the girdle or belt from.

The sportive exercises for the which the genius of Milton *ungirds* itself. *Macaulay.*

**ungive**† (un-giv'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *give*.] To give way; relax; slacken.

That religion which is rather suddenly parched up than seasonably ripened doth commonly *ungive* afterwards.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

**ungiving** (un-giv'ing), *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**ungka**, *n.* See *unga*.

**ungka-puti** (ung'kä-put-i), *n.* [Native name.] The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*. Also called *ungha, ungka-pati, ungka-etam*.

**unglad**† (un-glad'), *a.* [ME. *unglad*, < AS. *unglæd* (= Icel. *ūgladhr*), not glad; as *un-*[1] + *glad*.] Sorry; sad. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 63.

**ungladden** (un-glad'n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gladden*.] To deprive of gladness; leave uncheered; make sad. [Rare.]

It wears, to my eye, a stern and sombre aspect, too much *ungladdened* by genial sunshine.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 49.

**unglaze** (un-glāz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glaze*.] To take the glass from, as a window or window-sash.

**unglazed** (un-glāzd'), *a.* 1. Unprovided with glass, or with glass windows.—2. Not coated or covered with vitreous matter: as, *unglazed* earthenware. See *unglazed pottery*, under *pottery*.

**ungloomed** (un-glömd'), *a.* Not darkened, overshadowed, or overclouded. [Rare.]

With look *ungloomed* by guile. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

**unglorified** (un-glō'ri-fīd), *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration. *Dryden.*

**unglorify** (un-glō'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glorify*.] To deprive of glory. *Watts*, Remnants of Time, § 31. [Rare.]

**unglorious**† (un-glō'ri-us), *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor; inglorious. *Wyelif*, Job xii. 19.

**unglosed**†, *a.* See *unglozed*.

**unglove** (un-gluv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glove*.] To take off the glove or gloves from.

*Unglove* your hand.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, ii. 1.

**unglozed**† (un-glōzd'), *a.* [< ME. *unglosed;* < *un-*[1] + *glozed*.] Not glozed or glossed.

Late gowre confessoure, sire kynge, construe this *vnglosed*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 145.

**unglue** (un-glö'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glue*.] To separate, as that which is glued or cemented; hence, figuratively, to free from any strong attachment.

*Unglue* thyself from the world and the vanities of it.
*Bp. Hall*, Christ Mystical, § 24.

**unglutted** (un-glut'ed), *a.* Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

Seyd's *unglutted* eye. *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 8.

**Ungnadia** (un-gnad'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), named for *Ungnad*, who wrote (1757) on Persian fruits.] A genus of plants, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Sapindeæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Æsculus*, the horse-chestnut, by its alternate pinnate leaves, and by its flowers with a tongue-shaped disk. The only species, *U. speciosa*, the Spanish buckeye, is a native of Texas and Mexico, having a soft satiny reddish wood. It is a small tree, or sometimes a low shrub, with leaves of from 3 to 7 serrate leaflets, the terminal leaflet being long-stalked. The rose-colored flowers are aggregated in lateral clusters or corymbs, followed by a coriaceous three-lobed capsule containing three globose seeds resembling those of the horse-chestnut, but with emetic properties, and reputed poisonous.

**ungoard**†, *a.* See *ungored*[1].

**ungod**[1] (un-god'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ungodded*, ppr. *ungodding*. [< *un-*[2] + *god*[1].] 1. To divest of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; divest of divinity; undeify. *Dr. J. Scott.* [Rare.]—2. To deprive of a god, or cause to recognize no god; make atheistical or godless. [Rare.]

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without disguise.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 742.

**ungod**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ungood*.

**ungodlily** (un-god'li-li), *adv.* In an ungodly manner; impiously; wickedly.

**ungodliness** (un-god'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness*. Rom. i. 18.

**ungodly** (un-god'li), *a.* 1. Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful: as, *ungodly* men or *ungodly* deeds. 1 Pet. iv. 18.

Glory to him whose just avenging ire
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 185.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

The hours of this *ungodly* day.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 109.

Such an *ungodly* sickness I have got
That he that undertakes my cure must first
O'erthrow divinity, all moral laws.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

3. Outrageous; extremely annoying. [Slang.]

The poisonous nature of the wind, and its *ungodly* and unintermittent uproar, would not suffer me to sleep.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

4. Squeamish; nice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Godless, Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious*.

**ungood**† (un-gụd'), *a.* [< ME. *ungood, ungod*, < AS. *ungōd* (= OHG. MHG. *unguot*, G. *ungut* = Icel. *ūgōdhr*), not good; as *un-*[1] + *good*.] Not good; bad.

**ungoodly**† (un-gụd'li), *a.* [< ME. *ungoodly;* < *un-*[1] + *goodly, a.*] Not goodly; not good; bad.

I nolde holde hir *ungoodly*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3741.

**ungoodly**† (un-gụd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *ungoodly, ongoodly;* < *un-*[1] + *goodly, adv.*] Not well; ill.

He was *ongoodly* servyd ther in.
*Paston Letters*, III. 125.

**ungored**[1] (un-gōrd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *gore*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not stained or marked with gore; unbloodied. [Rare.]

Helms of gold
*Vngoard* with bloud.
*Sylvester*, The Vacation, p. 288. (*Davies.*)

**ungored**[2] (un-gōrd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *gore*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Not gored; not wounded as with a horn or spear.

I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 261.

**ungorged** (un-gôrjd'), *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.

*Ungorged* with flesh and blood.
*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria.

**ungorgeous** (un-gôr'jus), *a.* Not gorgeous; not showy or splendid. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 8. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**ungotten, ungot** (un-got'n, -got'), *a.* 1. Not gained. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.—2†. Not begotten.

*Ungotten* and unborn. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 287.

**ungovernable** (un-guv'ėr-nạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; not to be regulated by laws or rules; refractory; unruly.

So *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally.
*Dryden.*

I trust . . . that our enemies, who predict that the indulgence will make us more insolent and *ungovernable*, may find themselves false prophets.
*Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 380.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled: as, *ungovernable* passions.=**Syn.** Unmanageable, intractable, uncontrollable. See *govern*.

**ungovernableness** (un-guv'ėr-nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being ungovernable.

**ungovernably** (un-guv'ėr-nạ-bli), *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*

**ungoverned** (un-guv'ėrnd), *a.* 1. Not governed; having no government; anarchical.

The estate is green and yet *ungovern'd*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 127.

2. Not controlled; not subjected to government or law; not restrained or regulated; unmanaged; unbridled; licentious: as, *ungoverned* passions.

To serve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 517.

**ungown** (un-goun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gown*.] To remove from the clerical function; degrade from the position of priest or clergyman. Compare *uncowl*, *unfrock*.

**ungraced** (un-grāst'), *a.* Not graced; not favored; not honored.

*Ungraced*, without authority or mark.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

**ungraceful** (un-grās'fûl), *a.* Not graceful; lacking grace or elegance; inelegant; clumsy: as, *ungraceful* manners.

Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 218.

The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk. *Scott.*

**ungracefully** (un-grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. *Spectator.*

**ungracefulness** (un-grās'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungraceful; want of gracefulness; awkwardness: as, *ungracefulness* of manners. *Locke.*

**ungracious** (un-grā'shus), *a.* 1. Rude; unmannerly; odious; hateful; brutal.

How *ungracious* a thing this ambition is.
*Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

*Ungracious* wretch!
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were preached.
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1. 51.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing; unacceptable.

Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 543.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London.
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

Sweareat thou, *ungracious* boy?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 490.

**ungraciously** (un-grā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ungracious manner; with disfavor: as, the proposal was received *ungraciously*.

This that with gyle was geten *vngraciouslich* is spended.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 129.

**ungraciousness** (un-grā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being ungracious. *Jer. Taylor.*

**ungraining** (un-grā'ning), *n.* The act or process of removing the grain of something. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 23.

**ungrammatical** (un-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Not according to the established rules of grammar.

**ungrammatically** (un-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

**ungrate**† (un-grāt'), *a.* and *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *grate*[3]. Cf. *ingrate* and *ungrateful*.] I. *a.* 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful.

But, Carthage, flo!
It cannot be *ungrate*, faithlesse through feare.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, ii. 2.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; an ingrate. *Swift.*

**ungrateful** (un-grāt'fûl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.

I cared not to oblige an *ungratefull* age; and perhaps the world is delivered by it from a fardle of impertinences. *Evelyn*, To Samuel Pepys, Esq.

2. Exhibiting ingratitude; characterized by ingratitude: as, *ungrateful* conduct; *ungrateful* words.—3. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement: as, "th' *ungrateful* plain," *Dryden*.

To abate his zeal
For his *ungrateful* cause.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

It will not be altogether an *ungrateful* study.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. See *grateful*.

**ungratefully** (un-grāt'fûl-i), *adv.* In an ungrateful manner. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

**ungratefulness** (un-grāt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful, in any sense.

**ungratified** (un-grat'i-fīd), *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

Should turn thee away *ungratified*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i.

**ungrave**† (un-grāv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *grave*[2].] To take out of the grave; disinter. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 53. (*Davies.*)

**ungrave** (un-grāv'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *grave*[3].] Not grave or serious. *Davies.*

**ungraved**[1] (un-grāvd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *grave*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not engraved; not carved.

**ungraved**[2] (un-grāvd'), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *grave*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Unburied; not placed in a grave; not interred. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

**ungravely** (un-grāv'li), *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness; without dignity; indecently. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 233. [Rare.]

**ungreablet**, *a.* An erroneous form of Middle English *unagreeable*, occurring in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer.

**ungreediness** (un-grē'di-nes), *n.* The character of being not greedy, in any sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 610.

**ungreen**† (un-grēn'), *a.* [< ME. *ungrene*, < AS. *ungrēne*; as *un-*[1] + *grcen*.] Not green; decaying.

With seer braunches, blossoms *ungrene*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4749.

**ungrounded** (un-groun'ded), *a.* Having no foundation or support; not grounded; unfounded: as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

[She] confessed that what she had spoken against the magistrates at the court (by way of revelation) was rash and *ungrounded*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 310.

**ungroundedly** (un-groun'ded-li), *adv.* In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support; without reason. *Bale.*

**ungroundedness** (un-groun'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. *Steele.*

**ungrown** (un-grōn'), *a.* Not grown; immature.

My *ungrown* muse. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vi.

**ungrubbed**†, (un-grubd'), *a.* [< ME. *ungrabbed*; < *un-*[2] + *grubbed*, pp. of *grub*.] Not dug about.

Unkorven and *ungrobbed* lay the vine.
*Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 14.

**ungrudging** (un-gruj'ing), *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

No *ungrudging* hand. *Lamb.*

**ungrudgingly** (un-gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without grudge; heartily; cheerfully: as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly*.

Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*. *Donne.*

**ungual** (ung'gwal), *a.* [Sometimes *ungueal*; < L. *unguis*, nail, claw (see *unguis*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular; ungular.—**Ungual matrix**, the root of the nail.—**Ungual phalanx.** See *phalanx*.

**unguard**†, (un-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *guard*.] To deprive of a guard; render defenseless.

Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart that a favorable opportunity became irresistible. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 5.

**unguarded** (un-gär'ded), *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard.

Her *unguarded* nest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

2. Careless; negligent; not cautious; not done or spoken with caution: as, an *unguarded* expression or action; to be *unguarded* in conversation.

Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

I feel that I have betrayed myself perpetually;—so *unguarded* in speaking of my partiality for the church!
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 94.

**unguardedly** (un-gär'ded-li), *adv.* In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise *unguardedly*.

**unguardedness** (un-gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unguarded. *Quarterly Rev.*

**ungueal** (ung'gwē-al), *a.* Same as *ungual*. *Imp. Diel.* [Rare.]

**unguent** (ung'gwent), *n.* [< ME. *unguent* = F. *onguent* = Pr. *onguen*, *enguen*, *enguent* = Sp. Pg. It. *unguento*, < L. *unguentum*, ointment, < *ungere*, *unguere*, smear, anoint, = Skt. *añj*, smear, anoint. From the L. verb are also ult. E. *unction*, *unctuous*, *oint*, *anoint*, *ointment*, *inunction*, etc.] Any soft composition used as an ointment or for lubrication.

Have odoure like her *unguent*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

And tho' your *Unguents* bear th' Athenian Name,
The Wooll's unsav'ry Scent is still the same.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**unguentary** (ung'gwen-tā-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *unguentario*, < L. *unguentarius*, of or pertaining to ointment, < *unguentum*, ointment: see *unguent*.] Of or pertaining to unguents.—**Unguentary vase**, a small vase for unguents.

**unguento**†, (ung-gwen'tō), *n.* [It. *unguento*: see *unguent*.] An unguent.

'Tis this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction, that hath only power to disperse all malignant humours.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

**unguentous** (ung-gwen'tus), *a.* [< *unguent* + *-ous*.] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities. *Wright.* [Rare.]

**ungues**, *n.* Plural of *unguis*.

**unguessed** (un-gest'), *a.* Not arrived at or attained by guess or conjecture; unsuspected. *Spenser.*

And there by night and there by day
The worm *unguest* and greeding lay.
*Bulwer*, tr. of Schiller's Fight with the Dragon, p. 73.

**unguical** (ung'gwi-kal), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ic-al*.] Like a nail or claw; ungual; unguicular. [Rare.]

**unguicorn** (ung'gwi-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, hook, + *cornu*, horn.] In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the tip of the upper mandible, when distinct from the rest of the pieces composing the sheath of the bill, as it is in ducks, geese, petrels, etc.; the dertrotheca. The *inferior unguicorn* is the corresponding sheath of the tip of the under mandible. Also called *myxotheca*.

The unguicorn or dertrotheca is large and strong [in the albatross]. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

**unguicular** (ung-gwik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; bearing claws; ungual.—2. Of the length of an unguis or human finger-nail; about half an inch long.—**Unguicular joint of the tarsus**, in *entom.*, the last tarsal joint, to which the ungues are attached.

**Unguiculata** (ung-gwik-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguiculatus*: see *unguiculate*.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of the *Mammalia*, including the four orders *Bruta*, *Glires*, *Feræ*, and *Primates*, or the edentates, rodents, carnivores, and quadrumanes (including man): correlated with *Ungulata*, or hoofed quadrupeds, and the cetaceans. [Not now used in any exact classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]

**unguiculate** (ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onguiculé* = Sp. *unguiculado*, < NL. *unguiculatus*, < L. *unguiculus*, nail, claw: see *unguiculus*.] I. *a.* 1. Having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs; not ungulate nor mutieous, as a mammal; belonging to the *Unguiculata*.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a claw or claw-like base; clawed: said of petals; also, ending in a point like a claw.—3. In *entom.*, hooked, as if clawed.—**Unguiculate antennæ or palpi**, antennæ or palpi in which the last joint is slender and curved, resembling a claw.—**Unguiculate maxillæ**, subchelate maxillæ, whose lacinia or external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself, as in the *Cicindelidæ*.—**Unguiculate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process: distinguished from the *mucronate tibia*, in which there is a similar prolongation on the inner side.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unguiculata*.

**unguiculated** (ung-gwik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *unguiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *unguiculate*.

**unguiculus** (ung-gwik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *unguiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis*.] In *entom.*, an unguis; a small claw or hook-like appendage. Sometimes used to distinguish either tarsal claw, when both claws and the last tarsal joint are collectively called *unguis*. See *unguis*, 4.

**unguidable** (un-gī'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being guided.

**unguidably** (un-gī'da-bli), *adv.* In an unguidable manner. *Carlyle.*

**unguided** (un-gī'ded), *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

A stranger
*Unguided* and unfriended.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 10.

2. Not regulated; ungoverned.

The accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.
*Locke.*

**unguiferous** (ung-gwif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing an unguis of any kind: as, the terminal or *unguiferous* phalanx of a digit.—2. Having unguiferous phalanges or digits; unguiculate or ungulate, as a quadruped.—**Unguiferous prolegs**, in *entom.*, those false or deciduous legs of a caterpillar which are armed beneath with many minute hooks.

**unguiform** (ung'gwi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *unguiforme;* < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a claw; hooked; unciform.—**Unguiform mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are long, parallel-sided, and curved downward, as in the larvæ of many *Diptera*.

**unguiltily** (un-gil'ti-li), *adv.* Not guiltily; innocently.

**unguiltiness** (un-gil'ti-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unguilty or innocent; innocence.

Your conscience knows my heart's *unguiltiness*.
*Chapman*, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

**unguilty** (un-gil'ti), *a.* [< ME. *ungylty, ongulty* (also, with F. term., *ungiltif*), < AS. *ungyltig*, not guilty; as *un-*[1] + *guilty*.] Not guilty; innocent. *Wyclif.*

**unguinal** (ung'gwi-nal), *a.* [= Sp. *unguinal*, < L. *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis*.] Of or pertaining to the unguis, or human nail. [Rare.]

Dr.—— reports a case of reproduction of the entire *unguinal* phalanx of the thumb by a single bone-graft (Pacific Med. Jour.). *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 143.

**unguinous** (ung'gwi-nus), *a.* [< L. *unguinosus*, full of fat or oil, < *ungere, unguere*, smear, anoint: see *unguent*.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

**unguirostral** (ung-gwi-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a duck or goose.

**Unguirostres** (ung-gwi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *unguirostral*.] In *ornith.*, in Nitzsch's classification, the duck family: so called from the nail at the end of the bill: equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of authors, exclusive of the flamingos.

**unguis** (ung'gwis), *n.*; pl. *ungues* (-gwēz). [NL., < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof, = Gr. ὄνυξ, nail, claw: see *nail* and *onyx*.] 1. A nail, claw, or hoof of any animal.—2†. A measure of length, about half an inch.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The human lacrymal bone: so called because it resembles the human finger-nail: more fully called *os unguis*. (*b*) The hippocampus minor, or calcar, of the brain. Also *unguis avis, unguis Halleri*.—4. In *entom.*, one of the curved claws at the extremity of an insect's tarsus. Generally there are two of these on each tarsus, but they may be united; sometimes there is a projection or claw-like organ, the onychium or empodium, between the true claws. The ungues are attached to a very small piece, which, according to Huxley, is a true joint, though the preceding joint is generally called the last of the tarsus: this piece may be expanded beneath into a cushion-like organ, the pulvillus. Some entomologists apply the term *unguis* to the last tarsal joint, including the two claws, which are then distinguished as *unguiculi*. The ungues assume various forms, which are of great importance in classification. The two claws may be more or less united or connate, even nearly to the tips. When forming only a slight angle with each other they are said to be divergent, and when spreading widely they are divaricate. They are cleft when each claw is split from the tip so that there is an upper and a lower division; unequally cleft when these divisions are of unequal size; cleft with movable parts when the divisions are movable on each other; bifid when the divisions are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are toothed when each has one pointed process; serrate when there are several small pointed teeth; serrulate when these processes are fine and bristle-like; pectinate when they are long, slender, and numerous; appendiculate when each claw has a membranous appendicle beneath. The claws may be unequal in size; and when they can be turned back on the last tarsal joint they are said to be subchelate.

5. In *bot.*, the claw or lower contracted part of some petals, by which they are attached to the receptacle, as in the pink, the mustard, *Cleome*, etc. It is analogous to the petiole of a leaf. Also *ungula*. See cut under *claw*.

**ungula** (ung'gū-lą), *n.*; pl. *ungulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof: see *unguis*.] 1. A slightly hooked or blunt nail—that is, a hoof, as of the horse, ox, etc.; also, a claw or nail of any kind; a talon.—2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, etc., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—3. In *surg.*, an instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the womb.—4. In *bot.*, same as *unguis*, 5.—5. [*cap.*] [NL. (Pander, 1830).] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3, and *Ungulites*.

**ungular** (ung'gū-lăr), *a.* [< *ungula* + *-ar*[3].] Of the character of an ungula; ungual.

**Ungulata** (ung-gū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs: see *ungulate*.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of *Mammalia*, including all the hoofed quadrupeds, the two Linnean orders *Pecora* and *Belluæ* (except the elephant and walrus, which Linnæus placed in *Bruta*, an order of his *Unguiculata*). The *Ungulata* were thus nearly equivalent to the orders *Pachydermata, Solidungula*, and *Ruminantia*, and correspond to the modern orders *Artiodactyla* (the ruminants, pigs, and hippopotamuses) and *Perissodactyla* (horses, tapirs, and rhinoceroses), together with the *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, and certain fossil groups, as the *Amblypoda*. The term, like the correlated *Unguiculata*, has lapsed from a strict classificatory sense, but is still used as a convenient designation of hoofed quadrupeds collectively or indiscriminately.

**ungulate** (ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs, < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof: see *ungula, unguis*.] I. *a.* 1. Shaped or formed into a hoof; hoof-like; ungulous.—2. Hoofed, as a quadruped, like the horse, ox, etc.; belonging to the *Ungulata*. See *bisulcate, multungulate, solidungulate, subungulate*.

II. *n.* An ungulate or hoofed quadruped.

**unguled** (ung'gūld), *a.* In *her.*, having hoofs: noting ruminant animals. The epithet is used only when the hoofs are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

**Unguligrada** (ung-gū-lig'rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguligradus*: see *unguligrade*.] A division of ruminant ungulates; the ruminants proper, exclusive of the *Camelidæ;* the *Pecora unguligrada*, contrasted as a series with the *Pecora tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada*, the latter including only the camel family. Also *Ungulograda*.

**unguligrade** (ung'gū-li-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *unguligradus*, < L. *ungula*, hoof, + *gradi*, walk.] I. *a.* Walking upon hoofs; having true hoofs; cloven-footed, as a ruminant, or solidungulate, as the horse; belonging to the *Unguligrada;* not phalangigrade or tylopod.

II. *n.* An unguligrade quadruped.

**Ungulina** (ung-gū-lī'nă), *n.* [NL. (Bosco, or Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *ungula*, claw, hoof: see *ungula*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Ungulinidæ*, whose few species are African, and live on coral.

**ungulite** (ung'gū-līt), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Ungulites* (or *Obolus*).

**ungulite-grit** (ung'gū-līt-grit), *n.* A division of the Lower Silurian, extending from near Lake Ladoga to beyond Reval on the Gulf of Finland, and characterized by the presence of so-called ungulites (*Obolus apollinis*), one of the characteristic brachiopods of the primordial fauna. So named by Pander.

**Ungulites** (ung-gū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Bronn, 1848), < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3. Also *Ungula*.

**ungulous** (ung'gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ungula*, hoof, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

**ungum** (un-gum'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gum*[2].] To remove gum from; free from gum or a gummy substance, or from stickiness; degum.

When *ungummed*, bleached, and combed, it [ramie] forms the strong brilliant staple now used in the manufacture of Japanese silks.
*Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 67.

**ungyve** (un-jīv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gyve*.] To free from fetters or handcuffs. [Rare.]

Commanded hym to be *vngyued* and set at libertie.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

**unhabile**† (un-hab'il), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *habile*. Cf. *unable*.] Unfit; unsuitable.

Puttynge out of their citie their women and all that were of yeres *unhabill* for the warres, . . . they [the Petillians] obstinately defended their walles.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

**unhabitable** (un-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* Uninhabitable. [Obsolete or rare.]

We offer vnto yowe the Equinoctiall line hetherto vnknowen and burnte by the furious heate of the soonne, and *vnhabitable* after the opinion of the owlde wryters, a fewe excepted.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 64).

Hitherto they had all the like opinion, that vnder the line Equinoctiall for much heate the land was *vnhabitable*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

**unhacked** (un-hakt'), *a.* Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched.

With *unhack'd* swords and helmets all unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 254.

**unhackneyed** (un-hak'nid), *a.* Not hackneyed; not worn out or rendered stale, flat, or commonplace by frequent use or repetition.

**unhair** (un-hār'), *v.* [< ME. *unheeren;* < *un-*[2] + *hair*[1].] I. *trans.* To deprive of hair; remove the hair from; depilate: as, to *unhair* skins or hides. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxix. 18.

I'll *unhair* thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 64.

Screens of willow matting or *unhaired* skins.
*Morgan*, Contrib. to American Ethnology, p. 127

II. *intrans.* To become free from hair.

The hide is said to *unhair* in 24 hours.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 370.

**unhairing-beam** (un-hār'ing-bēm), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a semicylindrical beam resting on a support at one end and on the floor at the other, so that it has an inclined position: used to support the hides as they come from the lime-pits, and to hold them for treatment with the unhairing-knife.

**unhairing-knife** (un-hār'ing-nīf), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a two-handled iron scraper used to scrape the hair from hides after they are taken from the lime-pits. Compare *unhairing-beam*.

**unhairing-machine** (un-hār'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for removing the hair from hides. It consists of two cylinders between which the hides are passed, one cylinder carrying spiral scrapers, and the other below it caused, by suitable gearing, to revolve at a less speed.

**unhale**† (un-hāl'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hale*[2]. Cf. *unwhole*.] Unsound; not healthy. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning.

**unhalesome**†, *a.* Same as *unwholesome*.

**unhallow** (un-hal'ō), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.

Acvorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo.
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 349.

This King hath as it were *unhallowed* and unchristened the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

**unhallowed** (un-hal'ōd), *a.* 1. Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes.

Let never day nor night *unhallow'd* pass.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 85.

2. Unholy; profane; impious.

*Unhallow'd* hand
I dare not bring so near yon sacred place.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

**unhallowing** (un-hal'ō-ing), *n.* The act or process of profaning or desecrating; profanation.

Who cannot but see the mass, which maketh to the profanation and *unhallowing* both of body and soul, to be forbidden. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

**unhalsed** (un-halst'), *a.* Not greeted; unsaluted. [Scotch.]

**unhampered** (un-ham'pėrd), *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

Let soar
The soul *unhampered* by a featherweight.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 116.

**unhand** (un-hand'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *hand*.] To take the hand or hands from; release from a grasp; let go.

*Unhand* me, gentlemen.
By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 84.

What do you mean? *Unhand* me; or, by Heaven,
I shall be very angry! this is rudeness.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

**unhandily** (un-han'di-li), *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

**unhandiness** (un-han'di-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandy; want of dexterity; clumsiness.

**unhandled** (un-han'dld), *a.* 1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

Left the cause o' the king *unhandled*.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 58.

2. Not accustomed to being used; not trained or broken in. [Rare.]

Youthful and *unhandled* colts.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 72.

**unhandsome** (un-han'sum), *a.* 1†. Not well adapted for being handled or used; inconvenient; awkward; untoward; unmanageable; unhandy.

Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

2. Not handsome; not good-looking; not well-formed; not beautiful.

Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 177.

3. Not generous or decorous; not liberal; unfair; disingenuous; mean; unbecoming.

Being taken before the Governor, he demanded my passe, to which he set his hand, and asked 2 rix-dollars for a fee, wch methought appeared very *unhandsome* in a Soldier of his quality. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

**unhandsomely** (un-han'sum-li), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner, in any sense.

A good thing done *unhandsomely* turns ill.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 88.

**unhandsomeness** (un-han'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandsome, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**unhandy** (un-han'di), *a.* Not handy, in any sense; awkward; inconvenient.

**unhang** (un-hang′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unhung* or *unhanged*, ppr. *unhanging*. [< *un-*[2] + *hang*.] 1. To take or remove from a hanging position, as a picture or a bell, or a rapier from its hangers; also, to remove from its hinges or similar supports, as a door, a gate, or a shutter.

Lend me thy boy to *unhang* my rapier.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, v. 2.

2. To deprive of hangings, as a room.

**unhanged** (un-hangd′), *a.* [< ME. *unhanged*, *onhanged*; < *un-*[1] + *hanged*.] Not hanged; not punished by hanging. Also *unhung*.

Thou *on-hanged* harlott, hark what I saie.
*York Plays*, p. 313.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 144.

**unhap**† (un-hap′), *n.* [< ME. *unhappe*, *unhap*, *onhap*, *unhep* (= Icel. *úhapp*); < *un-*[1] + *hap*[1].] Ill luck; misfortune.

Sadly the segge hym in his sadel setto,
As non *vnhap* had hym ayled.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 438.

Now certes, frend, I drede of thyn *unhappe*.
*Chaucer*, Envoy to Scogan, l. 29.

**unhappily** (un-hap′i-li), *adv.* 1. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; evilly: as, to live *unhappily*.

Lucrece the chaste.
Haply that name of "chaste" *unhappily* set
This bateless edge on his keen appetite.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 8.

*Unhappily* deceived. *Milton.*

2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to some one's misfortune: as, *unhappily* I missed seeing him.

The commonplace is *unhappily* within reach of us all.
*Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

3. Not suitably or appropriately; not aptly.—4†. Trickishly; mischievously. *Nares.*

**unhappiness** (un-hap′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unhappy, in any sense.—2. Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Abp. Wake.*

3†. A mischievous prank; wildness.

I am Don Sanchio's steward's son, a wild boy,
That for the fruits of his *unhappiness*
Is fain to seek the wars.
*Fletcher and another*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

**unhappy** (un-hap′i), *a.* [< ME. *unhappy*, *unhappi*, *onhappy*; < *un-*[1] + *happy*.] 1. Not happy. (*a*) Not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; cast down; sad.

Ay me, *unhappy!*
To be a queen! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 70.

*Unhappy* consort of a king distrest!
Partake the troubles of thy husband's breast.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 234.

(*b*) Marked by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; inauspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil; lamentable.

"I must," quod he, "telle yow myn avise and entent;
The quene is cause of this *onhappy* case."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 982.

*Unhappy* was the clock
That struck the hour. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 153.

My dreams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent; Yours are *unhappy*.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.

Nothing indeed can be more *unhappy* than the condition of bankruptcy. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

(*c*) Not felicitous; not well suited or appropriate; not apt. 2. Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

I am a little *unhappy* in the mould of my face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3†. Full of tricks; mischievous; tricksy.

*Laf.* A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.
*Count.* So he is. My lord that 's gone made himself much sport out of him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 66.

Ay, and beat him well; he 's an *unhappy* boy.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. Downcast, cheerless.

**unhappy**† (un-hap′i), *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 10.

**unharbor, unharbour** (un-här′bor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *harbor*[1].] To drive from harbor or shelter; dislodge: a hunters' word. *Foote*, Devil upon Two Sticks, i.

**unharbored, unharboured** (un-här′bord), *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. [Rare.]

Trace huge forests and *unharbour'd* heaths.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 423.

**unhardened** (un-här′dnd), *a.* Not hardened; not indurated: literally or figuratively.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., I. 1. 85.

**unhardy** (un-här′di), *a.* [< ME. *unhardy*, *unhardi*; < *un-*[1] + *hardy*[1].] 1. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue or adverse conditions; tender.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.

Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 243.

**unharmed** (un-härmd′), *a.* Not harmed or injured. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 217.

**unharmful** (un-härm′fûl), *a.* Not harmful or doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

**unharmfully** (un-härm′fûl-i), *adv.* Harmlessly; innoxiously. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 676.

**unharmonious** (un-här-mō′ni-us), *a.* Inharmonious.

Those pure immortal elements that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 51.

**unharness** (un-här′nes), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *harness*.] 1. To strip of harness; loose from harness or gear; hence, to set free from work; release.

An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* them. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

The sweating steers *unharnessed* from the yoke.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 96.

2. To remove armor or military dress from.

**unhasp** (un-hàsp′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhaspen*; < *un-*[2] + *hasp*.] To loose from a hasp; let go.

While bolt and chain he backward roll'd,
And made the bar *unhasp* its hold.
*Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 12.

**unhasty** (un-hās′ti), *a.* Not hasty; not precipitate; not rash; deliberate; slow.

From her *unhastie* beast she did alight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

He is a perfect man . . . who hath . . . so *unhasty* and wary a spirit as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 843.

**unhat** (un-hat′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unhatted*, ppr. *unhatting*. [< *un-*[2] + *hat*.] **I.** *trans.* To remove the hat from.

**II.** *intrans.* To take off the hat; uncover the head, as from politeness, or in worship.

*Unhatting* on the knees when the host is carried by.
*H. Spencer.*

**unhatched**[1] (un-hacht′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hatch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

Some *unhatched* practice. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 141.

**unhatched**[2]† (un-hacht′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hatch*[3] + *-ed*[2]; or perhaps for *unhacked*, not hacked.] Not hatched or marked with cuts or lines; not scratched or injured: applied in the quotations to a rapier not yet used in fight, both literally and figuratively.

He is knight, dubb'd with *unhatched* rapier and on carpet consideration. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 257.

Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,
Unharden'd with relentless thoughts, *unhatch'd*
With blood and bloody practice.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

**unhatting** (un-hat′ing), *n.* A taking off of the hat, especially as an act of politeness, as in making a bow. [Rare.]

Bows, and curtseys, and *unhattings*. *H. Spencer.*

**unhaunted** (un-hän′ted), *a.* Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited.

A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne*, Prog. of the Soul, i.

**unhazarded** (un-haz′ärd-ed), *a.* Not exposed or submitted to hazard, chance, or danger; not ventured. *Milton*, S. A., l. 809.

**unhazardous** (un-haz′ärd-us), *a.* Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise, Epis.

**unhead** (un-hed′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *head*.] To take the head from; remove the head of; deprive of the head or of a head.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to *unhead* a monarch. *T. Brown*, Works, ii. 216. (*Davies.*)

**unheal**[1]† (un-hēl′), *n.* [< ME. *unheele*, *unhele*, < AS. *unhǣlu*, infirmity; as *un-*[1] + *heal*[1], *n.*] Miserable condition; misfortune; wretchedness.

Envy allone
That sory is of oother mennes wele,
And glad is of his sorwe and his *unheele*.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 115.

**unheal**[2]† (un-hēl′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhele*, *unheel*; < ME. *unheelen*, *unhelen*, < AS. *unhelan*, uncover; as *un-*[2] + *heal*[2].] To uncover.

Yit wol this werk the roote, as sum men telle,
*Unhele*, or kirve, and eolde it after qnelle.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Then suddeinly both would themselves *unhele*,
And th' amorous sweet spoiles to greedy eyes revele.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 64.

**unhealable** (un-hē′la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being healed; incurable.

An *unhealable* sprain. *Fuller.*

**unhealth** (un-helth′), *n.* [< ME. *unhelthe*; < *un-*[2] + *health*.] Want of health; unhealthiness.

Tens of thousands . . . lead sedentary and unwholesome lives . . . in dwellings, workshops, what not?—the influences, the very atmosphere of which tend not to health, but to *unhealth*, and to drunkenness as a solace under the feeling of *unhealth* and depression.
*Kingsley*, Health and Education, p. 6.

**unhealthful** (un-helth′fûl), *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious, physically or morally: as, an *unhealthful* climate or air. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

**unhealthfully** (un-helth′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

**unhealthfulness** (un-helth′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness. *Bacon.*

**unhealthily** (un-hel′thi-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

**unhealthiness** (un-hel′thi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhealthy, in any sense.

**unhealthy** (un-hel′thi), *a.* 1. Not healthy; lacking health; without vigor of growth; unsound: as, an *unhealthy* child; an *unhealthy* plant.—2. Not promoting health; unhealthful; unwholesome: as, *unhealthy* habits or food.—3. Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid: as, an *unhealthy* sign or craving; an *unhealthy* appearance.—4. Morally unhealthful: as, *unhealthy* literature.

**unheard** (un-hêrd′), *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those *unheard*
Are sweeter. *Keats*, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

2. Not admitted to audience or given a hearing; not permitted to speak for one's self.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard*. *Dryden.*

Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him [Russell] *unheard*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 738.

**Unheard-of**, unprecedented; such as was never known or heard of before.

We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so enormous and *unheard-of* piece of Villany.
*Milton*, Letters of State, March 28, 1650.

**unhearse**† (un-hêrs′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhearse*; < *un-*[1] + *hearse*[1].] To remove from a hearse or monument.

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

**unheart**† (un-härt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *heart*.] To discourage; depress; dishearten.

Yet, to bite his lip
And hum at good Cominius much *unhearts* me.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 49.

**unheaven** (un-hev′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *heaven*.] To remove from or deprive of heaven. [Rare.]

*Unheav'n* yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.
*Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 28.

**unheavenly** (un-hev′n-li), *a.* Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for heaven. *Byron*, Manfred, iii. 1. [Rare.]

**unhedged** (un-hejd′), *a.* Not hedged.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
*Unhedged*, lies open in life's common field.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

**unheeded** (un-hē′ded), *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

**unheededly** (un-hē′ded-li), *adv.* Without being noticed. [Rare.]

Beneath the fray
An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

**unheedful** (un-hēd′fûl), *a.* 1. Not heedful; heedless; not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.—2. Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

*Unheedful* vows may heedfully be broken.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 11.

**unheedfully** (un-hēd′fûl-i), *adv.* Carelessly; incautiously. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 3.

**unheedily**† (un-hē′di-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly; unheedingly. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 13.

**unheeding** (un-hē′ding), *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent; heedless.

He passed unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

**unheedingly** (un-hē′ding-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly.

**unheedy** (un-hē′di), *a.* 1. Unheeding; careless.

So have I seen some tender slip . . .
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain.
*Milton*, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 38.

2. Precipitate; sudden.

Wings and no eyes figure *unheedy* haste.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., I. 1. 237.

**unheel**†, *v. t.* See *unheal*[2].

**unheired** (un-ârd′), *a.* Without an heir.

To leave him utterly *unheired*. *Chapman.*

**unhelet**†, *n.* See *unheal*.

**unhelm** (un-helm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *helm*[2].] To deprive of a helm or helmet. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

**unhelmet** (un-hel′met), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *helmet*.] To unhelm.

**unhelpful** (un-help′fûl), *a.* 1. Affording no aid. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 218.—2. Unable to help one's self; helpless. *Ruskin.*

**unhelpfully** (un-help′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhelpful manner; without giving aid.

**unhende**† (un-hend′), *a.* [< ME. *unhende, onhende*; < *un-*[1] + *hend*[2].] Ungracious; discourteous; ungentle; hard.

Then Am I thyne Enemye moste *vnhende*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

**unheppen** (un-hep′en), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *heppen*, for **helpen*, *holpen*, pp. of *help*: see *help*.] Misshapen; ill-formed; clumsy; awkward. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife. [Prov. Eng.]

**unheritable**† (un-her′i-ta-bl), *a.* Barred from inheritance; disqualified as an heir.

Thereby you [are] justly made illegitimate and *unheritable* to the crown imperial of this realm.
*Heylin*, Reformation, ii. 207. (*Davies.*)

**unheroic** (un-hē-rō′ik), *a.* Not heroic.

**unheroism** (un-her′ō-izm), *n.* That which is not heroic; unheroic character or action; cowardice. [Rare.]

Their greedy quackeries and *unheroisms*.
*Carlyle*, Cromwell, i. 65.

**unhesitating** (un-hes′i-tā-ting), *a.* Not hesitating; without misgiving or doubt; prompt; ready.

**unhesitatingly** (un-hes′i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

**unhidden** (un-hid′n), *a.* Not hidden or concealed; open; manifest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 86.

**unhide**† (un-hīd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhiden*; < *un-*[1] + *hide*[1].] To reveal the nature of; disclose.

Tyl I this romance may *unhide*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2168.

**unhill**†, *v. t.* [ME. *unhillen, unhilen*; < *un-*[2] + *hill*[2]. Cf. *unheal*[2].] To uncover; unroof.

And if his hous be *vnhiled* and reyne on his bedde,
He seketh and seketh til he slepe drye.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 319.

**unhinge** (un-hinj′), *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges: as, to *unhinge* a door.

Paul's midnight voice prevail'd, his music's thunder
*Unhing'd* the prison-doors, split bolts in sunder.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 10.

2. To displace; unfix by violence.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

3. To unsettle; loosen; render unstable or wavering; discompose; disorder: as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.

Wingy mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have *unhinged* the brains of better heads.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 9.

**unhingement** (un-hinj′ment), *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**unhired** (un-hīrd′), *a.* Not hired. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**unhistoric** (un-his-tor′ik), *a.* 1. Not historic; not containing or conveying history; not being a part of recorded history; not noticed in history; unrecorded.

Through how many ages this *unhistoric* night of European man may have preceded the dawn of civilisation it is at present vain to speculate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 342.

2. Contrary to history. [Rare.]

Under the influence of crude and *unhistoric* discussion of the subject . . . this conception of the American state has passed from the minds of large bodies of our people.
*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 545.

Of Disraeli, in 1874, there is an equally speculative and *unhistoric* judgment. *The Academy*, Dec. 27, 1890, p. 606.

**unhistorical** (un-his-tor′i-kal), *a.* Same as *unhistoric*.

**unhitch** (un-hich′), *v. t.* To disengage from a hitch or fastening; set free; unfasten: as, to *unhitch* a horse.

**unhive** (un-hīv′), *v. t.* 1. To drive from a hive.—2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

**unhoard** (un-hōrd′), *v. t.* To dissipate; scatter. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 188. [Rare.]

**unhold**[1]† (un-hōld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To cease to hold; let go the hold of. *Otway.*

**unhold**[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *unhold*, < AS. *unhold* (= OS. OHG. *unhold*), < *un-*, not, + *hold*, faithful: see *hold*[2].] Unfavorable; hostile.

**unhole**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwhole*.

**unholily** (un-hō′li-li), *adv.* In an unholy manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

**unholiness** (un-hō′li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unholy; want of holiness.

The *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

**unholsom**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwholesome*.

**unholy** (un-hō′li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not holy. (*a*) Not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy* which the Lord himself hath not precisely instituted? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Impious; wicked.

Blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, *unholy*. 2 Tim. iii. 2.

=Syn. (*a*) Unhallowed, unsanctified. (*b*) Profane, ungodly.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *unholies* (-liz). That which is unholy. [Rare.]

How many other *Unholies* has your covering Art made holy, besides this Arabian Whinstone.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

**unhomogeneous** (un-hō-mō-jē′nē-us), *a.* Not homogeneous; heterogeneous.

**unhomogeneousness** (un-hō-mō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unhomogeneous; heterogeneousness.

**unhonest**† (un-on′est), *a.* [< ME. *unhonest*; < *un-*[1] + *honest*.] Dishonest; dishonorable; not virtuous; unchaste.

Whenne yee er sette, take noone *vnhoneste* tale.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Then, lady, you must know, you are held *unhonest*;
The Duke, your brother, and your friends in court,
With too much grief condemn you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

**unhonestly**† (un-on′est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unhonestly*; < *unhonest* + *-ly*[2].] Dishonestly; improperly; unchastely.

Speke neuer *vnhonestly* of woman kynde.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

**unhonesty**† (un-on′es-ti), *n.* Dishonesty; impropriety; improper conduct.

*Unhonesty* hath ever present pleasure in it, having neither good pretence going before, nor yet any profit following after. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 39.

**unhonor**†, **unhonour**† (un-on′or), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhonouren*; < *un-*[2] + *honor*.] To dishonor.

I honoure my Fadir, and ye han *unhonourid* me.
*Wyclif*, John viii.

**unhonored, unhonoured** (un-on′ord), *a.* Not honored; not regarded with honor or veneration.

Unwept, *unhonour'd*, and unsung.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

**unhooded** (un-hud′ed), *a.* Not having or not covered with a hood.

Up soars one falcon *unhooded*, while the other is drawn from its uncertain perch on the head of the Arab to join the others. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

**unhook** (un-hůk′), *v. t.* To loose from a hook; open or undo by detaching the hook or hooks of.

**unhoop** (un-höp′), *v. t.* 1. To remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask.—2. To remove the stiff petticoats or hoop-skirts of, as a woman: probably jocose, and with allusion to def. 1.

*Unhoop* the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

**unhoped** (un-hōpt′), *a.* Not hoped or looked for; unexpected; not so probable as to excite hope.

Whatsoevere thou mayst sen that is don in this world *unhoped* or unwenyd. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

With *unhop'd* success. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 400.

**Unhoped-for**, unhoped; not hoped for.

**unhopeful** (un-hōp′fûl), *a.* Not hopeful; leaving no room for hope; hopeless. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 392.

**unhopefully** (un-hōp′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhopeful manner; without hope; hopelessly. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 833.

**unhorse** (un-hôrs′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhorsen, onhorsen*; < *un-*[2] + *horse*.] 1. To throw or strike down from a horse; cause to dismount or fall from the saddle.

But thei were clene *onhorsid* in the feld.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2464.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 19.

2. To deprive of a horse or horses; remove the horse or horses from. [Rare.]

Maidens wave
Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy;
While others, not so satisfied, *unhorse*
The gilded equipage, and, turning loose
His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 701.

**unhospitable** (un-hos′pi-ta-bl), *a.* Inhospitable. [Rare.]

**unhospital**† (un-hos′pi-tal), *a.* Inhospitable. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

**unhostile** (un-hos′til), *a.* 1. Not hostile; friendly.—2. Not pertaining to or caused by an enemy. [Rare.]

By *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

**unhouse** (un-houz′), *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; dislodge. *Milton*, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 21.—2. To deprive of shelter. *Imp. Dict.*

**unhoused** (un-houzd′), *a.* 1. Not housed or sheltered as by a house; having no house or home. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.—2. Deprived of or driven from a house, home, roof, or shelter. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 229.

**unhouseled**†, **unhouselled**† (un-hou′zeld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

Cut off even in the blossom of my sin,
*Unhousel'd*, disappointed, unaneled.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

**unhuman** (un-hū′man), *a.* 1. Not human; destitute of human qualities. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, IV.—2. Inhuman. [Rare.]

*Unhuman* and remorseless cruelty.
*South*, Sermons, XI. ii.

**unhumanize** (un-hū′man-iz), *v. t.* [< *unhuman* + *-ize*.] To cause to cease to be human; deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings. *Ruskin.*

**unhung** (un-hung′), *a.* 1. Not suspended; not hung.—2. Not hanged; unhanged.

**unhurt** (un-hėrt′), *a.* [< ME. *unhurt*; < *un-*[1] + *hurt*.] Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.

That ye Mayre and citezens haue alle their liberties and free vsage *vnhurt*. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 2.

Through burning climes I passed *unhurt*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

**unhurtful** (un-hėrt′fûl), *a.* Not hurtful; wanting the power of doing harm or injury. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 175.

**unhurtfully** (un-hėrt′fûl-li), *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly. *Pope.*

**unhurtfulness** (un-hėrt′fûl-nes), *n.* Harmlessness.

Your *unhurtefulnes* shall condemne theyr unclennes.
*Udall*, 1 Cor. vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unhusbanded** (un-huz′ban-ded), *a.* 1. Having no husband; unmarried; also, deprived of a husband; widowed.

With hanging head I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
*Unhusbanded*, neglected, all forlorne.
*Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

2. Not managed with care or frugality; uncultivated.

The plains about are well-nigh overgrown with bushes and *unhusbanded*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

**unhusbanding**† (un-huz′ban-ding), *n.* [ME. *unhusbondyng*; < *un-*[1] + *husbanding*.] Neglect to till; failure to cultivate. [Rare.]

In housbonding is mysse,
*Unhusbondyng* undooth fertilitee.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

**unhusk** (un-husk′), *v. t.* To deprive of a husk, as corn; hence, figuratively, to cause (a person) to reveal his thoughts or purposes; cause to disclose.

The Duke's sonne warily enquir'd for me,
Whose pleasure I attended; he began
By policy to open and *unhuske* me
About the time and common rumour.
*C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 1.

**uniarticulate** (ū″ni-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one (= E. *one*), + *articulus*, joint: see *articulate*.] Having but one joint; single-jointed: opposed to *bi-*, *tri-*, or *multi-articulate*.

**Uniat, Uniate** (ū′ni-at, -āt), *n.* and *a.* [< Russ. *uniyatŭ*, a united Greek, < L. *unus*, one: see *unite*.] **I.** *n.* A member of one of those communities which have separated from one of the Oriental churches and submitted to the supremacy of the Pope, and to the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Church, while retaining their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, or other of their distinctive usages to a greater or less extent, but with some important modifications; specifically, one of the United Greeks. See *united*.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Uniats. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 56.

**uniauriculate** (ū-ni-â-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *auricula*, ear: see *auriculate*.] Having one ear-like process or auricular formation, as a bivalve: as, the *uniauriculate* and biauriculate hammer-shells of the genus *Malleus*.

*Uniauriculate* animals, the gastropods. *Rossiter.*

**uniaxal** (ū-ni-ak'sal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *uniaxial*.

**uniaxally** (ū-ni-ak'sal-i), *adv.* Same as *uniaxially*.

**uniaxial** (ū-ni-ak'si-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Iceland spar is a *uniaxial* crystal. See *refraction*, and cut under *interference*.—2. In *biol.*, having one main axis to which the other axes are subordinate; growing lengthwise.—3. In *bot.*, having a single axis, as when the primary stem of a plant does not branch and terminates in a flower.—4. Monaxon, as a sponge-spicule.

**II.** *n.* A uniaxial crystal

Also *uniaxal*.

**uniaxially** (ū-ni-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* So as to be or become uniaxial; in a uniaxial manner: as, to grow *uniaxially*.

**unibasal** (ū-ni-bā'sal), *a.* Having but a single basal.

Pectoral fins, *unibasal* type. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890

**unible** (ū'ni-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *unible* = It. *univile*, < L. *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] Capable of being unified; that may be made one. [Rare.]

As I said before, either souls are partible substances or not; if not partible, how are they *unible*?
*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**unibranchiate** (ū-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having but one gill.

**unic**† (ū'nik), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only, < *unus*, one, = E. *one*. see *one*. Cf. *unique*.] A thing which is the only one of its kind; a unique thing.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæol.*, III. 374 (1774). (*Davies.*)

**unicameral** (ū-ni-kam'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-al*.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

No one attempt at introducing the *unicameral* system in larger countries (than the Italian Republics of the middle ages) has succeeded.
*Creasy*, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

**unicamerate** (ū-ni-kam'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-ate*[1].] Having one chamber or loculus; unilocular.

**unicapsular** (ū-ni-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*[2].] Having a single capsule; specifically, monocyttarian, as a radiolarian.

**unicarinate** (ū-ni-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *carina*, keel, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *unicarinated*.

**unicarinated** (ū-ni-kar'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *unicarinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having but one ridge or keel.

**unicellate** (ū-ni-sel'āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cella*, a cell, + *-ate*[1].] One-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

**unicelled** (ū'ni-seld), *a.* [As *unicell(ate)* + *-ed*[2].] Unicellular.

**unicellular** (ū-ni-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cellula*, a cell, + *-ar*[2].] Consisting of a single cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogams; pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell, as most of the protozoan animals and protophytic plants, and the undeveloped ova of all metazoan animals. Most unicellular structures or organisms are microscopic, but many attain considerable size, preserving their unicellular state notwithstanding the addition of adventitious protoplasmic material, as the eggs of birds or reptiles. See cut under *Protococcus*. Also *monocellular*.—**Unicellular animals**, the *Protozoa*.

**unicentral** (ū-ni-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Having a single center (of growth), as an animal; proceeding from a center in all directions, as growth or development. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 134.

**unichord** (ū'ni-kôrd), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

**uniciliate** (ū-ni-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[2].] 1. Having one cilium; uniflagellate. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 348.—2. In *bot.*, having one cilium or hair-like process: as, a *uniciliate* bacterium.

**uniciliated** (ū-ni-sil'i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uniciliate*.

**unicism** (ū'ni-sizm), *n.* In *med.*, the doctrine that there is but one venereal virus producing chancre, as opposed to *dualism*, which teaches that there are two forms of venereal ulcer, due to the action of distinct specific poisons, one being followed by syphilis and the other not.

**unicist** (ū'ni-sist), *n.* In *med.*, a believer in unicism.

**unicity** (ū-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only (see *unic*, *unique*) (< *unus*, one), + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being unique; uniqueness. [Rare.]—2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

**uniclinal** (ū-ni-klī'nal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κλίνειν*, slope, bend (see *cline*), + *-al*.] Same as *monoclinal*.

**unicolor, unicolour** (ū-ni-kul'or), *a.* [< L. *unicolor*, having one color, < *unus*, one, + *color*, color: see *color*.] Of but one color; whole-colored. Also *unicolorous*.

**unicolorate** (ū-ni-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *unicolor*.

**unicolored, unicoloured** (ū-ni-kul'ord), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *unicolor*. *Ure*, Diet., III. 849.

**unicolorous** (ū-ni-kul'or-us), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *unicolor*.

**Uniconchæ** (ū-ni-kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < L. *unus*, one, + *concha*, a shell.] The univalve shells collectively.

**uniconstant** (ū-ni-kon'stant), *a.* Characterized or defined by one constant only.

Lamé adopted the molecular theory which leads to *uniconstant* isotropy, but expresses his results by biconstant formulas. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 337.

**unicorn** (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *unicorne*, *unycorne*, < OF. (and F.) *unicorne*, < LL. *unicornuus* (also called *monoceros*, < Gr. *μονόκερως*), a fabulous one-horned animal, the unicorn, < L. *unicornis*, one-horned, < *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn, = E. *horn*.] 1. A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the monoceros of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal. It is supposed that one of the several large antelopes may have furnished the basis of fact of accounts, since the long straight or recurved horns viewed in profile would appear single. See def. 3.

In that Contre ben manye white Olifantes with outen nombre, and of *Unycornes*, and of Lyouns of many maneres, and many of suche Bestes, that I have told before, and of many other hydouse Bestes with outen nombre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 298.

The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of *Vnicornes* horne they were preserued.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

2. A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (Deut. xxxiii. 17, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word *re'ēm*. This named a two-horned animal, which has been supposed to be the urus. In the revised version the word is translated *wild-ox*.

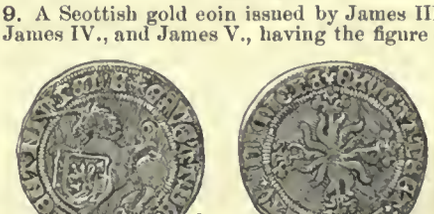
3. In *her.*, the representation of the fabulous animal used as a bearing. It is delineated as a horse, but with the tail of a lion and a long straight horn growing out of the forehead between the ears; often the hoofs are represented as cloven. The actual animal most like this bearing is the gnu.

4. The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See *Monodon*, *monoceros*, 3.—5. The kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*; the unicorn-bird. *N. Grew*. See cut under *Palamedea*.—6. A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicorn-beetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicornous, with a large single prothoracic horn. See *Dynastes*, *elephant-beetle*, *Hercules-beetle*.

7. In *conch.*, a unicorn-shell. See cut under *Monoceros*.—8. A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn*.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xvii.

9. A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of



Obverse. Reverse.

Unicorn, James III.— British Museum. (Size of original.)

a unicorn on the obverse. Its standard weight was 58.89 grains troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.—10. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Monoceros.

**unicorn-beetle** (ū'ni-kôrn-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 6.

**unicorn-bird** (ū'ni-kôrn-bêrd), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 5.

**unicorneal** (ū-ni-kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cornea*, cornea, + *-al*.] Having but one cornea, as an ocellus or simple eye of an insect.

The *unicorneal* ocelli are principally present in larval life. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 538.

**unicorn-fish** (ū'ni-kôrn-fish), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

**unicorn-moth** (ū'ni-kôrn-môth), *n.* A North American bombycid moth, of the family *Notodontidæ*, *Cœlodasys unicornis*: so called from the horn on the dorsum of the first abdominal segment of its larva. Also called *unicorn prominent*.

Unicorn-moth (*Cœlodasys unicornis*).

Larva of Unicorn-moth.

**unicornous** (ū-ni-kôr'nus), *a.* [< L. *unicornis*, one-horned: see *unicorn*.] 1. Having only one horn: as, *unicornous* beetles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.—2. Extended into but one oviducal process, as a womb. See *uterus unicornis*.

**unicorn-plant** (ū'ni-kôrn-plant), *n.* See *Martynia*.

**unicorn-root** (ū'ni-kôrn-röt), *n.* The blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. The false unicorn-root is *Chamælirium Carolinianum* (*Helonias dioica*), also called *devil's-bit* and *drooping starwort*. Its root is difficult to distinguish from that of the former, and some medical virtues are also ascribed to it. Also *unicorn's-horn*.

**unicorn-shell** (ū'ni-kôrn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ*, the lip of whose shell has one large spine like a horn, as of the genus *Monoceros*. See cut under *Monoceros*.

**unicorn's-horn** (ū'ni-kôrnz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *unicorn-root*.

**unicornuted** (ū-ni-kôr-nū'ted), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute*.] Decorated with one horn: said of a helmet or other object which usually has two horns.

**unicorn-whale** (ū'ni-kôrn-hwāl), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

**unicostate** (ū-ni-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. Having but one rib; in *bot.*, noting those leaves which have one large vein running down the center, called the *midrib*. Those having more than one great division are called *multicostate*.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a single costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing.

**unicotyledonous** (ū-ni-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* In *bot.*, having one cotyledon; monocotyledonous.

**unicursal** (ū-ni-kėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cursus*, course: see *course*[1].] On one path of a moving element.—**Unicursal curve**, a curve which can be expressed as the locus of a point defined by rational functions of a single parameter. Not every unipartite curve is unicursal, because, though such a curve may be expressed in terms of a single parameter, it may be only by means of an irrational function having but one real value; but such curves are only of odd orders. A unicursal curve may have several branches, owing to its passing through infinity.

**unicuspid** (ū-ni-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth; unicuspidate: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid* or *pluricuspid*.

**II.** *n.* A unicuspid tooth.

**unicuspidate** (ū-ni-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point: see *cusp*.] Unicuspid. *W. H. Flower*, Encye. Brit., XV. 403.

**unicycle** (ū'ni-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κύκλος*, wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with only one wheel: a form of velocipede.

**unidactyl, unidactyle** (ū-ni-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having a single (functional) digit, as the horse; monodactyl; unidigitate.

**II.** *n.* A unidigitate or monodactyl animal.

**unidactylous** (ū-ni-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *unidactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *unidactyl*.

**unideaed** (un-ī-dē'ad), *a.* Having no ideas or thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous.

Pretty *unidea'd* girls . . . seem to form the beau ideal of our whole sex in the works of some modern poets.
*Mrs. Hemans* (Memorials by Chorley, i. 99). (*Davies.*)

**unideal** (un-ī-dē'al), *a.* 1. Not ideal; unimaginative; realistic; material; coarse.

This *unideal* character marks his style of writing, which is commonly formal, stiff, and rather prim.
*Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, Washington.

*Unideal* works of art (the studious production of which, is termed realism) represent actual existing things, and are good or bad in proportion to the perfection of the representation. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, iii. 13, § 2.

2. Having no ideas; destitute of ideas, thoughts, or mental action. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**unidealism** (un-ī-dē′al-izm), *n.* [< *unideal* + *-ism.*] The quality or state of being unideal; realism; lack of imagination; prosaicism.

His popularity is an emphatic testimony to the singular *unidealism*—I had almost written the congenital imbecility—of the English mind in respect of eternal and divine things. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 80.

**unidentate** (ū-ni-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single tooth or tooth-like projection.

**unidenticulate** (ū″ni-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *denticulus*, denticle, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having but one denticle. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin.*, XXXII. 637.

**unidigitate** (ū-ni-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *digitatus*, fingered: see *digitate.*] Having but one finger or toe; monodactylous.

**unidimensional** (ū″ni-di-men′shon-al), *a.* Having only one dimension; varying in only one way.

**unidirectional** (ū″ni-di-rek′shon-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *directio*(*n*-), direction, + *-al.*] In *elect.*, noting currents which flow in the same direction round a circuit.

**uniembryonic** (ū-ni-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single embryo.

**unifacial** (ū-ni-fā′shal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *facies*, a face, + *-al.*] Having only one face, front, or aspect; all facing the same way, as the polypites of some corals; unifarious; secund. See cut under *sea-kidney.*

**unifarious** (ū-ni-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*, etc.: see *bifarious, multifarious.*] Set in one rank, row, or series; uniserial; not bifarious or multifarious.

**unifiable** (ū′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *unify* + *-able.*] Capable of being unified or made one. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 147.

**unific** (ū-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *unify.*] Making one; forming unity; unifying.

**unification** (ū″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *unification* = Sp. *unificacion*; < ML. **unificatio*(*n*-), < *unificare*, make one: see *unify.*] The act of unifying, or the state of being unified; the act of uniting into one.

The view of reason here taken is opposed to all such views as would make it consist in the logical principle of unity, a principle compelling us to unify all our conceptions, leading, with Kant, up to the three Ideas of the Pure Reason, God, the World, and the Soul. This *unification* is sufficiently provided for by the principle of Parsimony, and the facts on which it rests.
*S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 64.

**unifier** (ū′ni-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *unify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which unifies.

That History of Culture itself, which is the great *unifier* and justifier and purifier of all our teaching.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 292.

**unifilar** (ū-ni-fī′lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *filum*, a thread, + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* Having only one thread: specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread. See *magnetometer.*

**II.** *n.* A unifilar magnetometer.

**uniflagellate** (ū-ni-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *flagellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having a single flagellum; monomastigate, as an infusorian. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., xi. § 419.

**uniflorous** (ū-ni-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing one flower only: as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

**unifoil** (ū′ni-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *her.*, having but one leaf: noting a plant used as a bearing.

**II.** *n.* In *her.*, a leaf used as a bearing; especially, a leaf represented as having been a dufoil, one leaf being torn away.

**unifoliar** (ū-ni-fō′li-ar), *a.* Same as *unifoliate.*

**unifoliate** (ū-ni-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] 1. In *bot.*, one-leafed; unifoliar.—2. Same as *unifoliolate.*

**unifoliolate** (ū-ni-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate.*] Compound in structure, yet having but one leaflet, as the orange-tree.

**unifolium**[1] (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *unifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A quartic oval having a single depression.

**Unifolium**[2] (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), so named because the original species, *U. bifolium*, was seemingly one-leafed; ML. *unifolium*, < L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A former genus of plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, including *Smilacina* and *Maianthemum.*

**uniforate** (ū-ni-fō′rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *foratus*, pp. of *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen.*] Having one opening, pore, or foramen.

**uniform** (ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, < L. *uniformis*, having only one shape or form, < *unus*, one, + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *biform, triform, multiform.* II. *n.* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *uniform*, < F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, uniform dress; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly *uniform* in their structure and functions.
*Beattie*, Moral Science, ii. 1.

The experience has been *uniform* that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all.
*Emerson*, Harvard Commemoration.

(*a*) Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable: as, a *uniform* heat; a *uniform* motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times).

They [temperature observations] appear to go far to establish a nearly *uniform* temperature for abyssal depths, not far from the freezing-point of fresh water.
*C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 359.

(*b*) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 6.

(*c*) Consistent at all times; not different.

If the Creator is perfect, his action must be *uniform;* anything else would be unworthy of him.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

(*d*) Not different at different times or places: applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country: as, a *uniform* tax; a *uniform* bankruptcy law. (*e*) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

The practice of clothing soldiers by regiments in one *uniform* dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 333.

2. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**Uniform acceleration.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Uniform current,** a continuous current of constant strength.—**Uniform extension, field, function, sandpiper**†**, symmetry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Uniform strain.** Same as *homogeneous strain* (which see, under *strain*[1]).—**Syn.** Unvarying, unchanging, alike, regular, constant, undeviating, consistent.

**II.** *n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to *plain clothes*, or ordinary civil dress: as, the *uniform* of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

The *uniforms* in the army were plain and serviceable; the most picturesque being that of the Grenadiers, who, Evelyn says, were first introduced in 1678.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 202.

The proposed *uniform*, sir, of the Pickwick Club.
*Dickens.*

**uniform** (ū′ni-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *uniform, a.*] 1. To make uniform; reduce to uniformity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The more than Protean travesties which words underwent before they were *uniformed* by Johnson and Walker.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 351.

2. To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

This was the first flag bearing the state arms, and was carried by the first *uniformed* company of militia in the State [Michigan]. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 642.

**uniformal**† (ū-ni-fôr′mal), *a.* [< *uniform* + *-al.*] Uniform; symmetrical.

Her comlye nose with *uniformall* grace,
Like purest white, stands in the middle place.
*Herrick*, Appendix, p. 433.

**uniformitarian** (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *uniformity* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. See the noun.

The catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions.
*Whewell*, Hist. of Scientific Ideas, II. 289.

The *uniformitarian* theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 544.

**II.** *n.* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; specifically, in *geol.*, one who advocates the theory that causes now active in bringing about geological changes have always been similar in character and intensity, or, in other words, that there has been no essential change in the character of geological events during the lapse of the geological ages: the opposite of *catastrophist.*

The Catastrophist constructs Theories, the *Uniformitarian* demolishes them. The former adduces evidence of an Origin, the latter explains the evidence away.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. xxxvi.

**uniformitarianism** (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *uniformitarian* + *-ism.*] The theory advocated by uniformitarians: the opposite of *catastrophism.* See *catastrophe*, 3, and *catastrophism.*

The changes of the past must be investigated in the light of similar changes now in operation. This was the guiding principle of the Scottish School, . . . though under the name of *Uniformitarianism* it has unquestionably been pushed to an unwarrantable length by some of the later followers of Hutton. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, p. 293.

**uniformity** (ū-ni-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= F. *uniformité* = Sp. *uniformidad* = Pg. *uniformidade* = It. *uniformità*, < LL. *uniformita*(*t*-)*s*, uniformity, < L. *uniformis*, uniform: see *uniform.*] The state or character of being uniform, in any sense; absence of variation or difference. (*a*) Maintenance of the same character, course, plan, laws, etc.; sameness; consistency.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions.
*Addison.*

How far away is the doctrine of *uniformity* [in nature] from fatalism! It begins directly to remind us that men suffer from preventible evils, that the people perisheth for lack of knowledge. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 263.

We see that only as fast as the practice of the arts develops the idea of measure can the consciousness of *uniformity* become clear.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 488.

(*b*) Conformity among several or many to one pattern, plan, rule, etc.; resemblance, consonance, or agreement: as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before *uniformity*, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building.

Such is the *uniformity* of almost all the houses of the same streete . . . that they are made alike both in proportion of workmanship and matter.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

The skilful campaign by which the triumph of the Reformation and of *uniformity* was secured.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*c*) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

*Uniformity* must tire at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson.*

**Acts of Uniformity.** See *act.*

**uniformize** (ū′ni-fôrm-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uniformized*, ppr. *uniformizing.* [< *uniform* + *-ize.*] To make uniform; unify. [Rare.]

The other Congress expressed a similar wish for the formation of . . . an International Commission to fix units and *uniformize* methods. *Nature*, XL. 563.

**uniformly** (ū′ni-fôrm-li), *adv.* In a uniform manner; with uniformity; evenly; invariably.

In a light drab he *uniformly* dress'd.
*Crabbe*, Tales (Works, IV. 135).

No assigned nor any conceivable attribute of the supposed archetypal vertebra is *uniformly* maintained.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Am. ed. 1872), § 210.

When the simultaneous values of a quantity for different bodies or places are equal, the quantity is said to be *uniformly* distributed in space.
*Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xxiii., foot-note.

**Uniformly accelerated motion.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Uniformly retarded motion.** See *retard.*

**uniformness** (ū′ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uniform; uniformity. *Berkeley.*

**unifoveate** (ū-ni-fō′vē-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *fovea*, a small pit: see *foveate.*] In *entom.*, having a single fovea.

**unify** (ū′ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unified*, ppr. *unifying.* [< F. *unifier* = Sp. *unificar* = It. *unificare*, < ML. *unificare*, make one, < L. *unus*, one, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.* Cf. *unific.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into one; make a unit of; reduce to unity or uniformity.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Unless we succeed in finding a rationale of this universal metamorphosis, we obviously fall short of that completely *unified* knowledge constituting philosophy.
*H. Spencer*, First Principles, p. 397.

**II.** *intrans.* To produce unity or uniformity.

These Homeridæ were not the only authors of epic poems, but they had the great advantage over other epic bards that they were a genos, and that they worked continuously from generation to generation on the same poems, adding and *unifying*, and so they produced the epics which have outlived all others.
*Classical Rev.*, II. 256.

**unigenital** (ū-ni-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten, < L. *unus*, one, + *genitus*, begotten: see *genital*.] Only-begotten.

**unigeniture** (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten (see *unigenital*), + *-ure*.] The state of being the only-begotten. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Unigenitus** (ū-ni-jen'i-tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the first word ("*Unigenitus* Dei Filius," etc.): see *unigenital*.] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, and directed against Jansenism. It commenced with the words "Unigenitus Dei Filius," and condemned 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's "Réflexions Morales sur le Nouveau Testament."

**unigenous** (ū-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unigena*, only-begotten, born of one parent or of one family or kind, < *unus*, one, + *gignere*, beget. Cf. *unigenital*.] Of one and the same kind; homogeneous.

**uniglobular** (ū-ni-glob'ū-lăr), *a.* Having or consisting of a single globular part or formation. *Geol. Jour.*, XLVII. 6.

**unijugate** (ū-ni-jō'gāt), *a.* [< L. *unijugus*, having one yoke (< *unus*, one, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having but a single pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf.

**unijugous** (ū-ni-jō'gus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *unijugate*.

**unilabiate** (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *labium*, lip, + *-ate*1.] Having a single lip or lip-like part: said in entomology of orifices with a single fleshy lip on one side, by which they can be closed.

**unilamellate** (ū-ni-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lamella* + *-ate*1.] Having one lamella or layer; unilaminar.

**unilaminar** (ū-ni-lam'i-năr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *lamina*, lamina, + *-ar*2.] Having one lamina; one-layered; single-layered.

**unilaminate** (ū-ni-lam'i-nāt), *a.* Same as *unilaminar*.

**unilateral** (ū-ni-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-ate*1.] 1. One-sided; of or pertaining to one side only.

We note that, although *unilateral* movements (the more voluntary) are lost, the more automatic (the bilateral) are retained. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

Certain hallucinations, as is well known, are *unilateral*, i. e. are perceived when (say) the right eye or ear is acting, but cease when that action is obstructed, though the left eye or ear is free. *Mind*, X. 170.

*Unilateral* lesions. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, p. 106.

2. In *bot.*, one-sided; either originating on one side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the flowers of a *unilateral* raceme.—3. Placed on one side only of a surface; unifacial, as a set of polypites.—**Unilateral bond** or **contract**, one which binds one party only.—**Unilateral leaves**, leaves which lean toward one side of the stem, as in *Convallaria multiflora*.—**Unilateral raceme**, a raceme whose flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle.

**unilaterality** (ū"ni-lat-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *unilateral* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being unilateral.

This *unilaterality* is insisted on by Salesbury. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 387.

**unilaterally** (ū-ni-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a unilateral manner; one-sidedly.

The destruction of the occipito-angular region is incomplete, *unilaterally* or bilaterally. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1291.

He recognized thankfully that the government had abandoned the pretension to settle ecclesiastical affairs *unilaterally*. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 282.

**uniliteral** (ū-ni-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of a single letter: as, Y is the *uniliteral* name of some moths.

**unillumed** (un-i-lūmd'), *a.* Not illumined; not lighted up.

And her full eye, now bright, now *unillumed*,
Spake more than Woman's thought.
*Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations. (*Davies.*)

**unilluminated** (un-i-lū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not lighted; dark.

The outer or "sporting" door was of course wide open; passing through an interior one of green baize, I blundered up a narrow and totally *unilluminated* passage. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 73.

2. Ignorant.

**unillusory** (un-i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

**unilobar** (ū-ni-lō'băr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ar*2.] Same as *unilobed*.

**unilobed** (ū'ni-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, having a single lobe: especially noting the maxillæ of certain insects.

**unilocular** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ar*2.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, having but one loculus, cavity, or compartment; single-chambered; monothalamous, as a foraminifer; uniloculate: as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther; a *unilocular* heart or shell: correlated with *bilocular*, *trilocular*, *quadrilocular*, and *multilocular* or *plurilocular*. Also *monolocular*.

**uniloculate** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ate*1.] Same as *unilocular*.

**unimaginable** (un-i-maj'i-na-bl), *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable* as hate in heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 54.

On every side now rose
Rocks which in *unimaginable* forms
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

**unimaginableness** (un-i-maj'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginable; inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More.*

**unimaginably** (un-i-maj'i-na-bli), *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. *Boyle.*

**unimaginative** (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Not imaginative; lacking or not characterized by imagination; prosaic.

**unimaginativeness** (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginative.

Tom was in a state of as blank *unimaginativeness* concerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings as if he had been an innocent shrewmouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, II. 1.

**unimagined** (un-i-maj'ind), *a.* Not imagined or conceived.

*Unimagined* bliss. *Thomson*, Liberty, iii.

To a long low coast with beaches and heads
That run through *unimagined* mazes.
*Lowell*, Appledore.

**unimitable**† (un-im'i-ta-bl), *a.* Inimitable.

Thou art all *unimitable*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

**unimmortal**† (un-i-môr'tal), *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 611.

**unimodular** (ū-ni-mod'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *modulus*, modulus, + *-ar*2.] Having only one modulus.—**Unimodular transformation**, in *alg.*, a transformation whose modulus is equal to unity.

**unimpaired** (un-im-pārd'), *a.* Not impaired, in any sense.

My strength is *unimpaired*. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

**unimpassioned** (un-im-pash'ond), *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; uninfluenced by passion; calm; tranquil.

He [Anselm] was exiled; he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man. *Milman.*

Such small *unimpassioned* revenges have an enormous effect in life. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, III. 7.

**unimpeachability** (un-im-pē-cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable, or not open to objection or criticism; blamelessness. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 343.

**unimpeachable** (un-im-pē'cha-bl), *a.* Not impeachable; not capable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irreproachable.

The *unimpeachable* integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust. *Burke*, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

**unimpeachableness** (un-im-pē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 188.

**unimpeachably** (un-im-pē'cha-bli), *adv.* In an unimpeachable manner; blamelessly.

**unimpeached** (un-im-pēcht'), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.—2. Not called in question; not objected to or criticized: as, testimony *unimpeached*.

His general character is *unimpeached*, and there is nothing against his credit. *D. Webster*, Speech, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

**unimplored** (un-im-plōrd'), *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 22.

**unimportance** (un-im-pôr'tans), *n.* The character of being unimportant; want of importance, consequence, weight, value, or the like.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 146.

**unimportant** (un-im-pôr'tant), *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment; of little account.

Why did he not tell his counsel, and authorize them to tell a story which could not be *unimportant*, as it was connected with a rebellion which shook the British power in India to its foundation? *Burke*, Works, XII. 69.

2. Not assuming or marked by airs of importance or dignity. [Rare.]

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner. *Pope*, Letter to Swift.

**unimporting**† (un-im-pōr'ting), *a.* Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

**unimposed** (un-im-pōzd'), *a.* Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, etc.; not enjoined.

The very act of prayer and thanksgiving with those free and *unimpos'd* expressions which from a sincere heart unbidden come into the outward gesture is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unimposing** (un-im-pō'zing), *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. [Rare.]

Beauteous order reigns,
Mauly submission, *unimposing* toil.
*Thomson*, Liberty, v.

**unimpressibility** (un-im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unimpressible.

*Unimpressibility*, which impedes memory, is a consequence of resistance on the part of tissue to the usual stimuli. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 381.

**unimpressible** (un-im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

**unimprison** (un-im-priz'n), *v. t.* To release from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

The green lizard and the golden snake,
Like *unimprisoned* flames, out of their trance awake.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xviii.

**unimproved** (un-im-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not improved, in any sense; specifically, of land, not tilled; not cultivated; not brought into a condition for use by expenditure of labor.—2†. Not tested; not proved. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 96.

**unimpugnable** (un-im-pū'na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

Mrs. Bolton could not combat a position of such *unimpugnable* piety in words, but she permitted herself a contemptuous sniff. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxiii.

**unimucronate** (ū-ni-mū'krō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *mucro*(*n-*), point, + *-ate*1.] Having only one tip or point.

**unimuscular** (ū-ni-mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*2.] Having only one adductor muscle, as a bivalve; monomyarian.

**Unimusculosa** (ū-ni-mus-kū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculous*.] In *conch.*, unimuscular bivalves; the *Monomyaria*. *Reeve.*

**unincensed** (un-in-senst'). *a.* Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

Jove! see'st thou *unincensed* these deeds of Mars?
*Cowper*, Iliad, v.

**unincidental** (un-in-si-den'tal), *a.* Unmarked by any incidents. [Rare.]

Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease. *Wilberforce*, Life, II. 194.

**uninclosed, unenclosed** (un-in-, un-en-klōzd'), *a.* Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, etc.

Waste and *uninclosed* lands. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. 11.

**unincumber** (un-in-kum'bėr), *v. t.* See *unencumber*.

**unindifferent** (un-in-dif'ėr-ent), *a.* Not indifferent. *Hooker.*

**unindividualized** (un-in-di-vid'ū-al-īzd), *a.* Not separated into individuals or component parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts of rocks, eruptive in origin, which have an undefined base not resolvable into distinct crystalline forms by the microscope.

**uninervate** (ū-ni-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*1.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having but one nervure, as an insect's wing; unicostate.—2. In *bot.*, one-nerved, as certain leaves.

**uninerved** (ū'ni-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] Same as *uninervate*. *Nature*, XLIII. 454.

**uninflammability** (un-in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being uninflammable. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 42.

**uninflammable** (un-in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense. *Boyle.*

**uninfluenced** (un-in'flŏ-ënst), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

Men . . . *uninfluenced* by fashion and affectation.
*V. Knox*, Sermons, V. xxv.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice: as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

**uninformed** (un-in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *informed*[1].] 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught.

He [Johnson] inferred that a Greek who had few or no books must have been as *uninformed* as one of Mr. Thrale's draymen. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Not animated; not informed with mind or intelligence; not enlivened.

The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator.*

Without these [exercises of the understanding and heart] all external service is a dead *uninformed* mass.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Discourses on the Lord's Supper, p. 2.

Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,
See it [Etna] an *uninform'd* and idle mass.
*Cowper*, Heroism, l. 26.

3. Not imbued: as, a picture *uninformed* with imagination.

**uninfringible** (un-in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* That must not be infringed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**uningenious** (un-in-jē'nius), *a.* Not ingenious; not witty or clever; stupid; dull. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation (1769).

**uningenuous** (un-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 300.

**uningenuousness** (un-in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* Want of ingenuousness; disingenuousness. *Hammond.*

**uninhabitability** (un-in-hab-i-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* Uninhabitableness. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 39.

**uninhabitable** (un-in-hab'i-tạ-bl), *a.* Not inhabitable; not capable of affording habitation; unfit to be the residence of men. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 37.

**uninhabitableness** (un-in-hab'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uninhabitable. *Boyle.*

**uninhabited** (un-in-hab'i-ted), *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants: as, an *uninhabited* island.

**uninjured** (un-in'jŏrd), *a.* Not injured; not hurt; having suffered no harm.

And let a single helpless maiden pass
*Uninjured.* *Milton*, Comus, l. 403.

**uninomial** (ū-ni-nō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nom(en)*, name, + *-ial*. Cf. *binomial.*] Same as *uninominal.*

**uninominal** (ū-ni-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name, + *-al.*] Consisting of a single word or term, as a zoölogical or botanical name; also, specifying that system of nomenclature in which objects are designated by such names. See the extract.

Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, *uninominal*, plurinominal, etc. *Coues*, The Auk, VI. 320.

**uninquisitive** (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search or inquire; indisposed to seek information.

Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain,
Enlarge this *uninquisitive* belief.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

And this not the ruder only, and *uninquisitive* vulgar, but the wisest and most considering persons in all times.
*J. Howe*, Works, I. 25.

**uninscribed** (un-in-skrībd'), *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 320.

**uninspired** (un-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired: as, *uninspired* writings.

The *uninspired* teachers and believers of the gospel.
*Gibbon.*

**uninstructed** (un-in-struk'ted), *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated.

When an *uninstructed* multitude attempts to see with its eyes, it is exceedingly apt to be deceived.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 155.

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

In an unlucky hour
That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to atem the tide.
*Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

**unintegrated** (un-in'tē-grā-ted), *a.* Not integrated; not subjected to a process of integration.

**unintelligence** (un-in-tel'i-jens), *n.* Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance; unwisdom.

Their *unintelligence*, numbers, and fluctuating association prevented them from anticipating and following out any uniform and systematic measures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**unintelligent** (un-in-tel'i-jent), *a.* Not intelligent. (*a*) Not possessing or not proceeding from intelligence.

What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged . . . by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground.
*Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

(*b*) Not knowing; not having acute mental faculties; not showing intelligence; dull.

*Unintelligent* persons that want wit or breeding.
*Sir M. Hale.*

**unintelligently** (un-in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an unintelligent manner; without reason; dully.

**unintelligibility** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unintelligible.

I omitted, . . . in the Introduction to the Abbot, any attempt to explain the previous story, or to apologize for *unintelligibility.* *Scott*, Abbot, I. 8.

**unintelligible** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 21.

**unintelligibleness** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Unintelligibility. *Bp. Croft.*

**unintelligibly** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood. *Locke.*

**unintentional** (un-in-ten'shọn-ạl), *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

It is to be observed that an act may be *unintentional* in any stage or stages of it, though intentional in the preceding: and, on the other hand, it may be intentional in any stage or stages of it, and yet *unintentional* in the succeeding.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, viii. 12.

**unintentionality** (un-in-ten-shọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *unintentional* + *-ity.*] The character of being unintentional; absence of design or purpose.

*Unintentionality* with respect to the event of the action, unconsciousness with regard to the circumstances.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 11.

**unintentionally** (un-in-ten'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* Without design or purpose.

**uninteressed**† (un-in'tėr-est), *a.* Uninterested.

That true honour and *unintressed* respect which I have always paid you. *Dryden*, Troil. and Cres., Ep. Ded.

**uninterested** (un-in'tėr-es-ted), *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in something specified; not personally concerned: as, to be *uninterested* in business.—2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged: as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

=Syn. See *disinterested.*

**uninteresting** (un-in'tėr-es-ting), *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest, or of engaging the mind or passions: as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

Mrs. Henfrey . . . was, to all strangers, an absolutely *uninteresting* woman; but her family knew her merits.
*Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xviii.

=Syn. Dull, tiresome, tedious, wearisome.

**uninterestingly** (un-in'tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an uninteresting manner.

**uninterestingness** (un-in'tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The character of being uninteresting.

Intense monotony and *uninterestingness* are the chief characteristics of the river. *Nature*, XLII. 544.

**unintermitted** (un-in-tėr-mit'ed), *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous: as, *uninterrmitted* misery. *Macaulay.*

**unintermittedly** (un-in-tėr-mit'ed-li), *adv.* Without being intermitted; uninterruptedly.

**unintermitting** (un-in-tėr-mit'ing), *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

**unintermittingly** (un-in-tėr-mit'ing-li), *adv.* Unceasingly; continuously.

**unintermixed** (un-in-tėr-mikst'), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

**uninterpretable** (un-in-tėr'pre-tạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being interpreted: as, *uninterpretable* enigmas.

**uninterrupted** (un-in-tėr-rup'ted), *a.* Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceasing; incessant; specifically, in *bot.*, consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

**uninterruptedly** (un-in-tėr-rup'ted-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly; unceasingly. *Paley.*

**unintricated**† (un-in'tri-kā-ted), *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. *Hammond.*

**unintroduced** (un-in-trọ-dūst'), *a.* Not introduced; obtrusive. *Young.*

**uninuclear** (ū-ni-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*[2].] Having a single nucleus; uninucleate.

**uninucleate** (ū-ni-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ate*[1].] Uninuclear.

**uninvented** (un-in-ven'ted), *a.* Not invented; not found out.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 470.

**uninventive** (un-in-ven'tiv), *a.* Not inventive; not having the power of inventing, finding, discovering, or contriving.

In every company there is not only the active and passive sex, but, in both men and women, a deeper and more important sex of mind—namely, the inventive or creative class of both men and women, and the *uninventive* or accepting class. *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 345.

**uninventively** (un-in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In an uninventive manner; without invention.

**uninvestigable** (un-in-ves'ti-gạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being investigated or searched out. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iv.

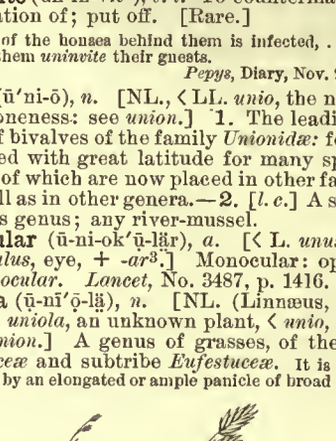
**uninvite** (un-in-vīt'), *v. t.* To countermand the invitation of; put off. [Rare.]

One of the houses behind them is infected, . . . so I made them *uninvite* their guests.
*Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1665.

**Unio** (ū'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *unio*, the number one, oneness: see *union.*] 1. The leading genus of bivalves of the family *Unionidæ:* formerly used with great latitude for many species, some of which are now placed in other families as well as in other genera.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; any river-mussel.

**uniocular** (ū-ni-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Monocular: opposed to *binocular.* *Lancet*, No. 3487, p. 1416.

**Uniola** (ū-nī'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < LL. *uniola*, an unknown plant, < *unio*, unity: see *union.*] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ.* It is characterized by an elongated or ample panicle of broad and flat



1, *Uniola latifolia* (Spike-grass); 2, panicle; *a*, spikelet; *b*, floret, showing the flowering glume, the palet, the single stamen, and the pistil.

two-edged spikelets, each with the three to six lower glumes empty. There are 5 species, all North American, one (*U. paniculata*) extending into Central and South America. *U. racemiflora* of the West Indies differs in its minute spikelets. The others are tall erect grasses growing in tufts from strong creeping rootstocks. The leaves are broad and flat, or convolute; the panicle loose or dense, or, in *U. gracilis*, contracted and wand-like, and in *U. racemiflora* forming one-sided spikes. In *U. paniculata*, a tall species reaching 8 feet, and *U. latifolia*, a shorter plant with drooping long-pedicelled flowers, the spikelets reach an unusually large size, sometimes 2 inches long and with 30 flowers. *U. latifolia* and *U. gracilis* are pasture-grasses; *U. paniculata* is valuable from its binding sea-sands. See *spike-grass.*

**union** (ū'nyọn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *union* = Sp. *unión* = Pg. *união* = It. *unione*, < LL. *unio(n-)*, f., oneness, unity, the number one, a uniting, union, L. *unio(n-)*, m., a single large pearl, a single onion (> ult. E. *onion*), < *unus*, one: see *one.* Cf. *unite*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction; coalition; combination: as, the *union* of soul and body.

So we grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an *union* in partition.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

In the temper of Bacon . . . there was a singular *union* of audacity and sobriety. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) The state of close and immediate connection of parts, organs, or tissues, especially of like parts, or the process of becoming so united; a growing together or its result, as in the different cases of symphysis, synostosis, synchrondrosis, ankylosis, confluence, concrescence, coalescence, conjugation, anastomosis, syzygy, zygosis, and the like. See the distinctive words. (*b*) The connection of two or several individuals in a compound organism, as of several zoöids in a zoanthodeme.—3. Matrimony; the matrimonial relation, married state, or conjugal bond.—4. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony.

Lay a foundation for a blessed *Union* among our selves, which would frustrate the great design of our enemies upon us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

Now, when a mutual Flame you have reveal'd,
And the dear *Union* of our Souls is seal'd.
*Congreve*, To Cynthia.

Self-love and social at her birth began;
*Union* the bond of all things, and of man.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 149.

5. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; an aggregate of united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; a league.

An amalgamation of the Christian religious *unions* was effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

(*a*) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America is sometimes called by way of preëminence "The *Union*." (*b*) In England and Ireland, two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and ratepayers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (*c*) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (*d*) An association of independent churches, generally either Congregational or Baptist, for the purpose of promoting mutual fellowship and coöperation in Christian work. It differs from most ecclesiastical bodies in possessing no authority over the churches which unite in it. (*e*) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. See *trade-union*.

[In old days] if here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the *Unions*, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 722.

6. A union workhouse; a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a *combination poor-house*.

The poor old people that they brick up in the *Unions*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, II. 264.

7. That part of a flag which occupies the upper corner next the staff when it is distinguished from the rest in color or pattern, as in the flag of the United States, where it is blue with white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain; the jack. When the flag is hoisted on the staff with the union below, it is considered a signal of distress. See *union down*, below.

8. A flag showing the union only. See *union flag* and *union jack*, below.—9. A joint, screw, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—10. A textile fabric of several materials, or of different kinds of thread.

Then we had an Irish linen, an imitation, you know, a kind of *Union*, which we call double twist. It is made, I believe, in Manchester, and is a mixture of linen and cotton. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

11. A shallow vat or tray in which partly fermented beer is kept to complete its fermentation or to cleanse itself.—12†. A large fine pearl.

In the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

Sighelmus bishop of Schirburne . . . travailed thorough India, and returning home brought with him many strange and precious *unions* and coatly spyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 5.

Pliny says that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched. *Nares*.

**Act of Union**, the name by which several statutes organizing the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are known. (*a*) A statute of 1535-6, enacting the political union of Wales to England. (*b*) A statute of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1st, 1707. (*c*) A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after January 1st, 1801.—**Apperceptive union**. See *apperceptive*.—**Bony union**, in *surg.*, the knitting of a fracture by callus: opposed to *ligamentous union*.—**Customs union**. See *customs-union* and *Zollverein*.—**Evangelical, hypostatic, Latin, liberal union**. See the adjectives.—**Liberties' Union Act**. See *liberty*.—**Union Assessment Acts**. See *assessment*.—**Union by first intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound without suppuration.—**Union by second intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.—**Union churches**, a body of Protestant evangelical Christians organized in its present form about 1863. It recognizes no creed except allegiance to the Bible, no test of membership except character, and no ecclesiastical authority superior to that of membership in the local church. Its membership is mainly confined to the Western States in the United States.—**Union down**, said of a flag displaying the union at the bottom instead of in its normal position at the top. A flag hoisted in this position forms a signal of distress.—**Union flag**, the union jack, or national flag of the United Kingdom. The national flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross gules), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag, or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry, azure, a saltier argent), thus forming the first union flag. On the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national or union flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltier argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbriated or edged of the second. On the union with Ireland the red cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—**Union jack**, the national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).—**Universal Postal Union**. See *postal*.=**Syn. 1-3.** *Union*, *Unity*, *Junction*, *Connection*. *Union* is the act of bringing two or more together so as to make but one: as, the *union* of the Mississippi and the Missouri; *union* in marriage; or it is the state resulting, or the product of the act: as, the American *Union*. *Unity* is only the state of oneness, whether there has or has not been previous distinctness: as, the *unity* of God, the *unity* of faith, *unity* of feeling, interest, labor. *Junction* expresses not simply collocation, but a real and physical bringing into one. *Union* and *junction* differ from *connection* in that the last does not necessarily imply contact; there may be *connection* between houses by a portico or walk. It is literal to speak of the *connection*, and figurative to speak of the *union*, of England and America by a telegraphic cable.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a union or to the Union (see I., 5 (*a*)); in favor of the Union: as, the *Union* party; *Union* principles; *Union* sympathies.—**Union Labor party**, in *U. S. politics*, a political party formed in 1887, which drew support from the Greenbackers, farmers' organizations, Knights of Labor, etc. It nominated a candidate for President of the United States in 1888.—**Union man**. (*a*) In the United States, in the period of the civil war, an opponent of secession and upholder of the federal cause. (*b*) A member of a trade-union.—**Union party**, a party which favors the formation or preservation of a union; specifically, the Constitutional Union party. See *constitutional*.

**Unionacea** (ū″ni-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio*(*n*-) + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Unionidæ*.

**unionacean** (ū″ni-ō-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unionacea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Unionacea*.

**union-bow** (ū′nyon-bō), *n.* A bow made of two or three pieces glued together, as distinguished from the *single-piece bow* or *self-bow*. Also called *back-bow*.

**union-cord** (ū′nyon-kôrd), *n.* A round white cord made of linen and cotton combined, used for stay-laces, etc. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Union-cord braid**, a braid composed of two or more cords, usually a worsted or mohair braid like that called *Russia braid*.

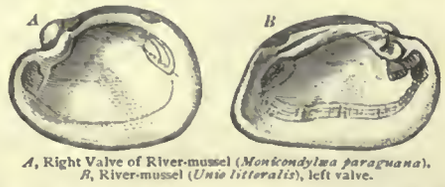
**unioned** (ū′nyond), *a.* [< *union* + *-ed*².] Exhibiting symbols and proofs of union. [Rare.]

Great Washington arose in view,
And *unioned* flags his stately steps pursue;
Bleat Gallia's bands and young Columbia's pride.
*Joel Barlow*, Visions of Columbus.

**union-grass** (ū′nyon-gras), *n.* A name for grasses of the genus *Uniola*.

**unionid** (ū′ni-ō-nid), *n.* A unio; any member of the *Unionidæ*.

**Unionidæ** (ū-ni-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Unio*, and variously limited. (*a*†) Formerly applied to all fresh-water bivalves nacreous inside the shell. (*b*) Restricted to those with two large and persistent adductor muscles, and the shell regular, with thick epidermis, thin nacreous layer, prominent external




*A*, Right Valve of River-mussel (*Monocondylæa paraguana*). *B*, River-mussel (*Unio littoralis*), left valve.

ligament, and variable hinge (thus including the *Mutelidæ* and *Mycetopodidæ*). (*c*) Further restricted to the *Unioninæ* (*b*). In the narrowest sense the *Unionidæ* are nearly one thousand species, of most parts of the world, but especially numerous and diversified in the United States, where they are mostly called *fresh-water mussels* or *clams*.

**unioniform** (ū-ni-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Unio*(*n*-) + L. *forma*, form.] Like a unio in shape or aspect; resembling or related to the *Unionidæ*. Also *unionoid*.

**Unioninæ** (ū″ni-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Unionidæ*, variously limited. (*a*) Including all those unios whose branchial orifice is confluent with the pedal, and whose anal siphon is little prolonged. (*b*) Restricted to such as have the foot compressed and securiform (thus contrasting with *Mycetopodidæ*): same as *Unionidæ* (*c*).

**unionine** (ū′ni-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unioninæ*; unioniform in a narrow sense.

**unionism** (ū′nyon-izm), *n.* [< *union* + *-ism*.] 1. The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, trade-unionism.

I apprehend that the notion which lies at the bottom of *Unionism* is this: that a man is bound to think not only of himself, but of his fellow-workmen. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 115.

2. Attachment or loyalty to the principle of union, or to some particular union; specifically, attachment or loyalty to the federal union known as the United States of America, and opposition to its rupture, as by the secession of the Southern States in 1861–5.

Mr. Seward had an abiding faith in the *Unionism* and latent loyalty of Virginia and the border States. *The Century*, XXXV. 609.

3. In *British politics*, the principles or sentiments of the Unionists.

**unionist** (ū′nyon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *union* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who promotes or advocates union.—2. A member of a trade-union; a trade-unionist. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 109.—3. One who during the American civil war took the side of the national government.

At the same station, we met General Shriver of Frederick, a most loyal *Unionist*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

4. [*cap.*] In *British politics*, one who is opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.

**II.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a union or to unionism; promoting or advocating union: as, a *unionist* movement; a *unionist* party.

Their [the workmen's] low standard of work, determined by the *unionist* principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 211.

2. Specifically, during the civil war in the United States, of or pertaining to the Union party or cause.

**unionistic** (ū-nyo-nis′tik), *a.* [< *unionist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

The various phases of a *unionistic* movement. *P. Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.

**unionite** (ū′ni-ō-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Unionites*, < *Unio*(*n*-), q. v.] A fossil unio, or some similar shell.

**union-joint** (ū′nyon-joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling; a union. *E. H. Knight*.

**unionoid** (ū′ni-ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Unio*(*n*-) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *unioniform*.

**II.** *n.* Same as *unionid*.

**union-pump** (ū′nyon-pump), *n.* A pump combined in the same frame with an engine. *E. H. Knight*.

**union-room** (ū′nyon-röm), *n.* The room in a brewery in which the unions for partly fermented beer stand together, and from which the beer is racked off.

The *union-room* [Allsop's] contains 1,424 unions, which can cleanse 230,000 gallons at one time. *Bickerdyke*.

**uniovulate** (ū-ni-ō′vū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] Having but one ovule.

**unipara** (ū-nip′a-rä), *n.* A woman who has borne one child.

**uniparous** (ū-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *parere*, bring forth, bear, + *-ous*.] 1. Producing one at a birth: as, *uniparous* animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.—2. In *bot.*, having but one axis or branch: as, a *uniparous* cyme.

**unipartite** (ū-ni-pär′tīt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite*.] Not separated into parts.

In the theory of the single system the conceptions and symbolism are to a large extent arithmetical, and are based upon the properties of single integral numbers and their partitions into single integral parts. In this sense the former theory may be regarded as being *unipartite*. *Nature*, XLI. 380.

**Unipartite curve,** a curve whose real part forms one continuous whole (it being understood that a passage through infinity does not constitute a severing of the curve).

**uniped** (ū'ni-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having only one foot.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which is one-footed. Compare *monopode.* [Rare.]

One of the best gymnasts in Chicago is a person with a wooden leg, which he takes off at the beginning of operations, thus economizing weight and stowage, and performing feats impossible except to *unipeds.*
*W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 194.

**Unipeltata**† (ū″ni-pel-tā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. pl. of **unipeltatus:* see *unipeltate.*] In *Crustacea*, a division of stomatopods, containing adult forms of mantis-shrimps: distinguished from *Bipeltata.* See *Squilla.*

**unipeltate** (ū-ni-pel'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pelta*, a light shield: see *peltate.*] **I.** *a.* Having a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean; not bipeltate, like a glass-crab; stomatopodous, as a mantis-shrimp.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Unipeltata.* See *Squillidæ.*

**unipersonal** (ū-ni-pėr'sọn-ąl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *persona*, person: see *personal.*] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person: said of the Deity.—2. In *gram.*, used only in one person: chiefly noting verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.

**unipersonalist** (ū-ni-pėr'sọn-ąl-ist), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ist.*] One who believes there is but one person in the Deity.

**unipersonality** (ū-ni-pėr-sọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ity.*] Existence in one person only.

**unipetalous** (ū-ni-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *petalum*, petal: see *petal.*] Having but one petal.

Such a corolla [consisting of one petal on account of abortion of the others] is *unipetalous*, a term quite distinct from monopetalous. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 132.

**uniphonous** (ū'ni-fō-nus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] Having or giving out only one sound; monophonic. [Rare.]

That *uniphonous* instrument the drum.
*Westminster Rev.*, Nov., 1832. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**uniplanar** (ū-ni-plā'när), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *planum*, plane.] Lying in one plane.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the usual problems of hydrodynamics, being occupied principally with those in which the motion is *uniplanar* or can be expressed by two co-ordinates.
*The Academy*, April 11, 1891, p. 349.

**Uniplanar dyadic.** See *dyadic.*—**Uniplanar node,** a degenerate form of a node or conical point on a surface, where the cone degenerates into two coincident planes: same as *unode.*

**uniplicate** (ū-nip'li-kāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate.*] Once folded; having or formiug a single fold. Compare *duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate.*

**unipolar** (ū-ni-pō'lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *polus*, pole: see *polar.*] 1. Exhibiting one kind of polarity.

The so-called "*unipolar*" induction supposed to be due to the rotation of the earth, which behaves like a gigantic magnet. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. In *biol.*, having a single pole, as a nerve-cell or a rete: correlated with *bipolar, multipolar.*

If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, *unipolar*, or monocentric rete mirabile.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 597.

**Unipolar conduction.** Same as *irreciprocal conduction* (which see, under *irreciprocal*).—**Unipolar dynamo,** a dynamo in which an electromotive force is induced in a conductor by causing it to revolve round one pole of a magnet.

**unipolarity** (ū″ni-pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *unipolar* + *-ity.*] The character of being unipolar.

We do not believe that Ohm ever observed the phenomenon of *unipolarity* in strong sulphuric acid with electrodes of platinum or gold due to a transition resistance.
*Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 129.

**uniporous** (ū-nip'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *porus*, pore.] Having one pore.

Wood-cells elsewhere called discigerous tissue, and to which I applied the terms *uniporous* and multiporous.
*Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 169.

**unique** (ū-nēk'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *unique* = Sp. Pg. It. *unico*, < L. *unicus*, one, only, single, < *unus*, one.] **I.** *a.* 1. Only; single.

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at or upbraid my *unique* cousin? *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Having no like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence: often used relatively, and then signifying rare, unusual.

That which gives to the Jews their *unique* position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their Sacred History. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1159.

**II.** *n.* A unique thing; a thing unparalleled or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordant's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæologia* (1774), III. 374.

Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is a *unique.* *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

**uniquely** (ū-nēk'li), *adv.* In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

**uniqueness** (ū-nēk'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unique.

**uniquity** (ū-nē'kwi-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *unique* + *-ity.*] Uniqueness. [Rare.]

*Uniquity* will make them valued more.
*H. Walpole*, Letters, iv. 477 (1789). (*Davies.*)

**uniradiate** (ū-ni-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate.*] Having only one ray, arm, or process; monactinal.

**uniradiated** (ū-ni-rā'di-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uniradiate.*

**uniramose** (ū-ni-rā'mōs), *a.* Same as *uniramous. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 109.

**uniramous** (ū-ni-rā'mus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *ramus*, branch: see *ramus.*] Having but one ramus or branch. See *biramous. Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

**unisepalous** (ū-ni-sep'ą-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal: see *sepal.*] Having but one sepal.

**uniseptate** (ū-ni-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *septum*, partition: see *septate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having only one septum or partition.

**uniserial** (ū-ni-sē'ri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *serial.*] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of things.

**uniserially** (ū-ni-sē'ri-ąl-i), *adv.* So as to be uniserial; in one series.

**uniseriate** (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *seriate.*] Same as *uniserial.*

**uniseriately** (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *uniserially.*

**uniserrate** (ū-ni-ser'āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serra*, saw: see *serrate.*] Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniserially serrate.

**uniserrulate** (ū-ni-ser'ọ̈-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, saw: see *serrulate.*] Having one row of small serrations; uniserially serrulate.

**unisexual** (ū-ni-sek'sū-ąl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *sexus*, sex: see *sexual.*] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a *unisexual* college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . . . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. *The Century*, XXXII. 326.

3. Specifically, in *entom.*, having only female individuals: noting the agamic broods of *Aphididæ* and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. See *parthenogenesis.*—4. In *bot.*, said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or pistil, but not both; dichlinous: opposed to *bisexual* or *hermaphrodite;* monœcious or dicœcious. It is also applicable to an inflorescence or a plant with such flowers only.

**unisexuality** (ū-ni-sek-sū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *unisexual* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of *hermaphroditism.*

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that *unisexuality* is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

**unisexually** (ū-ni-sek'sū-ąl-i), *adv.* So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals *uniscxually* developed.

**unisilicate** (ū-ni-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + E. *silicate.*] A salt of orthosilicic acid ($H_4SiO_4$): so called because the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zinc unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula $Zn_2SiO_4$ or $2ZnO.SiO_2$.

**unisolated** (un-is'ō-lā-ted), *a.* Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguishable.

The *unisolated* hyoid muscles of the frog.
*Jour. Roy. Microa. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 47.

**unison** (ū'ni-sọn or -zọn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *unisonous*, q. v.; = Sp. *unisono* = Pg. *unisono*, < ML. *unisonus*, having one sound, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*[5]. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *unisonne*, < F. *unisson* = Sp. *unison* = It. *unisono*, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or *unison.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

2. In *music*, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus produced.—**Unison string,** in musical instruments with strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and intended to be sounded with it. In the pianoforte most of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called *unisons.*

**II.** *n.* 1. In *music:* (*a*) The interval, melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of *prime* (as, an augmented *unison*), though this is objectionable. (*b*) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadiah. "Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note back again, like a string in *unison.*
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. ii.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. *Pope.*—4. Same as *unison string.*—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact *unison* with their designs. *Burke*, Rev. in France, xvi.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect *unison* with my colleague. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

**unisonal** (ū'ni-sọ-nąl), *a.* [< *unison* + *-al.*] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad *unisonal* passages in the finale.
*Athenæum*, No. 3082, p. 678.

**unisonally** (ū'ni-sọ-nąl-i), *adv.* In a unisonal manner; in unison.

Tenors and basses burst in *unisonally.*
*Church Times*, March 4, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unisonance** (ū'ni-sō-nans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *unisonancia;* as *unisonan(t)* + *-ce.*] Accordance of sounds; unison.

**unisonant** (ū'ni-sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *unisonnant*, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound; cf. *unison.*] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, descending, or *unisonant.*
*Lambillotte*, tr. in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 161.

**unisonous** (ū'ni-sō-nus), *a.* [< ML. *unisonus*, having one sound: see *unison.*] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

**unispiral** (ū-ni-spī'rąl), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts.

**unisulcate** (ū-ni-sul'kāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved.

**unit** (ū'nit), *n.* [Formerly *unite*, a later form of *unity:* see *unity.*] 1. A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; any one of the individuals or similar groups into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary *unit* of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative *unit* of the nation. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xii.

The elementary tissues, particularly tracheary, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the *units*, and the term Fibro-vascular Bundle as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these *units.* *Bessey*, Botany, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting *units* at all, but supply-*units*, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 805.

2. Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called *unity*, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the *C. G. S. system* (abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-*

*second system*), adopts the *centimeter* as the unit of length, the *gram* as the unit of mass, and the *second* as the unit of time. In this system the *unit of area* is the square centimeter, the *unit of volume* is the cubic centimeter, and the *unit of velocity* is a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit of momentum* is the momentum of a gram moving with a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit-force* is that force which acting on a gram for one second generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. This force is called a *dyne*. The *unit of work* is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. This is called an *erg*. Sometimes used attributively.

The ordinary smallest measure we have of either [extension or duration] is looked on as an *unit* in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 9.

For purposes of accuracy it must always be remembered that the pound, the gramme, &c., are, strictly speaking, *units* of mass. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 23.

The *unit* of magnetic moment is the moment of a magnet of *unit* length the strength of whose poles is equal to unity, or generally of any magnet the product of whose strength into its length is equal to unity.
*J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 154.

**Absolute unit**, a unit of an absolute system of measurement based entirely on arbitrary units of mass, length, and time; sometimes, but quite incorrectly, used as the synonym of a unit of the C. G. S. system, which is only a special system of absolute units.—**Abstract unit**, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—**Alternate units**. Same as *Hankel's numbers* (which see, under *number*).—**B. A. unit of resistance**. See *ohm*.—**Concrete** or **denominate unit**, a unit of some definite kind, as a yard, a second, a dollar, a Fahrenheit degree, etc.—**Decimal units, duodecimal units**, units in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve.—**Electrical units**. See *electrostatic*.—**Electromagnetic units**. See *electromagnetic*.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**. See *electrostatic*.—**Fundamental units**. See *fundamental*.—**Magnetic unit**, a unit of electrical or magnetic quantity, founded on the forces which act on conductors conveying currents, or on magnets, in a magnetic field. See *electromagnetic units*, under *electromagnetic*.—**Monetary unit**. See *monetary*.—**Neural units**. See *neural*.—**Siemens's unit** [named after the electrician *Siemens*], a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a conductor: it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1 meter long; it is a little less than an ohm.—**Thermal unit**, a unit adopted for measuring and comparing quantities of heat. In the English system of measures the generally accepted thermal unit is the pound-degree, or the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water from the temperature 50° F. to 51° F. (Tait). In the metric system the unit of heat is the calory—that is, the amount necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade; or the small calory, the heat needed to raise the temperature of a gram of water the same amount.—**Unit angle**, in circular measure, same as *radian*.—**Unit field**. See *field*.—**Unit jar**, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—**Unit magnetic pole**, a pole which repels a like pole at a unit distance with unit force—that is, one dyne.—**Unit of capacity** of a conductor, the farad.—**Unit of electrical resistance**, the resistance of a conductor through which a current of unit strength is maintained by unit electromotive force.—**Unit of electric potential**, the difference of potential between the ends of a straight conductor, of unit length, when it is moved with unit velocity in a direction at right angles to lines of force and its own length in a magnetic field of unit intensity.—**Unit of force**, the dyne or the poundal. See def. 2.—**Unit of heat**. See *thermal unit*.—**Unit of illumination**. See *candle-power*.—**Unit of length**, a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—**Unit of measure**, a certain conventional dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an ounce, a pound, an hour, and the like. See *measure, weight*.—**Unit of measurement**, a quantity used as the consequent of a ratio for defining other quantities.—**Unit of output**, a unit by which the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit is measured. The British Board of Trade unit of output is 1,000 watts.—**Unit of photometry**. See *photometric standard*, under *photometric*.—**Unit of resistance**. See *resistance*, 3, and *ohm*.—**Unit of self-induction**, in *elect.*, in any system of units, the same as the unit of length employed in the basis of the system. For the practical unit of induction in the centimeter-gram-second system, an earth quadrant, or a length equal to $10^9$ centimeters, has been proposed. This unit has been called *secohm*, which has been replaced by *henry*.—**Unit of tale**, a number of things, generally of a particular kind, recognized as a unit, as a dozen, a score, a sum of nails, a lac of rupees, etc.—**Unit pole**. See *pole*[2].—**Unit prism**, in *crystal*. See *prism*, 3.—**Unit pyramid**, in *crystal*. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Unit rule**, in *U. S. politics*, a rule sometimes adopted providing that in a national nominating convention the votes of the entire delegation from each State shall be cast in a body for the candidate preferred by the majority of the delegation, the wishes of the minority being disregarded.

**unitable** (ū-nī′ta-bl), *a.* [< *unite* + *-able*.] Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise. Also spelled *uniteable*.

**unital** (ū′ni-tal), *a.* [< *unit* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a unit; unitary. [Rare.]

In nature there is a great, *unital*, continuous . . . development. *Littell's Living Age*, No. 2071, March 1, 1884, p. 515.

**unitarian** (ū-ni-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *unitary* + *-an*.]

**I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to a unit or unity, or to one thing or plan or party; unitary.

It [division of powers] forms the essential distinction between a federal system such as that of America or Switzerland, and a *unitarian* system of government such as that which exists in England or Russia.
*A. V. Dicey*, Law of the Constitution, p. 142.

These two theories, the one dualistic, the other *unitarian*, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 460.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines.—**Unitarian Church**. See II., 1.

**II.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One who maintains the unipersonality of the Deity; one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; specifically, a member of a Christian body founded upon the doctrine of unipersonality. The churches of the Unitarian body are congregational in government, and independent of one another. They possess no common symbol of doctrine, and differ widely among themselves. They may be divided into two schools of thought, though there is no sharply defined line between them. The conservative Unitarians hold doctrinal views in many respects resembling those of the orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tripersonality of the Deity. They accept Christ as the manifestation of God in a human life, though they do not regard him as equal in character or power with the Father. They believe in the work of the Holy Spirit, though they do not generally regard him as a distinct personality. They believe in the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation, and in the miracles as an attestation of that revelation. They hold a doctrine of inherited depravity, but not in guilt, except as the result of a personal choice; to a doctrine of future retribution, though not generally to its endlessness; to an atonement by Christ for the sins of mankind, but not to the expiatory theory of that atonement (see *atonement*); and to the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the cooperation of man; in what is called "irresistible grace" they do not believe. The doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, and decrees, as those doctrines are interpreted in the Calvinistic symbols, they repudiate as unscriptural and irrational. The radical school of Unitarians hold views not materially varying from deism. They reverence Christ as a peculiarly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense other than that in which he abides with every truly holy man. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but in no other sense inspired. They do not believe in the miracles, and either explain them as the product of natural causes or regard the accounts of them as mythical and traditionary. They do not accept the doctrines of atonement and regeneration, and do not employ the terms; and they both attribute sin to defective education, intellectual and moral, and depend upon a right education to redeem the world from its effects. The Unitarian movement in the United States was developed chiefly in New England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, under the lead of Dr. Channing. Many of the oldest Congregational churches in New England passed under Unitarian control, and the "American Unitarian Association" was formed in 1825. Outside of the denomination proper, Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, some Universalists, and by individuals in other denominations. See *Arian*[1], *Socinianism*.

2. A monotheist; a believer in one God, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as deists. *Fleming*. [Rare.]

3. A monist.

The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or Monists, according as they are or are not contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvi.

4. One who advocates any unitary system; an advocate of unity; in politics, an advocate of centralization.

The old men studied magic in the flowers,
And human fortunes in astronomy,
And an omnipotence in chemistry,
Preferring things to names, for these were men,
Were *unitarians* of the united world,
And, wheresoever their clear eye-beams fell,
They caught the footsteps of the Same.
*Emerson*, Blight.

**Unitarianism** (ū-ni-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Unitarian* + *-ism*.] 1. The affirmation of the unipersonality of the Deity; the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, or (rarely) of polytheism; the doctrines of the Unitarians.—2. [*l. c.*] Any unitary system.

The principle, in short, which gives its form to our government is (to use a foreign but convenient expression) *unitarianism*, or the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central power.
*A. V. Dicey*, Law of the Constitution, p. 127.

3. [*l. c.*] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter are one, or that there is but one general kind of substance.

**Unitarianize** (ū-ni-tā′ri-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Unitarianized*, ppr. *Unitarianizing*. [< *Unitarian* + *-ize*.] To cause to conform, or to conform to Unitarianism. *Imp. Dict.*

**unitary** (ū′ni-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *unitaire* = Sp. It. *unitario*, unitarian (chiefly as a noun, a Unitarian); as *unit*, *unit-y*, + *-ary*.] 1. Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not divided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double decomposition. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.—2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or uniformity; also, directed at or striving for unity: as, a *unitary* system of thought; in politics, centralized.

Man loves the Universal, the Unchangeable, the *Unitary*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 110.

Had any one doubted before that the rights of human nature are *unitary*, . . . the efforts of the advocates of slavery . . . could not fail to sharpen his eyes.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 173.

We know that the separation and isolation of the different parts of a once *unitary* community must necessarily bring about a separation of its language into different dialects. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

It of course by no means follows that, because we have become in the fullest organic sense a nation, ours has become a *unitary* government, its federal features merged in a new national organization. *W. Wilson*, State, § 881.

3. In *biol.*, monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

The tendency called *unitary* or monistic . . . must ultimately prevail throughout philosophy.
*Haeckel*, Evolution of Man (trans.), I. 17.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of measurement).

A wind pressure of 1,200 pounds for the same *unitary* distance is allowed for. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 304.

5. In *math.*, involving a root to unit power.

**Unitas Fratrum** (ū′ni-tas frā′trum). [NL., unity of brethren: L. *unitas*, unity; *fratrum*, gen. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *brother*.] The proper official name of the Moravian Church. See *Moravian*, *n.*, 2.

**unitate** (ū′ni-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitated*, ppr. *unitating*. [A back-formation from *unitation*.] To perform the operation of unitation upon.

**unitate** (ū′ni-tāt), *n.* [As *unit* + *-ate*[1].] The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

**unitation** (ū-ni-tā′shon), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ation*.] 1. Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.—2. The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10 − N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), $(10-N)^2$ times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.

**unite**[1] (ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *united*, ppr. *uniting*. [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire* (> It. *unire* = Sp. Pg. *unir* = F. *unir*), make one or as one, join together, < L. *unus*, one: see *one*, *a.* Cf. *one*, *v.*, and *adunation*.]

**I.** *trans.* 1. To combine or conjoin so as to form one; make to be one and to be no longer separate; incorporate in one: as, to *unite* two kingdoms or two armies.

*Unite*
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.

As thou hast *united* our nature to thy eternal being, thou mightest also *unite* my person to thine by the interior admissions of love, and obedience, and conformity.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; ally; link together; associate; conjoin; couple; combine: as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty; to *unite* fresh adherents to a cause.

Hymen did our hands
*Unite* commutual in most sacred bands.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 170.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; harmonize.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. To cause to adhere; attach; connect together: as, to *unite* bricks or stones by means of cement.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. To consolidate, amalgamate, blend, merge.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To become one; become combined or incorporated; be consolidated; coalesce; combine; commingle.

Virgin Mother, hail,
High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with man *unites*.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 382.

2. To join in action; concur; act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 1.

**unite**[1]† (ū-nīt′), *a.* [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, unite: see *unite*[1], *v.*] United; joint. *Webster*.

**unite**[1] (ū-nīt′), *n.* [< *unite*[1], *v.*, with ref. to the union of the kingdoms of England and Scot-

land alluded to on the coin in the motto "Faciam eos in gentem unam," 'I will make them one nation' (Ezek. xxxvii. 22).] An English gold coin issued by James I. and current for 20 shillings; a jacobus. A gold coin of the same name and value was issued under Charles I., when it was also called *carolus* (which see), and under the Commonwealth and Charles II.

**unite**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *unit*.

**uniteable,** *a.* See *unitable*. *Dr. H. More.*

**united** (ū-nī'ted), *p. a.* [< *unite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Joined or combined; made one; made to agree; allied; harmonious: as, a *united* household.

> Th' *united* strength of all the gods above
> In vain resists th' omnipotence of Jove.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 734.

> [England] found it difficult to maintain a contest against the *united* navies of France and Spain.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. In *Rom. Cath. usage*, noting those communities which have separated from Oriental churches and united with the Roman Catholic Church in what it holds to be essential, but preserve an individual and distinctive church organization, acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope, and accepting the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, while retaining to some extent their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, and usages.—**United Armenians.** See *Armenian Church*, under *Armenian*.—**United Brethren.** See *brother* and *Moravian*.—**United Brethren in Christ,** a Christian denomination, Arminian in doctrine, and essentially, although not universally, Methodist in polity. It was founded in Pennsylvania in 1800 by Philip William Otterbein. The government of the church is vested primarily in a general conference. The chief officers of the church are bishops elected every four years, presiding elders, and pastors appointed to their charges according to a system of itinerancy. The denomination makes the mode of baptism and the practice of feet-washing optional with each of its members.—**United Colonies of New England.** See *New England Confederation*, under *confederation*.—**United Greeks,** the members of those churches which retain, with some important modifications, the Greek liturgy and discipline, and other ancient Greek usages—as marriage of the lower clergy, communion under both kinds, and the use of leavened bread in the communion service—but are in union with the Roman Catholic Church. They are found chiefly in Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and Turkey. See *Uniat*.—**United Irishmen,** an Irish society formed in 1791 by T. W. Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1798.—**United Kingdom.** See *kingdom*.—**United Original Seceders.** See *seceder*.—**United Presbyterian Church.** See *Presbyterian*.—**United Provinces,** the seven provinces of the Low Countries, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overyssel, which in 1579 formed the Union of Utrecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.—**United States,** used attributively, of or pertaining to the United States of America; American: as, the *United States* army; the *United States* navy; the *United States* statutes; colloquially, the *United States* language. The adjective *United States* is used where *American* may appear less exact.

**unitedly** (ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a united manner; with united or joint efforts; jointly; amicably.

**unitentacular** (ū"ni-ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* Having but one tentacle. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 597.

**uniter** (ū-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *unite*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which unites or forms a connection.

> The Priest presides over the worship of the people; is the *Uniter* of them with the Unseen Holy. *Carlyle.*

**uniterable**† (un-it'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be renewed or repeated.

> To play away an *uniterable* life.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christian Morals, iii. § 23.

**unition** (ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *unitio(n-)*, a uniting, < LL. *unire*, unite: see *unite*[1].] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction; union. [Rare.]

> As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure the wound. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 1.

> The precise and total meaning of Christianity . . . is that it affirms the perfect *unition* of the Divine and human natures in Christ. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 242.

**unitism** (ū'ni-tizm), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ism*.] Same as *monism*, 1.

**unitive** (ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *unite*[1] + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union; harmonizing.

> There is a degree of meditation so exalted that it changes the very name, and is called contemplation; and it is in the *unitive* way of religion—that is, it consists in unions and adherences to God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 71.

> A *unitive* power.
> *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 33.

**unitively** (ū'ni-tiv-li), *adv.* In a unitive or united manner. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

**unitize** (ū'ni-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitized*, ppr. *unitizing*. [< *unit* + *-ize*.] To form into or reduce to a unit; make a unit of; cause to be one. *Imp. Dict.*

**unity** (ū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *unities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *unitie* (also reduced *unite, unit:* see *unit*); < OF. (and F.) *unité* = Sp. *unidad* = Pg. *unidade* = It. *unità*, < L. *unita(t-)s*, oneness, singleness, sameness, uniformity, agreement, < *unus*, one: see *one*.] 1. The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality.

> Now *unity*, which is defined, is in its own nature more apt to be understood than multiplicity, which in some measure participates of infinity. *Dryden*, Life of Plutarch.

> It sufficing to the *unity* of any idea that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiv. 1.

2. Organic totality; that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the *unity* of consciousness; the *unity* of an artistic creation. See def. 9.

> The simplest human consciousness contains more than sensation, it contains a reference of sensation to objects; the simplest human consciousness also contains some conception of the *unity* of all objects in one world (were it but that it represents them all as existing in one space and one time). *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

> An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production the *unity* of an organic system. *Max Müller.*

3. Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.

> If the *unity* of the Ego is really illusory, if the permanent identical "I" is not a fact but a fiction, as Hume and his followers maintain, why should one part of the series of feelings into which the Ego is resolved be concerned with another part of the same series, any more than with any other series?
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 389.

> We are able to say that the *Unity* or Continuity of nature is a principle or law of experience.
> *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

4. The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national *unity* of the separate states.

> England had hardly as yet [829] realized the need of national *unity*, and outside the king's council chamber there can have been few who understood the need of union between the nations of Christendom.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ii.

5. Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.

> How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

> *Unity*, secrecy, decision, are the qualities which military arrangements require.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.

> There is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 35.

7. In *math.*, a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product. Thus, in the theory of matrices, the matrix of any order having all the constituents zero except those of the principal diagonal, which are all ones, is the unity of that order. In ordinary algebra one, or the unit of abstract number, is the only unity. *Unit* and *unity* are words frequently confused; but with accurate writers unit is the standard of measurement, that which is counted, and has no reference to multiplication; while unity has reference to multiplication alone. In a multiple associative algebra there are as many units as the ordinal number of the algebra, but there can be but one unity, and there need not be any at all.

8. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of *unity of time, of place, and of action* (called 'the unities') in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

> The author has not observed a single *unity* in his whole play. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> The writers of plays have what they call *unity* of time and place, to give a justness to their representation.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

> The so-called *unities* of time and place are purely fictitious principles, to either of which it may be convenient to adhere in order to make the unity of an action more distinctly perceptible, and either of which may with equal propriety be disregarded in order to give the action probability.
> *A. W. Ward*, Introd. to Eng. Dram. Lit., p. xi.

9. In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.

> Among the susceptibilities touched by artistic arrangements may be noticed the sense of *Unity* in multitude, arising when a great number of things are brought under a comprehensive design, as when a row of pillars is crowned by a pediment.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 235, note.

10. In *law:* (*a*) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy. (*b*) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—11. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See *unite*[1].—**Architectonic unity.** See *architectonic*.—**At unity,** at one; in accord or harmony.

> A character *at unity* with itself . . . is strong by its very negations. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

**Formal unity.** See *formal*.—**Manchester Unity.** See *Odd-Fellow*.—**Material†, mathematical, numerical unity.** See the adjectives.—**Primitive *n*th root of unity.** See *primitive*.—**Unity of apperception.** See *apperception*.—**Unity of estate, of possession, of time, of title.** See *estate in joint tenancy*, under *estate*.—**Unity of type,** in *biol.* See *type*.=**Syn. 1-4.** *Junction, Connection*, etc. See *union*.

**univalence** (ū-niv'a-lens), *n.* [< *univalen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the property of being univalent.

**univalency** (ū-niv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *univalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *univalence*. Also called *monovalency*.

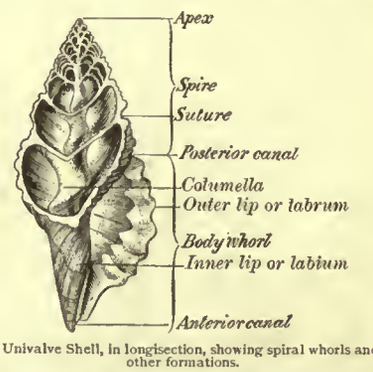
**univalent** (ū-niv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in combination.

**univalid** (ū-niv'a-lid), *a.* Same as *univalent*.

**univalvate** (ū-ni-val'vāt), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *univalve*.

**univalve** (ū'ni-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] I. *a.* 1. Having one valve only, as a mollusk; not bivalve or multivalve; univalved or univalvular. See II.—2. Having the carapace single, or not hinged in the middle line: specifying the cladocerous or daphniaceous crustaceans. [Now rare.]—3. In *bot.*, consisting of one valve or piece.

II. *n.* In *conch.*, a univalve mollusk or its shell; a shell consisting of a single piece; formerly, a member of one of three Linnean divisions of *Testacea*, as distinguished from *bivalves* and *multivalves*. The great group of gastropods are univalves. The single valve is sometimes very small, slight, rudimentary, or hidden beneath the mantle; but in most cases it is large and stout, nearly or completely inclosing the soft parts; and in such cases it usually acquires a twist or spiral coil, either in one plane, or, oftener, rising in a conical spire endlessly varied in details of size, shape, etc. Such coiled univalve shells are familiar objects, as those of the snail, whelk, periwinkle, etc. Sometimes the coils are quite flat, as in the planorbis; or the spire is so slight, and the first whorl so large, that the resulting figure is ear-like or saucer-shaped, as in the ormer. Some univalves are simple caps or cones, as the limpets. Some are tubular, as the tooth-shells; or tubular and variously contorted, as the worm-shells or vermetids. Some have an egg-shaped or fusiform figure. Many univalves have actually a second shell or valve, the operculum or lid of the aperture; this, however, does not count against their being univalvular. Many forms of ordinary univalves have special names, as *helicoid, conoid, discoid, ovoid, trochoid, turbinate, turreted*. The direction of the coiling, whether right or left, is *dextrorse* or *sinistrorse;* a coiling in the opposite from the usual direction is *reversed*. The first whorl of a spiral univalve is the *body-whorl;* its opening is the *aperture;* the lips of the aperture are the outer or *labrum*, and the inner or *columellar*, the *labium;* the lips may be variously produced, winged or *alate, canaliculate*, etc. (See *holostomatous, siphonostomatous*.) The central pillar around which the whorls are coiled is the *columella;* the whorls above the




A Univalve Shell, in longisection, showing spiral whorls and other formations.

body-whorl or aperture are collectively the *spire*, ending at the tip, point, or *apex*. The opposite end of the shell is the *base*, which often presents a depression, the *umbilicus*; the circumference, a completely lipped aperture, is the *peristome*. The spiral line between the successive whorls or volutions is the *suture*. See words italicized above with various cuts there, or there cited.

**univalved** (ū'ni-valvd), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *univalve*.

**univalvular** (ū-ni-val'vū-lär), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ul-ar*.] Same as *univalve*.

**universal** (ū-ni-vėr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *universel* = Sp. Pg. *universal* = It. *universale*, < L. *universalis*, of or belonging to all or to the whole, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*. Hence colloq. abbr. *versal*, *varsal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively.

Sole monarch of the *universal* earth.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 94.

All partial evil, *universal* good.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 292.

2. Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

Those men which have no written law of God to shew what is good or evil carry written in their hearts the *universal* law of mankind, the Law of Reason, whereby they judge, as by a rule which God hath given unto all men for that purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

Nothing can be to us Catholic or *universal* in Religion but what the Scripture teaches.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Which had the *universal* sanction of their own and all former ages. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

3. Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a *universal* rule. This meaning arose in logic, where it is called the complex sense of *universal*, and has been common in Latin since the second century.

Hearing applause and *universal* shout.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 144.

We say that every argument which tells in favour of the *universal* suffrage of the males tells equally in favour of female suffrage. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *logic*, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general. This, called the simple sense of *universal*, in which the word is precisely equivalent to *general*, is quite opposed to its etymology, and perpetuates a confusion of thought due to Aristotle, whose καθόλον it translates. (See II., 1 (*b*).) In Latin it is nearly as old, perhaps older, than def. 3.—**Universal agent**, in *law*, an agent with unqualified power to act, in place of his principal, in all things which the latter can delegate, as distinguished from a *general agent*, who has unrestricted power in respect to a particular kind of business or at a particular place.—**Universal arithmetic**, algebra.—**Universal chuck**, a form of chuck having a face-plate with dogs which can move radially and simultaneously, to hold objects of different sizes.—**Universal church**, in *theol.*, the church of God throughout the world.—**Universal cognition**. See *cognition*.—**Universal compass**, a compass with extension legs adapted for striking circles of either large or small size.—**Universal conception**, a general concept.—**Universal conversion**. See *conversion*, 2.—**Universal coupling**, a coupling so made that the parts united may meet at various angles, as a gimbal joint.—**Universal deluge**. See *deluge*, 1.—**Universal dial**. See *dial*.—**Universal ferment**. See *ferment*.—**Universal Friends**, an American sect of the eighteenth century, followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who professed to have prophetic and miraculous powers.—**Universal galvanometer**, a galvanometer capable of measuring either currents or electromotive forces or resistances. It usually consists of an ordinary galvanometer, which may have any suitable form, combined with a set of resistance-coils and a slide-bridge all mounted on one base.—**Universal gravitation**. See *gravitation*.—**Universal instrument**, in *astron.*, a species of altitude and azimuth instrument constructed so as to combine portability with great power. The telescope of the instrument, instead of being a straight tube, is usually broken into two arms at right angles to each other in the middle of its length, and at the break a totally reflecting prism turns the rays entering the object-glass along the eye-end of the telescope which forms part of the horizontal axis of the circle, so that the telescope becomes free to move through all altitudes.—**Universal joint**. See *joint*.—**Universal legatee**, in *Scots law*, a legatee to whom a testator gives his whole estate, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.—**Universal lever, logic, method, partnership**. See the nouns.—**Universal mood**, a mood of syllogism concluding a universal proposition.—**Universal part**, a part of a universal whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—**Universal Postal Union**. See *postal*.—**Universal proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Universal successor**, in *Scots law*, an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.—**Universal suffrage**. See *suffrage*.—**Universal switch**, an apparatus used in telegraph- and telephone-offices for facilitating the connecting of one line to another. It usually consists of a large board or slab of insulating material, on the face of which are mounted two sets of parallel conducting-rods placed across one another. Each rod forms the terminal of one line, and hence any two lines can be connected together by a plug where their terminal rods cross each other.—**Universal syllogism, theorem, time**, etc. See the nouns.—**Universal umbel**. See *umbel*.—**Universal unity**, the capability of existing in many subjects while retaining its identity. This is the unity of a general character belonging to many objects.—**Universal validity**, cogency for all men. This is a phrase used by certain writers who misapprehend the doctrine of Kant.—**Universal whole**, a class with respect to the subjects included under it.

=Syn. 3. *General*, etc. See *common*.

**II.** *n.* 1. In *logic:* (*a*) One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (*b*) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies. In order to understand the great dispute concerning universals it is necessary to remark that the word in this sense entirely departs from its etymology. The universe is incapable of general description, and consists of objects connected by dynamical relations and recognized by associations of contiguity; while a universal is an idea connected with experience by associations of resemblance merely. But though a universal is, in its universality, thus not contracted to actual existence, it does not necessarily follow that things real have in their real existence no universal predicates. The common belief is that the mutual actions of things are subjected to laws that are really general—that the laws of mechanics, for instance, are not mere accidental uniformities, but have a real virtue. These laws may be subject to exceptions and interference; such has always been the vulgar belief, and in most ages that of philosophers; it may be they are never precisely followed. But any tendency in the things themselves toward generalizations of their characters constitutes what is termed a *universal in re*. Before the laws of physics were established it was particularly the uniformities of heredity, and consequent commonness of organic forms, which specially attracted attention; so that *man* and *horse* are the traditional examples of universals *in re*. The dispute concerning universals chiefly concerns the universals *in re*, and arises from the different degrees of importance attributed by different minds to the dynamical and to the intelligible relations of things. Those who follow the common opinion are called *realists*. The other party, looking at the blind dynamical character of the connections of things, denies that there is any real operation of law or intelligible guidance. These are the *nominalists*, who may take one of three main positions. First, there are those who hold that the uniformities of nature are due to the interference on every single occasion of general creative ideas, called *universals ante rem*. Second, there are those who, admitting that intelligible relations do govern one great department of creation—namely, the world of thought, so that there are general conceptions, called *universals post rem*—insist that the notion of a law of nature, properly speaking, is purely illusory. Things as they are are therefore entirely incomprehensible, and all that is intelligible is mere seeming. Yet this seeming has so consistent a character that it is for all intents and purposes the real world; and this seemingly real world is seemingly governed by law, which, indeed, is the only feature in it which makes it seem like real. This is substantially Kantianism. Third, there are those who deny universals *in re*, *ante rem*, and *post rem*, holding that association by resemblance is reducible to association by contiguity, that generalization takes place only upon paper or in talk, and that every fact is at bottom unintelligible. In the middle ages, if not at all times, the realistic opinion has often been carried too far, the mere resemblances of things, which are nothing but the native tendency of the mind to associate them, being supposed to indicate more intimate dynamical relations than can justly be inferred on such a ground alone.

2†. The whole; the system of the universe.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**Posteriористic** and **prioristic universals**. See *posteriористic*.

**Universalian** (ū'ni-vėr-sā'li-an), *a.* [< *universal* + *-ian*.] Same as *Universalist*. [Rare.]

**universalisation, universalise**, etc. See *universalization*, etc.

**Universalism** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-izm), *n.* [< *universal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of Universalists.

**Universalist** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *universal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism: as, *Universalist* views.

**II.** *n.* 1. One who, professing the Christian faith, believes that all mankind will eventually be redeemed from sin and suffering, and brought back to holiness and God. The name is properly applicable to all those who hold to the final salvation of all men; but it is specifically applied to a body of Christians with a distinct church organization, who, like the Unitarians, have no authoritative symbol of doctrine, and on other points than the salvation of the race differ among themselves.

2. [*l. c.*] One who affects to understand everything. [Rare.]

A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he is ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities.
*Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 3.

**universalistic** (ū-ni-vėr-sa-lis'tik), *a.* [< *universalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

Distinguishing hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and *universalistic*, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all.
*H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 151.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist.

**universality** (ū'ni-vėr-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *universalité* = Sp. *universalidad* = Pg. *universalidade* = It. *universalità*, < ML. *universalita(t-)s*, < L. *universalis*, universal: see *universal*.] 1. The state or character of being universal; unlimited application or extent.

Set before your faith the freeness and the *universality* of the promise. Consider of God's offer, and urging it upon all; and that he hath excepted from the conditional covenant no man in the world. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 4.

Another objection to all this remedy is, its want of *universality*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

2. Unlimited adaptability; boundless versatility.

It was soon manifested that Garrick's *universality*, by reason of his natural endowments and acquired accomplishments, would no longer admit of any competitor for theatrical fame. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 37.

3†. The universe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**universalization** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *universalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making universal or general; generalization. Also spelled *universalisation*.

Reflexion, by separating the essence or species from the subsistence, obtains the full specific idea (*universalization*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 853.

**universalize** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-iz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *universalized*, ppr. *universalizing*. [= F. *universaliser*; as *universal* + *-ize*.] To make universal; generalize. *Berkeley*. Also spelled *universalise*.

To find out what is morally right, we have only to ask what actions may be *universalised*. *Caird*, Hegel, p. 121.

The former Realism and Nominalism were lifted into a higher phase by the principle of the *universalising* action of intellect. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 209.

**universally** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a universal manner; as a universal; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

**universalness** (ū-ni-vėr'sal-nes), *n.* Universality.

**universanimous** (ū'ni-vėr-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *universus*, general, + *animus*, mind.] Of one mind or opinion; unanimous. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 36. [Rare.]

**universe** (ū'ni-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *univers* = Sp. Pg. It. *universo*, < L. *universum*, all things, as a whole, the universe, neut. of *universus*, OL. *oinvorsus*, also contr. *oinvorsus*, later *unvorsus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general, lit. turned or combined into one, < *unus*, one, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn.] 1. The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing (*a*) the Creator and creation; or (*b*) psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or (*c*) material objects only.

For nothing in this wide *universe* I call,
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cix.

For this beauty of the *universe* is an emblem and revelation of the Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 13.

2. The whole world; all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.—3. In *logic*, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the *universe* of things. The things belonging to a universe cannot be defined or discriminated by any general characters; for every universal proposition excludes some general description of objects from the universe which had been supposed to be found in it. It is only in their dynamical connections that the objects of the universe can be distinguished from all others; and therefore no general term in a proposition can show what universe is meant; but an index is necessary. See *index*, *n.*, 2.

Everything in the *universe* (whatever that *universe* may embrace) is either A or not A.
*De Morgan*, Formal Logic (1847), ii.

We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of the *universe* of discourse with which we are concerned, whether we state it or not. If we are talking of ordinary phenomena we must know whether we refer to them without limit of time and space; and if not, within what limits, broadly speaking. If we include the realms of fiction and imagination we must know what boundaries we mean to put upon them. *Venn*, Symbolic Logic, vi.

**Egg of the universe**. See *egg*¹.—**The hub of the universe**. See *hub*.—**Tree of the universe**. See *Yggdrasil*.—**Universe of discourse**, a universe in sense 3, above.

**university** (ū-ni-vėr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *universities* (-tiz). [< ME. *universite*, < OF. *universite*, F. *université* = Sp. *universidad* = Pg. *universidade* = It. *università* = D. *universiteit* = G. *universität* = Dan. Sw. *universitet* = Russ. *universitetŭ*, < L. *universita(t-)s*, the whole, the universe, LL. a society, company, corporation, gild, ML. a university, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*.] 1†. The whole; the universe.

The eye of intelligence is heyere, for it surmounteth the envyronynge of the *universite*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 4.

Speaking with respect to the *university* of things.
*Barrow*, Sermons, II. 12.

2†. A corporation; a gild.

Some of them are worthy to be expulsed both thence and out of the *university*.
*Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 372.

3. An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is endowed, and is privileged by the state in order that the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization may be resolved. The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno, which was closed in 1817, after a life of about a thousand years. The two models of all the other old universities were those of Bologna and Paris, the former a law school, the latter making theology its chief concern, both founded in the second half of the twelfth century—an epoch at which the advantages that were to accrue to the world from certain studies were strongly felt. The university of Paris had from the outset four faculties, or branches of study (a word also applied to the associate body of teachers in each branch)—theology, canon law, medicine, and arts. But the study of arts—including logic and rhetoric from the trivium, and the quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy)—was regarded as merely preliminary to the others, which alone, as attacking vital problems, entitled the university to its high privileges. Hence, upon inception as a master of arts a man did not cease to be called a "scholar"—a word which has consequently come to imply sound learning outside the three professions. It was the elucidation of theology which was above all desired and expected from the university; and the faculty of theology was organized more like a learned academy than as a seminary. The constitutions of universities are various and for the most part complicated. In Paris there were in each faculty three degrees, those of bachelor, licentiate, and master or doctor. Three years' study were required for a master in arts, and he must be twenty-one years of age. Five years' study more were required for the first degree in theology. The instruction was entirely by lectures, and the only exercises were disputations. Each faculty was presided over by a dean, and had two bedels and other servants. The four faculties met in congregation, and were presided over by the vice-chancellor. The position of chancellor was merely formal. For the purposes of administration, all the scholars, including the masters of arts, were divided into four nations, of Gaul, Picardy, Normandy, and England. This was an arrangement not going back to the origin of the university, though students from the same country had from the first clubbed together. Each nation was governed by a proctor, and possessed a seal. The students were mostly gathered into different colleges, hostels, and pedagogies; and in 1459 the class of martinets, or unattached students, was abolished. The corporate institution in Paris and other northern universities embraced only the masters, not the other students, and for this reason it was not until late in the fourteenth century that, first in Germany, this body, called the *studium generale*, began to take the name of the *universitas*, or union—a word which had before and has since been used to include students of all grades. Along with the name of *university*, from before the restriction in its meaning, has always been associated the epithet of *alma mater*.—**General council of the university.** See *council*.—**University extension**, a scheme, originating in England, for extending the advantages of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at important centers.—**University Test Act**, an English statute of 1871 which abolished the subscribing to articles of faith, etc., before taking degrees.

**universityless** (ū-ni-vėr'si-ti-les), *a.* [< *university* + *-less*.] Having no university. *Fuller.*

**universological** (ū-ni-vėr-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *universology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to universology. [Rare.]

**universologist** (ū″ni-vėr-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *universology* + *-ist*.] One versed in universology. [Rare.]

**universology** (ū″ni-vėr-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *universum*, the universe (see *universe*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the universe, or of the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world. *H. Spencer.*

**univocal** (ū-niv'ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *univoque* = Sp. *univoco* = Pg. It. *univoco;* < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning, < L. *unus*, one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, meaning: see *vocal*.]
**I.** *a.* 1. Having one meaning only; having the meaning unmistakable: opposed to *equivocal*.

So does every exercise of the life of Christ kindle its own fires, inspires breath into itself, and makes an *univocal* production of itself in a differing subject.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

2. In *music*, having a unisonous sound.—3. Certain; not to be doubted or mistaken. [Rare.]

The true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

4. Producing something of its own nature: as, *univocal* generation; a *univocal* cause. [Rare.]

Which conceit . . . is injurious unto philosophy, . . . making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving in equivocal effects an *univocal* conformity unto the efficient.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**Univocal action.** See *action*.—**Univocal generation**, normal or regular generation, in distinction from equivocal or spontaneous generation.—**Univocal predication.** See *predication*.

**II.** *n.* A word having only one signification or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as *fish*, *tree*. *Imp. Dict.*

**univocally** (ū-niv'ō-kal-i), *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one sense or tenor; not equivocally; unmistakably.

The same word may be employed either *univocally*, equivocally, or analogously. *Whately.*

**univocation** (ū-niv-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *univocation* = Sp. *univocacion* = Pg. *univocação* = It. *univocazione;* < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning: see *univocal*.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*—**Limited univocation**†, univocation of a genus, species, difference, property, or accident: opposed to *transcendent univocation*, such univocation as is possessed by ens, good, true, relation, absolute, etc.

**unjaundiced** (un-jän'dist), *a.* Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, etc.

An *unjaundiced* eye. *Cowper*, To Dr. Darwin.

**unjealous** (un-jel'us), *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious or mistrustful. *Clarendon.*

**unjoin** (un-join'), *v. t.* [ME. *unjoynen;* < *un-*[2] + *join*.] To separate; disjoin.

Tigris and Eufrates *unjoynen* and departen hir watres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

**unjoint** (un-joint'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *joint*.] To disjoint; take apart the joints of: as, to *unjoint* a fishing-rod.

*Vnioynt* that bytture. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

*Unjointing* the bones. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 247.

**unjointed** (un-join'ted), *a.* 1. Having no joints, nodes, or articulations; inarticulate.—2. Unjoined; disjointed; disconnected.

This bald *unjointed* chat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 65.

3. Unhinged; out of joint; disarticulated; luxated or dislocated, as a joint.

**unjoyful** (un-joi'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unjoyful*, < *un-*[1] + *joyful*.] Joyless; unpleasant.

Thilke thinges . . . shollen ben *unjoyful* to thee.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prosc 5.

This *unjoyful* set of people. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 16.

**unjoyous** (un-joi'us), *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unjoyously** (un-joi'us-li), *adv.* In an unjoyous manner; joylessly.

**unjust** (un-just'), *a.* [< ME. *unjust;* < *un-*[1] + *just*[1].] 1. Not just. (*a*) Not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not upright.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the *unjust*. Mat. v. 45.

(*b*) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable.

This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour,
And the coniunctoun *vniust* is Joynit vs betwene,
Is care for to come, with a cold ende.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13831.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 83.

2†. Dishonest; faithless; perfidious.

Gentlemen of companies, . . . and such as indeed were never soldiers, but discarded *unjust* serving-men.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

=Syn. 1. Inequitable, unfair, unrighteous. See *righteous*.

**unjustice** (un-jus'tis), *n.* Injustice. *Hales*, Sermon, Rom. xiv. 1.

**unjustifiable** (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; not defensible or right.

The foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences.
*Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, ii. 1.

**unjustifiableness** (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unjustifiable. *Clarendon.*

**unjustifiably** (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**unjustly** (un-just'li), *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 40.

**unjustness** (un-just'nes), *n.* The character of being unjust; injustice.

**unked** (ung'ked), *a.* [Also *unkid*, *unketh*, *unkith*, *unkard;* dial. vars. of *uncouth:* see *uncouth*, and cf. *unco*.] Unusual; odd; strange; ugly; hence, solitary; dangerous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It seemed an *unked* place for an unarmed man to venture through. *F. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**unkembed**†, **unkemmed**† (un-kemd'), *a.* Same as *unkempt*.

Her head
With long *unkemb'd* haire loaden.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long *unkemmed* haira.
*May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

**unkempt** (un-kemt'), *a.* [A later form of *unkembed*, also *unkemmed;* < ME. *unkempt;* < *un-*[1] + *kembed*, *kempt*, pp. of *kemb*.] 1. Uncombed; disheveled: as, *unkempt* hair; hence, disorderly. —2. Figuratively, rough; unpolished.

But ah! too well I wote my humble vaine,
And howe my rimes bene rugged and *unkempt*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

The aspect of some lawless, *unkempt* genius.
*M. C. Tyler*, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

**unkenned** (un-kend'), *a.* [Also *unkend*, *unkent;* < *un-*[1] + *kenned*, pp. of *ken*[1].] Unknown. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

To travel through *unkenned* lands.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, iv.

**unkennel** (un-ken'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unkenneled*, *unkennelled*, ppr. *unkenneling*, *unkennelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *kennel*[1].] 1. To drive or force from a kennel; take out of a kennel. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 174.—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Observe mine uncle, if his occulted guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 86.

**unkensome**† (un-ken'sum), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *ken*[1] + *-some*.] Not recognizable.

It 's *unkensome* we wad be.
*Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

**unkept** (un-kept'), *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

He . . . stays me here at home *unkept*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 9.

3. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 14.

**unkind** (un-kīnd'), *a.* [< ME. *unkinde*, *unkynde*, *uncunde*, *unkuynde*, *onkynde*, *onkende*, < AS. *uncynde*, *ungecynde*, not natural, < *un-*, not, + *gecynde*, natural, kind: see *kind*[1].] 1†. Not natural; unnatural.

Therfor he, of ful avysement,
Nolde never wryte in none of his sermouns
Of swiche *unkynde* abhominaciouns.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, i. 88.

2. Not sympathetic; lacking in or not springing from or exhibiting kindness, benevolence, or affection; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove *unkind*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 101.

**unkindliness** (un-kīnd'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavorableness. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**unkindly** (un-kīnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkundeliche*, < AS. *ungecyndelīc*, *ungecyndlic*, unnatural, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelīc*, natural, kindly: see *kindly*, *a.*] 1†. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 9.

2. Unfavorable; malignant.

Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 269.

3. Not kindly; unkind; ungracious: as, an *unkindly* manner.

**unkindly** (un-kīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkuyndeliche*, *unkyndelike*, < AS. **ungecyndelīce*, unnaturally, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelice*, naturally: see *kindly*, *adv.*] 1†. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

Dronken Loth *unkyndely*
Lay by his doughtres two unwityngly.
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 23.

2. In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; ungraciously.

Something *unkindly* she does take it, sir,
To have her husband chosen to her hands.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

**unkindness** (un-kīnd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unkyndnes;* < *unkind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will; ill will.

Take hede, I praie thee, that our louc be not inuenimed with *vnkyndnes*. *Golden Book*, lx.

Ingratitude, commonly called *unkyndnesse*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 13.

2. An unkind act; harsh treatment; an ill turn.

In all those *unkindnesses*, rudenesses, &c., whereof you accuse yourself, I am enforced to acknowledge myself most justly condemned.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 4.

**unkindred**† (un-kin'dred), *a.* Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related.

One . . . of blood *unkindred* to your royal house.
*Rowe*, Lady Jane Grey, iii.

**unkindredly**† (un-kin'dred-li), *a.* Unlike kindred. [Rare.]

Her *unkindredly* kin.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 391. (*Davies.*)

**unkindship**† (un-kīnd'ship), *n.* [ME. *unkyndship*; < *unkind* + *-ship*.] An unnatural act.

The childe his owne father slough;
That was *unkyndship* enough.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

**unking** (un-king'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *king*[1].] To deprive of royalty.

They would *unking* my father now
To make you way. *Southern.*

**unkingly** (un-king'li), *a.* Not kingly; unbecoming a king; not noble.

What shameful words (*unkingly* as thou art)
Fall from that trembling tongue and tim'rous heart?
*Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 90.

**unkingship**† (un-king'ship), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *kingship*.] The state or condition of being unkinged.

*Un-kingship* was proclaim'd, and his Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paul's Portico and the Exchange.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1649.

**unkiss** (un-kis'), *v. t.* To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the book. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 74. [Rare.]

**unkith**, *a.* Same as *unked*.

**unknelled** (un-neld'), *a.* Untolled; not having the bell tolled for one at death or funeral. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

**unknightliness** (un-nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unknightly.

**unknightly** (un-nīt'li), *a.* Contrary to the rules of chivalry; unworthy of a knight. *Scott*, The Talisman.

**unknit** (un-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknitted* or *unknit*, ppr. *unknitting*. [< ME. *unknytten*; < *un-*[2] + *knit*.] **I.** *trans.* To untie, as a knot; unwrinkle or smooth out; undo, as knitted work.

The whiche *vnknytteth* alle care and comsyng is of reste.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 225.

*Unknit* that threatening, unkind brow.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 136.

Where they trick her [the Bride] in her richest ornaments, tying on her silken huskins with knots not easily *unknit*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

**II.** *intrans.* To become separated; relax. [Rare.]

Love is so natural to man or woman, and the desire to be beloued, that where love amongst them deeth once cleaue it is a . . . bonde that neuer *unknitteth*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 187.

**unknot** (un-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknotted*, ppr. *unknotting*. [< *un-*[2] + *knot*[1].] To free from knots; untie.

**unknotty** (un-not'i), *a.* Not knotty; having no knots. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. [Rare.]

**unknow** (un-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *unknew*, pp. *unknown*, ppr. *unknowing*. [< ME. *unknowen*; < *un-*[2] + *know*[1].] 1. To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; lose the knowledge of.

Can I *unknow* it?—No, but keep it secret.
*Dryden*, Duke of Guise, v. 1.

2. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 13. [Rare in both uses.]

**unknowability** (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *unknowable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being unknowable. *J. S. Mill.*

**unknowable** (un-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unknowable*; < *un-*[1] + *knowable*.] 1. Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categories, in other words are positively *unknowable*.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The *Unknowable*. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 31.

2†. Unknown.

Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely *unknowable*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 7.

**unknowableness** (un-nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unknowable.

Herbert Spencer insists on the certainty of the existence of things in themselves, but also on their absolute and eternal *unknowableness*. *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, p. 25.

**unknowably** (un-nō'a-bli), *adv.* Not so as to be known.

**unknowet**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unknown*.

**unknowing** (un-nō'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *unknowyng*, *unknawynge*; < *un-*[1] + *knowing*.] Not knowing; ignorant: with *of* before an object.

Butte vppe they rose, to say yow ferthermore,
And chaungyd horses onto them bothe *vnknowyng*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

The second victor claims a mare unbroke,
Big with a mule, *unknowing of* the yoke.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 334.

**unknowingly** (un-nō'ing-li), *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

*Unknowingly* she strikes, and kills by chance.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 277.

**unknowingness** (un-nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unknowing; ignorance. [Rare.]

A confession of simple *unknowingness*.
*The American*, VIII. 379.

**unknowledged**† (un-nol'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

**unknown** (un-nōn'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unknowen*; < ME. *unknowen*, *unknowe*, *unknawen*; < *un-*[1] + *known*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

Then shall come a knyght *vn-knowen* that longe hath be loste, and helpe this kynge, that the prince may not hym chace oute of the felde ne discounfite.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

For Frensh of Paris was to hire *unknowe*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 126.

Get thee into some *unknown* part of the world,
That I may never see thee.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

*Unknown* in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by *to*: as, a man *unknown to* fame; a fact *unknown to* the public. In this use it is also often used absolutely: as, *unknown to* me (elliptically for *it being unknown to* me), he made a new contract.

That he, *unknown* to me, should be in debt.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 48.

2. Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3†. Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this boon. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 218.

4†. Not having had sexual commerce.

I am yet *unknown* to woman.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which is unknown. (*a*) An obscure individual; one without prestige. (*b*) In *math.*, an unknown quantity.

**unknownness** (un-nōn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unknown. *Camden.*

**unlabored, unlaboured** (un-lā'bord), *a.* 1. Not produced by labor or toil.

*Unlaboured* harvests shall the fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie *unlaboured*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff: as, an *unlabored* style.

And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

**unlaboring, unlabouring** (un-lā'bor-ing), *a.* Not laboring or moving with marked exertion.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet.
*Coleridge*, To Cottle.

**unlaborious** (un-lā-bō'ri-us), *a.* Not laborious; not toilsome; not difficult; easy. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

**unlaboriously** (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an unlaborious manner; easily.

**unlace** (un-lās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlacen*, *unlasen*; < *un-*[2] + *lace*.] 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like passed through loops, holes, etc.; open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of: as, to *unlace* a garment or a helmet.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard.
*Cook*, Second Voyage, III. ii.

2. To loosen or ease the dress or armor of.

My lorde, *vn-lase* you to lye,
Here schall none come for to crye.
*York Plays*, p. 293.

3. To divest of due covering; expose to injury or damage. [Rare.]

What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 194.

4. To disentangle.

So entrelaced that it is unable to be *unlaced*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

5†. To carve.

*Vnlace* that cony. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**unlade** (un-lād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lade*[1].] 1. To unload; take out the cargo of.

St. Ogg's—that venerable town with the red fluted roofs and the broad warehouse gables, where the black ships *unlade* themselves of their burdens from the far north. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Lading and *unlading* the tall barks.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To unburden; remove, as a load or burden; discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. Acts xxi. 3.

Forth and *unlade* the poison of thy tongue.
*Chapman*, Humorous Day's Mirth.

As much as filled three cars,
*Unladed* now. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

**unlaid** (un-lād'), *a.* 1. Not laid or placed; not fixed.

The first foundations of the world being yet *unlaid*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed.

Blue meagre hag or stubborn *unlaid* ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 434.

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.—4. *Naut.*, untwisted, as the strands of a rope.

**unlamented** (un-lā-men'ted), *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored; not mourned; unwept.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away.
*Pope*, Unfortunate Lady, l. 43.

**unland** (un-land'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *land*[1].] To deprive of lands. *Fuller*, Worthies, Monmouth, ii. 117. (*Davies.*)

**unlap** (un-lap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlapped*, ppr. *unlapping*. [< *un-*[2] + *lap*[3].] To unfold.

Tapestry . . . *unlapt* and laid open. *Hooker.*

**unlarded** (un-lär'ded), *a.* Not larded; not dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and *unlarded* with any other.
*Chesterfield*, Letter to his Son.

**unlash** (un-lash'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lash*[1].] *Naut.*, to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

**unlatch** (un-lach'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *latch*.] **I.** *trans.* To open or loose, as a door, by lifting the latch; also, to loose the latchet of: as, to *unlatch* a shoe.

Another *unlatched* Ben-Hur's Roman shoes.
*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

**II.** *intrans.* To become open or loose through the lifting of a latch.

**unlaw** (un-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *unlawe*, *unlage*, < AS. *unlagu*, *unlage*, violation of law, < *un-*, not, + *lagu*, law: see *un-*[1] and *law*[1].] 1†. Violation of law or justice; lawlessness; anarchy; injustice.

Cayphas herde that like sawe,
He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe*.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

This state of things was what our fathers called *unlaw*, a state of things where law was in the mouths of men in power, but where law itself became the instrument of wrong. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 421.

2. In *Scots law*: (*a*) Any transgression of the law; an injury, or act of injustice. (*b*) A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

**unlaw** (un-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlawen*; < *un-*[2] + *law*[1].] 1†. To outlaw.

Nyf me dude him *unlawe*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 473.

2. To deprive of the authority or character of law. [Rare.]

That also which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manners, no law can possibly permit that intends not to *unlaw* it self. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

3. In *Scots law*, to fine.

**unlawed** (un-lâd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *lawed*, pp. of *law*[1], *v.*, 4.] See the quotation.

The disabling dogs, which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called lawing, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed* shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, note to i. (*Davies.*)

**unlawful** (un-lâ'fûl), *a.* [< ME. **unlaweful*, *unlazeful*; < *un-*[1] + *lawful*.] 1. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; not legalized: as, an *unlawful* act; an *unlawful* oath; an *unlawful* society.

Those that think it is *unlawful* business I am about, let them depart. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 90.

2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 7.—**Unlawful assembly**, in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Most authorities restrict this phrase to a meeting contemplating riotous acts and in such manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighborhood of such assembly reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace in consequence of it. Technically it ceases to be termed an unlawful assembly when the unlawful act is executed, the offense then being *riot*, or when some steps are taken toward the execution of it, the offense then being deemed a *rout*. = **Syn.** *Illegal*, *Illicit*, etc. See *lawful*.

**unlawfully** (un-lâ′fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.—2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 196.

**unlawfulness** (un-lâ′fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being unlawful; illegality; contrariety to law.

The *unlawfulness* of lying. *South*, Sermons.

2. Illegitimacy.

**unlay** (un-lā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlaid*, ppr. *unlaying*. [< *un-*[2] + *lay*[1].] *Naut.*, to untwist, as the strands of a rope.

**unlead** (un-led′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lead*[2].] In *printing*, to remove the leads from (composed types).

**unleal** (un-lēl′), *a.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *unleill*; < ME. *unlele*, *hounlele*; < *un-*[1] + *leal*.] Not leal; disloyal. *Halliwell* (under *hounlele*).

**unlearn** (un-lèrn′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *learn*.] I. *trans.* 1. To discard, put away, or get rid of (what one has learned); forget the knowledge of.

When I first began to learn to push, this last winter, my master had a great deal of work upon his hands to make me *unlearn* the postures and motions which I had got, by having in my younger years practised back-sword, with a little eye to the single falchion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

2†. To fail to learn; not to learn. *Dr. H. More.*

II. *intrans.* To put away acquired knowledge; become ignorant.

For only by *unlearning* Wisdom comes,
And climbing backward to diviner Youth.
*Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

**unlearnability** (un-lèr-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *learn* + *-ability*.] Inability to learn. [Rare.]

You will learn how to conduct it [the camera], with the pleasure of correcting my awkwardness and *unlearnability*. *Walpole*, Letters (1777), iv. 85.

**unlearned** (un-lèr′ned), *a.* [< ME. *unlerned*; < *un-*[1] + *learned*.] 1. Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced.

But how it semethe to symple men *unlerned* that men ne mowe not go undre the Erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the Hevene, from undre!
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 184.

2. Not suitable to a learned man; not becoming a scholar.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 165.

3 (un-lèrnd′). Not gained by study; not known; not acquired by investigation.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton*, Education.

**Unlearned Parliament.** Same as *Parliament of Dunces* (which see, under *parliament*). = **Syn.** 1. *Illiterate*, *Unlettered*, etc. See *ignorant*.

**unlearnedly** (un-lèr′ned-li), *adv.* In an unlearned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1037.

**unlearnedness** (un-lèr′ned-nes), *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**unleash** (un-lēsh′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; let go.

In chase of imagery *unleashed* and coursing.
*Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 301.

**unleave**†, *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *leaf*[1], *leave*[3].] I. *trans.* To strip of leaves. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 25. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To lose leaves, as a tree; become bare. [Rare.]

Of amorous Myrtles, and immortall Bays
Never *vn-leav'd*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**unleavened** (un-lev′nd), *a.* Not leavened: as, *unleavened* bread; hence, not affected as if by leaven.

**unlectured** (un-lek′tūrd), *a.* 1. Not addressed in, or as if in, a lecture or lectures.—2. Not taught or inculcated by lecture. [Rare.]

A science yet *unlectured* in our schools.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 518.

**unled** (un-led′), *a.* Not led; without guidance; hence, in command of one's faculties.

They will quaffe freely when they come to the house of a Christian; insomuch as I have seen but few goe away *unled* from the embassadours table.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

**unleful**†, *a.* See *unleveful*.

**unleisured**† (un-lē′zhūrd), *a.* Not having leisure; occupied. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The hasty view of an *unleasur'd* licencer.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 31.

**unleisuredness** (un-lē′zhūrd-nes), *n.* Want of leisure; the state of being occupied. *Boyle*, Works, II. 251.

**unless** (un-les′), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *unlesse*, *onless*, *onlesse*, *onles*, earlier *onlesse that*, *on lesse that* (*that* being ultimately dropped, as with *for*, conj., *lest*, etc.), a phrase analogous to *at least*, *at most*, etc.: see *on*[1] and *less*[1]. Cf. *lest*.] 1. If it be not that; if it be not the case that; were it not the fact that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not.

It is not possible for all things to be well, *unless* all men were good: which I think will not be yet these good many years. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

*Unless* thou tell'st me where thou had'st this ring,
Thou diest within this hour.
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 284.

You should not ask, *'less* you knew how to give.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2†. For fear that; in case; lest.

Beware you do not once the same gainsay,
*Unless* with death he do your rashness pay.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, v.

[By omission of a verb, implied in the context, *unless* may have the force of 'except,' 'but for': as,

Here nothing breeds
*Unless* the nightly owl.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 97.

Let not wine,
*Unless* in sacrifice or rites divine,
Be ever known of shepherds.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.]

= **Syn.** *Except*, *Unless*. *Except* could once be used as a synonym for *unless*, but the words have now drawn entirely apart. *Unless* is only a conjunction; *except* is only a preposition. *Except* introduces an exception to a statement which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause when connection is made by a particle, as *when*, *that*, *as*, *while*, or especially another preposition: the omission of such connective makes the structure archaic. *Unless* introduces a clause, or the abbreviation of a clause, indicating a limitation or condition.

**unlessoned** (un-les′nd), *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 161. [Rare.]

**unlettedt**, *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *letted*, pp. of *let*[2].] Not prevented; unhindered.

*Unletted* of every wight. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1831.

**unlettered** (un-let′èrd), *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. *Milton*, Comus, l. 174. = **Syn.** *Illiterate*, *Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

**unletteredness** (un-let′èrd-nes), *n.* The state of being unlettered.

**unlevefult**, *a.* [ME., also *unleful*, *unlefful*; < *un-*[1] + *leveful*.] Unlawful.

I deme it felony and *unleveful*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

A longyng *vnleffull* light in his hert
Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13686.

**unlevel** (un-lev′l), *a.* Not level; uneven.

**unlevel** (un-lev′l), *v. t.* To make not level or uneven. [Rare.]

It was so plain as there was scarcely any bush or hillock either to *unlevel* or shadow it.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unlicensed** (un-lī′senst), *a.* 1. Not licensed; not having a license: as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper. —2. Done or undertaken without, or in defiance of, due license or permission: as, an *unlicensed* traffic.

**unlicked** (un-likt′), *a.* Not licked; not brought to proper shape by licking: from the old popular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmannerly; uncultivated.

A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, . . . oh gad! two such *unlicked* cubs!
*Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

**unlightsome**† (un-līt′sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty spherc, he framed, *unlightsome* first.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 354.

**unlike** (un-līk′), *a.* [< ME. *unlīe*, *unlich*, *unilich*, < AS. *ungelīc* (= OFries. *unlīk* = G. *ungleich* = Icel. *ūlíkr* = Sw. *olik* = Dan. *ulig*), < *un-*, not, + *gelīc*, like: see *like*[2].] 1. Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

What occasion of import
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife,
And sent you hither so *unlike* yourself?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 106.

Being *vnlike* in troth of Religion, they must nedes be *vnlike* in honestie of liuing.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

2†. Not likely; improbable; unlikely.

It ne is nat an *unlyk* myracle to hem that ne knowen it nat. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

It is not *vnlike* that the Britons accompanied the Cimbrians and Gaules in those expeditions.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 1.

**Unlike quantities**, in *math.*, quantities expressed by different letters or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different exponents.—**Unlike signs**, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−).

**unlike** (un-līk′), *adv.* Not in a like or similar manner; not like or as.

Oft have I seen the haughty cardinal . . .
Swear like a ruffian and demean himself
*Unlike* the ruler of a commonweal.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 189.

**unlikelihood** (un-līk′li-hụd), *n.* The state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

Thus much may suffice to shew the *vnlikelihood* or rather impossibilitie of the supposed comming of our Saxon ancestors from elsewhere into Germanie.
*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 39.

The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 8.

**unlikeliness** (un-līk′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unlyklynesse*; < *unlikely* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being unlikely; improbability.

There are degrees hereln, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*. *Locke.*

2. The state of being unlike; dissimilarity. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Christ's Baptism.

Strange in its utter *unlikeliness* to any teaching, Platonist or Hebrew. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

3†. Unattractiveness; the incapacity to excite liking or love.

I that God of Loves servaunts serve,
Ne dar to love for myn *unliklynesse*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 16.

**unlikely** (un-līk′li), *a.* [< ME. *unlikely*, *unlikly*; < *un-*[1] + *likely*.] 1. Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable: as, an *unlikely* event.

That it wrung his conscience to condemn the Earle of high Treason is not *unlikely*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon against the princess's unspeakable beauty.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

A strange *unlikely* errand, sure, is thine.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, I. 83.

3†. Not calculated to inspire liking or affection; not likable or lovable.

Whan I considere youre beautee,
And therwithal the *unlikly* elde of me.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 936.

**unlikely** (un-līk′li), *adv.* In an unlikely manner; with no or little likelihood; improbably.

The pleasures . . . not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another. *Pope.*

**unlikent** (un-lī′kn), *v. t.* To make unlike; feign; pretend. *Wyclif.*

**unlikeness** (un-līk′nes), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

And he supplied my want the more
As his *unlikeness* fitted mine.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxix.

**unlimber**[1] (un-lim′bèr), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *limber*[1].] Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**unlimber**[2] (un-lim′bèr), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *limber*[2].] I. *trans.* To detach the limbers from; take off the limbers of: as, to *unlimber* guns.

II. *intrans.* To detach the limbers from the guns.

The battery *unlimbers* and whirls its black-muzzled guns to the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

**unlime** (un-līm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lime*[1].] To remove the lime from, as from hides sufficiently treated with it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 287.

**unlimitable**† (un-lim′i-ta-bl), *a.* Illimitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

**unlimited** (un-lim′i-ted), *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.

So *unlimited* is our impotence . . . that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

The *unlimited*, though perhaps not indefinite, modifiability of matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 41.

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Unconfined; not restrained; not restricted.

An unguarded, *unlimited* will. *Jer. Taylor.*

**Unlimited function.** See *function*.—**Unlimited problem**, in *math.*, a problem which may have an infinite number of solutions.—**Unlimited quantity.** See *quantity*.

**unlimitedly** (un-lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In an unlimited manner or degree.

**unlimitedness** (un-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

**unline** (un-līn'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *line*3.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty. [Rare.]

It *unlines* their purses.
*Davies*, Bienvenu, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

**unlineal** (un-lin'ē-al), *a.* Not lineal; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 63.

**unlining** (un-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unline*, *v.*] In *bot.*, Lindley's name for the process of chorization or chorisis, the *dédoublement* (duplication) of Dunal. See *chorisis*.

**unlink** (un-lingk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *link*1.] To separate the links of; loose, as something fastened by a link; unfasten; untwist; uncoil.

Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlinked* itself.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 112.

I cannot mount till thou *unlink* my chains;
I cannot come till thou release my bands.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

**unlinked** (un-lingkt'), *a.* Not connected by or as by links. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 127.

**unliquefied** (un-lik'wē-fīd), *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

**unliquidated** (un-lik'wi-dā-ted), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; unadjusted: as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. See *liquidate*.—**Unliquidated damages.** See *damage*.

**unliquored** (un-lik'ord), *a.* 1. Not moistened or smeared with liquor; not lubricated; dry. [Rare.]

Churches and states, like an *unliquored* coach, . . . on fire with their own motion. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons.

2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober. [Rare.]

I doubt me whether the very sobernesse of such a one, like an *unlicour'd* Silenus, were not stark drunk.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unlistening** (un-lis'ning), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. *Thomson*, Liberty.

**unliturgize** (un-lit'ėr-jīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *liturg-y* + *-ize.*] To deprive of a liturgy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 609. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unlive**1 (un-liv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *live*1.] To live in a manner contrary to; annul or undo by living.

We must *unlive* our former lives.
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

**unlive**2† (un-liv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *life* (cf. *alive*, *live*2).] To bereave or deprive of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,
Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived?*
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1754.

**unliveliness** (un-liv'li-nes), *n.* Want of liveliness; dullness; heaviness. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 3.

**unload** (un-lōd'), *v.* [< *un-*2 + *load*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take the load from; discharge of a load or cargo; disburden: as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—2. To remove, as a cargo or burden, from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; discharge: as, to *unload* freight.—3. Figuratively, to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; remove and cause to cease to be burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 81.

From this high theme how can I part,
Ere half *unloaded* is my heart!
*Scott*, Marmion, Int. to i.

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and shot or ball, from: as, to *unload* a gun.—5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; get rid of: as, to *unload* shares of the A and B railway. [Colloq.]

**II.** *intrans.* To go through the process of unloading; discharge a cargo.

No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary which he [the king] had not declared to be a port.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

**unloader** (un-lō'dėr), *n.* One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading, as hay. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 199.

**unloading-block** (un-lō'ding-blok), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a bench on which the mold containing a sugar-loaf is inverted, and on which the sugar is left standing until removed to the drying-room.

**unloading-machine** (un-lō'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for unloading freight from boats, cars, and wagons. The most usual form is a sort of elevator consisting of a series of cups or buckets carried by an endless band. *E. H. Knight.*

**unlocated** (un-lō'kā-ted), *a.* Not located or placed; specifically, in the United States, not surveyed and marked off: said of land. See *locate*, 2.

The disposal of the *unlocated* lands will hereafter be a valuable source of revenue, and an immediate one of credit. *A. Hamilton*, The Continentalist, No. 6.

**unlock** (un-lok'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlouken*, *onlouken* (pret. *unlek*, pp. *unloken*, *unloke*), < AS. *unlūcan*, unlock, < *un-*, back, + *lūcan*, lock: see *un-*2 and *lock*1.] 1. To unfasten, as something which has been locked; open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock: as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

I have seen her . . . *unlock* her closet.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 6.

Go in; there are the keys, *unlock* his fetters;
And arm ye nobly both.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

2. To open, in general; lay open.

Thou 'st *unlocked*
A tongue was vowed to silence.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Saturday Morning, as soon as my Senses are *unlocked*, I get up. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

3†. To spread out.

*Vnlouke* hus legges abrod, other lygge at hus ese,
Reste hym, and roste hym and his ryg turne,
Drynke drue and deepe and drawe hym thaone to bedde.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 143.

4. To disclose; reveal; make known.

That sweven hath Daniel *unloke*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

**unlocked** (un-lokt'), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *locked*, pp. of *lock*1, *v.*] Not locked.

**unlodge** (un-loj'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *lodge.*] To deprive of a lodging; dislodge. *Carew.*

**unlogical** (un-loj'i-kal), *a.* Illogical. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, i. 487. (*Davies.*)

**unlook** (un-lůk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *look*1.] To recall or retract, as a look. [Rare.]

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215.

**unlooked** (un-lůkt'), *a.* Not expected or anticipated: rare except in the phrase *unlooked for.*

By some *unlook'd* accident cut off!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 214.

**Unlooked for**, not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen; not anticipated.

An accident *unlook'd for* put new counsels into thir minds. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**unloose** (un-lōs'), *v.* [< *un-*2 (here intensive) + *loose.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To loose; unfasten; untie; undo; unravel.

The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 46.

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening; unbind from bonds, fetters, cords, or the like; set at liberty; release.

Where I am robb'd and bound,
There must I be *unloosed*.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 147.

**II.** *intrans.* To become unfastened; fall in pieces; lose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint.
*Jeremy Collier.*

**unloosen** (un-lō'sn), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 (here intensive) + *loosen.*] To unloose; loosen. *V. Knox*, Essays, ii.

**unlord** (un-lôrd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *lord.*] To deprive of the title, rank, and dignity of a lord; reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. [Rare.]

The worst and strangest of that Any thing which the people demanded was but the *unlording* of Bishops, and expelling them the House. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

So, after that,
We had to dis-archbishop and *unlord*,
And make you simple Cranmer once again.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

**unlorded** (un-lôr'ded), *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**unlordly** (un-lôrd'li), *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. [Rare.]

The Pastorlike and Apostolik imitation of mecke and *unlordly* Discipline. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unlosable** (un-lō'za-bl), *a.* Not capable of being lost. Also *unloseable*. [Rare.]

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility. *Boyle*, Works, I. 445.

**unlost** (un-lôst'), *a.* Not lost. [Rare.]

A paradise *unlost*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 1071.

**unlove** (un-luv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unloven*; < *un-*1 (in second quot. *un-*2) + *love*1.] Not to love; to cease to love. [Rare.]

I ne kan nor may
For al this world withinne myn herte fynde
To *unloven* you a quarter of a day.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1698.

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not *unlove* him now. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

**unlove** (un'luv), *n.* The absence of love; hate. [Rare.]

*Unlove* began its work even in the Apostles' times.
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 62.

**unloved** (un-luvd'), *a.* Not loved. *Chaucer.*

**unloveliness** (un-luv'li-nes), *n.* Lack of loveliness. (*a*) Unamiableness; lack of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

(*b*) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

**unlovely** (un-luv'li), *a.* [< ME. *unlovelich*; < *un-*1 + *lovely.*] Not lovely. (*a*) Not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.

I love thee, all *unlovely* as thou seem'st
And dreaded as thou art! *Cowper*, Task, iv. 128.

(*b*) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye; displeasing to the sight.

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long *unlovely* street.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vii.

**unloving** (un-luv'ing), *a.* Not loving; not fond; unkind. *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

**unlovingness** (un-luv'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unloving.

Time and its austere experience of the outer world's *unlovingness* have made her thankfully take affection's clasp. *R. Broughton*, Joan, II. xi.

**unluckful**† (un-luk'fůl), *a.* Bringing ill luck; mischievous.

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *vnluckefull* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people?
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 375. (*Davies.*)

**unluckily** (un-luk'i-li), *adv.* In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily; by ill luck.

Was there ever so prosperous an invention thus *unluckily* perverted and spoiled by a . . . book-worm, a candle-waster? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

I was once in a mixt assembly that was full of noise and mirth, when on a sudden an old woman *unluckily* observed there were thirteen of us in company.
*Addison*, Guess.

**unluckiness** (un-luk'i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unlucky, in any sense.

**unlucky** (un-luk'i), *a.* 1. Not lucky or fortunate; not favored by fortune; unsuccessful; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; ill-fated; unfortunate; unhappy.

In short, they were *unlucky* to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more *unlucky* to live to a refined one.
*Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. Granada.

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune.

*Unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; ill-omened; inauspicious.

A most *unlucky* hour. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 251.

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; mischievously waggish. [Archaic.]

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad but new.
*Dr. W. King.*

**unlust**†, *n.* [< ME. *unlust*, < AS. *unlust*, displeasure, dislike (= OHG. *unlust*, MHG. G. *unlust*, displeasure, = Icel. *ólyst*, bad appetite. = Sw. *olyst* = Dan. *ulyst* = Goth. *unlustus*), < *un-*, not, + *lust*, pleasure: see *lust*1.] Displeasure; dislike.

He dooth alle thyng . . . with ydelnesse and *unlust*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**unlustrous** (un-lus'trus), *a.* Not lustrous; not shining.

In an eye
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 109.

[The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have *illustrious.*]

**unlute** (un-lūt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lute*[2].] To separate, as things cemented or luted; take the lute or clay from.

Upon the *unluting* the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle*, Works, I. 483.

**unmade** (un-mād′), *a.* [< ME. *unmad*, **unmaked*; < *un-*[1] + *made*[1].] 1. Deprived of form or qualities.—2. Not made; not yet formed.

Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 70.

Used with *up*: not made up; not worked into shape; not manufactured: as, *unmade-up* materials; an *unmade-up* dress.

**unmagistrate** (un-maj′is-trāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *magistrate*.] To degrade from or deprive of the office and authority of a magistrate. *Milton*. [Rare.]

**unmaiden** (un-mā′dn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *maiden*.] To ravish; deflower. [Rare.]

He *unmaidened* his sister Juno. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12. (*Davies.*)

**unmaidenly** (un-mā′dn-li), *a.* Not befitting a maiden.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, John Baptist Beheaded.

**unmailable** (un-mā′lạ-bl), *a.* That may not be mailed: applied to matter which, by law, regulation, or treaty stipulation, is excluded from the mails, or which, by reason of illegible, incorrect, or insufficient address, cannot be forwarded to its destination. *Glossary of U. S. Postal Terms.*

**unmaimed** (un-māmd′), *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; complete in all the parts; unmutilated; entire.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and *unmaimed*. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

**unmakable** (un-mā′kạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be made.

*Unmakable* by any but a divine power. *N. Grew.*

**unmake** (un-māk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *make*[1].] 1. To destroy the essential form and qualities of; cause to cease to exist; annihilate; uncreate; annul, reverse, or essentially change the nature or office of.

God when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *T. Burnet.*

Power to make emperours, and to *vnmake* them againe. *Jewell*, A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 418. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Three observers, separately, on distinct occasions were in some way immediately aware when an electro-magnet was secretly "made" and "*unmade*." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 236.

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned. [Rare.]

May make, *unmake*, do what she list. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 352.

**unmaking** (un-mā′king), *n.* The act or process of destroying; destruction; undoing; also, that which unmakes.

A wife may be the making or the *unmaking* of the best of men. *Smiles*, Character, p. 326.

**unmalleability** (un-mal″ē-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property or state of being unmalleable.

**unmalleable** (un-mal′ē-ạ-bl), *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being extended by rolling or hammering, as a metal; hence, not capable of being shaped by outside influence; unyielding.

"I do believe thee," said the Sub-Prior; "I do believe that thine [i. e., thy mind] is indeed metal *unmalleable* by force." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

**unman** (un-man′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unmanned*, ppr. *unmanning*. [< *un-*[2] + *man*.] 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason, etc.

*Unman* not, therefore, thyself by a bestial transformation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. To emasculate; deprive of virility.—3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; break or reduce into irresolution; dishearten; deject; make womanish.

Such was his fortitude, that not even the severest trials could *unman* him. *Latimer*, Life and Writings, p. xl.

Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which *unmanned* me at first. *Poe*, Tales, I. 172.

4. To deprive of men: as, to *unman* a ship or town.

[The daughters of Danaus were] turn'd out to Sea in a Ship *unmann'd*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

**unmanacle** (un-man′ạ-kl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *manacle*.] To release from or as from manacles; set free. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**unmanageable** (un-man′āj-ạ-bl), *a.* Not manageable; not readily submitting to handling or management; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. *Locke.*

**unmanageableness** (un-man′āj-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmanageable.

**unmanageably** (un-man′āj-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unmanageable manner; uncontrollably; so as to be unmanageable.

Our eyes are sensitive only to *unmanageably* short waves. *Nature*, XLII. 172.

Her hair was snow-white and *unmanageably* coarse. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 484.

**unmanaged** (un-man′ājd), *a.* Not controlled; not restrained; specifically, not broken in, as a horse; not trained, in general.

Like colts or *unmanaged* horses. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton*, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.

**unmanhood**† (un-man′hụd), *n.* [< ME. *unmanhode*; < *un-*[1] + *manhood*.] An unmanly or cowardly act.

To slen hymself myghte he nat wynne
But bothe doon *unmanhode* and a synne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 824.

**unmanlike** (un-man′līk), *a.* Not manlike. (*a*) Unlike man in form or appearance. (*b*) Unbecoming a man as a member of the human race; inhuman; brutal.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

(*c*) Unsuitable to a man, as opposed to a woman or child; effeminate; childish.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of a man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sir P. Sidney.*

This is *unmanlike*, to build upon such slight airy conjectures. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

**unmanliness** (un-man′li-nes), *n.* The character of being unmanly; effeminacy.

You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*. *Kingsley*, Yeast, ii.

**unmanly** (un-man′li), *a.* Not manly. (*a*) Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; not having the strength, vigor, robustness, fortitude, or courage of a man; soft; weak; effeminate; womanish; childish: as, a poor-spirited, *unmanly* wretch. (*b*) Unbecoming in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly: as, *unmanly* fears.

Live, live, my matchless son,
Blest in thy father's blessings; much more blest
In thine own vertues; let me dew thy cheeks
With my *unmanly* tears.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v.

**unmanned** (un-mand′), *p. a.* Not tamed; not yet familiar with man: a term in falconry.

No colt is so unbroken,
Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmanned!*
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Come, civil night, . . .
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 14.

**unmannered** (un-man′ėrd), *a.* Uncivil; rude; mannerless.

You have a slanderous . . . tongue, *unmanner'd* lord. *B. Jonson*, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

**unmannerliness** (un-man′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unmannerly; want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior.

**unmannerly** (un-man′ėr-li), *a.* 1. Not mannerly; wanting in manners; not having good manners; rude in behavior; ill-bred; uncivil.

I were *unmannerly* to take you out
And not to kiss you.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 95.

Depart, or I shall be something *unmannerly* with you. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

2. Not according to good manners: as, an *unmannerly* jest.=**Syn.** See list under *uncivil*.

**unmannerly**† (un-man′ėr-li), *adv.* With ill manners; uncivilly; rudely.

Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 176.

**unmantle** (un-man′tl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mantle*.] To deprive of a mantle; uncover.

They *unmantled* him of a new Plush Cloke. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

**unmanufactured** (un-man-ụ-fak′tụrd), *a.* 1. Not made up; still in its natural state, or only partly prepared for use: thus, fiber is *unmanufactured* before it is made into thread; thread is *unmanufactured* before it is woven into cloth.—2. Not simulated: as, *unmanufactured* grief. [Colloq.]

**unmanured** (un-mạ-nūrd′), *a.* 1†. Untilled; uncultivated. *Spenser.*

Many of our subjects . . . have caused to be planted large Colonies of ye English nation, in diverse parts of ye world altogether *unmanured*, and voyd of inhabitants. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 457.

2. Not manured; not enriched by manure.

It is one thing to set forth what ground lieth *unmanured*, and another thing to correct ill husbandry in that which is manured. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 117.

**unmarked** (un-märkt′), *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark: as, the *unmarked* (south-pointing) pole of a magnet.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished; not noted.

He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng. *Dryden*, All for Love, iv.

**unmarketable** (un-mär′ket-ạ-bl), *a.* Not fit for the market; not salable; of no merely pecuniary value.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, *unmarketable*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xix.

**unmarred** (un-märd′), *a.* [< ME. *unmerred*; < *un-*[1] + *marred*.] Not marred or injured.

**unmarriable**† (un-mar′i-ạ-bl), *a.* Not marriageable. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

**unmarriageable** (un-mar′āj-ạ-bl), *a.* Not fit to be married; too young for marriage.

**unmarriageableness** (un-mar′āj-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmarriageable.

**unmarried** (un-mar′id), *a.* Not married; single: as, an *unmarried* woman or man. Commonly the word implies that the person to whom it is applied has never been married; but it may be used of a widow or widower, and possibly of a divorced person.

That die *unmarried*, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 123.

**unmarry** (un-mar′i), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *marry*[1].] To divorce; dissolve the marriage contract of. [Rare.]

A law . . . giving permission to *unmarry* a wife, and marry a last. *Milton*, Divorce.

**unmartyr** (un-mär′tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *martyr*, *n.*] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. [Rare.]

Scotus . . . was made a martyr after his death, . . . but since Baronius has *unmartyred* him. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 36.

**unmasculate**† (un-mas′kụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *masculate*.] To emasculate.

The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies. *Fuller*, Holy War (1639), p. 225.

**unmasculine** (un-mas′kụ-lin), *a.* Not masculine or manly. *Milton.*

**unmask** (un-mask′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *mask*[3].] I. *trans.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; lay open what is concealed; bring to light.

I am *unmasked*, unspirited, undone. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To put off or lay aside a mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 206.

**unmasked** (un-maskt′), *a.* Not masked.

**unmasker** (un-mas′kėr), *n.* One who unmasks.

**unmasterable** (un-mas′tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *master*[1] + *-able*.] That cannot be mastered or subdued. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2. [Rare.]

**unmastered** (un-mas′tėrd), *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

**unmatchable** (un-mach′ạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be matched; not to be equaled; unparalleled.

Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 181.

**unmatchableness** (un-mach′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmatchable; matchlessness.

The presumption of his *unmatchableness*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iv. 2. (*Davies.*)

**unmatched** (un-macht′), *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

Beauty! O, it is
An *unmatch'd* blessing or a horrid curse.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

**unmatchedness** (un-mach′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unmatched; incomparableness. [Rare.]

His clear *unmatchedness* in all manners of learning. *Chapman*, Iliad, Pref.

**unmated** (un-mā′ted), *a.* Not mated; not paired.

**unmaterial** (un-mạ-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* Not material.

The *unmaterial* fruits of shades. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

**unmaterialized** (un-mạ-tē′ri-ạl-īzd), *a.* Not in bodily shape; not having become an actual fact: as, his schemes were *unmaterialized*.

**unmateriate**† (un-mạ-tē′ri-āt), *a.* Not materiate.

**unmaze** (un-māz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *maze.*] To relieve from terror or bewilderment. [Rare.]

This poor Arpinate . . .
*Unmaz'd* us, and took pains for all the town.
*Stapylton*, tr. of Juvenal, viii. 312.

**unmeaning** (un-mē'ning), *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification: as, *unmeaning* words. —2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; mindless; senseless; expressionless. *Byron*, To Thyrza.

**unmeaningly** (un-mē'ning-li), *adv.* In an unmeaning manner; without meaning or sense.

**unmeaningness** (un-mē'ning-nes), *n.* The character of being unmeaning. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 1.

**unmeant** (un-ment'), *a.* Not meant; not intended; undesigned.

But Rhætus happened on a death *unmeant*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, x. 561.

**unmeasurable** (un-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmesurable*; < *un-*[1] + *measurable.*] Immeasurable.

Glotonye is *unmesurable* appetit to ete or to drynke.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
Their *unmeasurable* vanity.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**unmeasurableness** (un-mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmeasurable. [Rare.]

Showing the *unmeasureableness* of his Godhed.
*Fryth*, Bok made by Him (an. 1533). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unmeasurably**† (un-mezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *unmesurably*; < *un-*[1] + *measurably.*] Immeasurably.

The nyght folowynge there rose a wondre grete tempeste of exceedynge moche wynde, and therewithall it rayned and hayled so *unmesurably* that no man myght loke forthe aboue the hatches. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

**unmeasured** (un-mezh'ūrd), *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; hence, immense; infinite; boundless.

The *unmeasured* cycles of a limitless future.
*J. R. Macduff*, Memories of Patmos, p. 16.
Peopling, they also, the *unmeasured* solitudes of time.
*Carlyle.*

2. Not subject to or obeying any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular; capricious.

The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre. *Shelley.*

**unmechanize** (un-mek'a-nīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mechanize.*] To undo or destroy the mechanism of; unmake; destroy; throw out of gear. [Rare.]

Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 167.

**unmeddle** (un-med'l), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *meddle.*] To undo or repair the effects of meddling. [Rare.]

Lord Granville *unmeddles* and unmuddles.
*Higginson*, English Statesmen (1875), p. 167.

**unmeddling** (un-med'ling), *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*

**unmeddlingness** (un-med'ling-nes), *n.* Forbearance of interposition, or of busying one's self with something. [Rare.]

If then we be but sojourners, . . . here must be an . . . *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments.
*Bp. Hall.*

**unmedicinable** (un-mē-dis'in-a-bl), *a.* 1. Powerless to cure.

Away with his *unmedcinable* balme
Of worded breath: forbear, friends, let me rest.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. That cannot be cured.

But these, much-med'cine-knowing men, physicians, may recure,
Thou yet *unmed'cinable* still.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 24. (*Davies.*)

**unmeditated** (un-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated. [Rare.]

Fit strains pronounced, or sung
*Unmeditated*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 149.

**unmeek**† (un-mēk'), *a.* [< ME. *unmeke, unmek, unmeoc*; < *un-*[1] + *meek.*] 1. Not meek or gentle; fierce; cruel; harsh; severe.

An *unmeke* lord. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

2. Not kind; disdainful.

She to me was nought *unmeke*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 590.

**unmeet** (un-mēt'), *a.* [< ME. *unmet*, < AS. *ungemet*, immoderate, immense, mixed with *unmete, unmæte*, < AS. *unmēte* (= OHG. *unmāzi*, MHG. *unmāze, unmæze*, immoderate), < *un-*, not, + *mēte*, moderate: see *meet*[2].] 1. Not meet or fit; improper; not suitable; unbecoming.

The Ladie, hearkning to his sensefull speach,
Found nothing that he said *unmeet* nor geason.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.
White Angel of the Lord! *unmeet*
That soil accursed for thy pure feet.
*Whittier*, The Peace of Europe.

2†. Unseemly; coarse; rustic.

Hir voice ful clere was ful and swete,
She was nought rude ne *unmete*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 752.

3. Not suited or fitted; not adapted.

Ah Maud, you milk-white fawn, you are all *unmeet* for a wife. *Tennyson*, Maud.

**unmeetly** (un-mēt'li), *adv.* Not fitly; improperly; unsuitably; unworthily.

A faire mayden . . . upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 16.

**unmeetness** (un-mēt'nes), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; unbecomingness.

Vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 13.

**unmellowed** (un-mel'ōd), *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness or length of years.

His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgement ripe.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 70.

**unmelodious** (un-me-lō'di-us), *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules.
*Sir T. Herbert.*

**unmelodiousness** (un-me-lō'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being unmelodious.

**unmentionable** (un-men'shon-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unworthy of or unfit for being mentioned, named, or noticed.

Whenever he did anything which appeared to her to savour of an *unmentionable* place.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Lost Mr. Blake.

**unmentionableness** (un-men'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmentionable.

**unmentionables** (un-men'shon-a-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches, as an article of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles; inexpressibles. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**unmercenary** (un-mėr'se-nā-ri), *a.* Not mercenary; not sordid.

A generous and *unmercenary* principle.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

**unmerchantable** (un-mėr'chan-ta-bl), *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market; unsalable. *R. Carew.*

No lot of Meats shall be considered suitable for delivery on contract if twenty (20) per cent. of it is *unmerchantable*.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 167.

**unmercied**† (un-mėr'sid), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *mercy* + *-ed*[2].] Unmerciful; merciless. *Drayton*, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

**unmerciful** (un-mėr'si-fûl), *a.* 1. Not merciful; not influenced by mercy; unkind; cruel; inhuman; merciless: of persons or things.

God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man.
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. iv.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

*Unmerciful* demands. *Pope.*

**Unmerciful Parliament.** Same as *merciless Parliament* (which see, under *Parliament*).

**unmercifully** (un-mėr'si-fûl-i), *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly; often, especially in colloquial use, extremely; very: as, *unmercifully* cold weather.

Full fiercely layde the Amazon about,
And dealt her blowes *unmercifully* sore.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 31.

**unmercifulness** (un-mėr'si-fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmerciful; cruelty; inhumanity.

**unmeritable**† (un-mer'i-ta-bl), *a.* Having no merit or desert; worthless.

This is a slight *unmeritable* man,
Meet to be sent on errands.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1. 12.

**unmerited** (un-mer'i-ted), *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent: as, *unmerited* promotion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 278.—2. Not deserved because of wrong-doing; cruel; unjust: as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries; an *unmerited* disgrace.

**unmeritedness** (un-mer'i-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmerited.

The freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 278.

**unmeriting** (un-mer'i-ting), *a.* Not meriting; not meritorious or deserving.

A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 47.

**unmerry** (un-mer'i), *a.* [< ME. *unmerie, unmurie*; < *un-*[1] + *merry.*] Not merry; not disposed to mirth.

Ther slepeth ay this god *unmerie*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 74.

**unmeted** (un-mē'ted), *a.* Not meted or measured. [Rare.]

Some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxix. (*Davies.*)

**unmethodical** (un-me-thod'i-kal), *a.* Not methodical.

**unmethodized** (un-meth'ōd-izd), *a.* Not methodized or regulated by method, system, or plan; not systematized. *J. Harington*, Oceana, p. 12.

**unmetrical** (un-met'ri-kal), *a.* Not metrical; irregular in meter.

**unmevable**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unmovable.*

**unmew** (un-mū'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mew*[4].] To set free as from a mew; emancipate; release. [Rare.]

But let a portion of etherial dew
Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*
My soul; that I may dare, in wayfaring,
To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**unmighty**† (un-mī'ti), *a.* [< ME. *unmighty, unmyghty, unmizty*, < AS. *unmihtig, unmehtig* (= OHG. *unmahtig*), < *un-*, not, + *mihtig*, mighty.] Powerless; incapable of success.

He . . . is *unmyghty* for his shrewednesse.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 858.

**unmild**† (un-mīld'), *a.* [< ME. *unmilde*, < AS. *unmilde* (= OHG. *unmilt*), < *un-*, not, + *milde*, mild.] Not mild; harsh; severe. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**unmildness**† (un-mīld'nes), *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 7.

**unmilitary** (un-mil'i-tā-ri), *a.* Not according to military rules or customs; not of a military character.

**unminded** (un-mīn'ded), *a.* Not minded; not heeded; not kept in mind. [Rare.]

A poor, *unminded* outlaw sneaking home.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.
Where was your gratitude, who in your coffers
Hoarded the rusty treasure which was due
To my *unminded* father?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

**unmindful** (un-mīnd'fûl), *a.* Not mindful: not heedful; not attentive: regardless; heedless; careless: as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty.

*Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 9.
For not *unmindful* of thee are the Gods; . . .
Even here they seek thee out, in Hela's realm.
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

=**Syn.** Careless, inattentive (to), heedless, unobservant, negligent, forgetful, unheedful.

**unmindfully** (un-mīnd'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

**unmindfulness** (un-mīnd'fûl-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

**unmingle** (un-ming'gl), *v. t.* To separate, as things mixed. [Rare.]

It will *unmingle* wine from the water, the wine ascending and the water descending. *Bacon.*

**unmingleable** (un-ming'gl-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be mingled or mixed. [Rare.]

The property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 536.

**unmingled** (un-ming'gld), *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; unmixed; unalloyed; pure: as, to view some event with *unmingled* dread.

Springs on the tops of high hills are . . . pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 396.

**unmiraculous** (un-mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* Not miraculous. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**unmiraculously** (un-mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unmiraculous manner; without a miracle.

**unmiry** (un-mīr'i), *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. [Rare.]

With safe *unmiry* feet. *Gay*, Trivia, iii.

**unmistakable** (un-mis-tā'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident. Also *unmistakeable.*

Not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith. *Tillotson.*

=**Syn.** Palpable, manifest, obvious, patent, unequivocal, unambiguous, decided.

**unmistakably** (un-mis-tā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an unmistakable manner; so as not to be mistaken. Also *unmistakeably.*

She went first to the best adviser, God—
Whose finger *unmistakably* was felt
In all this retribution of the past.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, i. 116.

**unmiter, unmitre** (un-mī'tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a miter; degrade or depose from the rank and dignity of a bishop. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**unmitigable** (un-mit'i-gạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.

Her most *unmitigable* rage. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 276.

**unmitigated** (un-mit'i-gā-ted), *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened or toned down; unassuaged; often, especially in colloquial use, unconscionable: as, an *unmitigated* scoundrel; an *unmitigated* lie.

With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 308.

The *unmitigated* blaze of vindicatory law.
*J. W. Alexander*, Discourses, p. 62.

**unmitigatedly** (un-mit'i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* Without mitigation; in an unmitigated degree; utterly.

"Lady Delmar" is neither realistic nor idealistic; it is altogether improbable and *unmitigatedly* melodramatic.
*The Academy*, April 11, 1891, p. 342.

**unmixed, unmixt** (un-mikst'), *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure; simple; unadulterated; unmingled; unalloyed.

Thy commandment all alone shall live, . . .
*Unmix'd* with baser matter.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 104.

God is an *unmixed* good. *T. Brooks*, Works, I. 187.

**unmixedly** (un-mik'sed-li), *adv.* Entirely; purely; without mixture of other qualities; utterly. [Rare.]

That superstition cannot be regarded as *unmixedly* noxious which compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman.
*Macaulay.*

**unmoaned** (un-mōnd'), *a.* Not bemoaned or lamented.

Our fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 64.

**unmodernize** (un-mod'ėr-nīz), *v. t.* To alter from a modern fashion or style; give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

*Unmodernize* a poem rather than give it an antique air.
*Lamb*, Essays.

**unmodifiable** (un-mod'i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

**unmodifiableness** (un-mod'i-fī-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmodifiable.

A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness*.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lviii. (*Davies.*)

**unmodified** (un-mod'i-fīd), *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

An universal, *unmodified* capacity to which the fanatics pretend. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

**unmodish** (un-mō'dish), *a.* Not modish; not according to custom or fashion; unfashionable; not stylish.

Your Eloquence would be needless—'tis so *unmodish* to need Persuasion. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Who there frequents at these *unmodish* hours,
But ancient matrons with their frizzled towers,
And gray religious maids?
*Gay*, Eclogues, The Toilette.

**unmoistened** (un-moi'snd), *a.* Not made moist or humid; not wetted; dry.

And mayst thou die with an *unmoisten'd* eye,
And no tear follow thee!
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, ii. 1.

**unmold, unmould** (un-mōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mold*[3].] To change the form of; reduce from any form.

*Unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Charactered in the face.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 529.

**unmolested** (un-mọ-les'ted), *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.

Meanwhile the swains
Shall *unmolested* reap what plenty sows.
*J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

**unmomentary** (un-mō'mẹn-tạ-ri), *a.* At the same time, or without a moment's intervention. [Rare.]

From heav'n to earth He can deacend, and bee
Aboue and here in space *vnmomentarie*.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 439.

**unmoneyed** (un-mun'id), *a.* Not having money; not possessed of wealth: as, the *unmoneyed* classes. Also *unmonied*.

The *unmoneyed* wight. *Shenstone*, The School-mistress.

**unmonopolize** (un-mọ-nop'ọ-līz), *v. t.* To free from monopoly; deprive of the character of a monopoly. Also *unmonopolise*. [Rare.]

The unappropriating and *unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry from the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unmonopolizing** (un-mọ-nop'ọ-lī-zing), *a.* Not monopolizing; not including in a monopoly; not obtaining the whole of anything. Also *unmonopolising*. [Rare.]

This is an important point, as suggesting the disinterested and *unmonopolising* side of æsthetic pleasure.
*J. Sully*, Encyc. Brit., I. 216.

**unmoor** (un-mör'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *moor*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.—2. To loose from anchorage or from moorings, literally or figuratively.

Thy skiff *unmoor*,
And waft us from the silent shore.
*Byron*, Giaour.

**II.** *intrans.* To loose from moorings; weigh anchor.

Look, where beneath the castle grey
His fleet *unmoor* from Aros bay!
*Scott*, Lord of the Isles, i. 12.

**unmoral** (un-mor'ạl), *a.* Not moral; non-moral; not a subject of moral attributes; neither moral nor immoral.

**unmorality** (un-mọ-ral'i-ti), *n.* Absence of morality; unmoral character.

The picture is very highly, a trifle too highly, wrought: but what pathos for those who can see behind it! The need of counsel, the lack of previous education, the absolute *unmorality*. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 94.

**unmoralized** (un-mor'ạl-īzd), *a.* 1. Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. [Rare.]

A dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

2. Not subjected to moralizing consideration: as, an *unmoralized* thought.

There are no cabinets of *unmoralised* or half-moralised conceptions, serving as illustrations of the evolution hypothesis. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 180.

Also *unmoralised*.

**unmoralizing** (un-mor'ạl-ī-zing), *a.* 1. Demoralizing.—2. Not given to or consisting in moral reflections.

He was primarily the artist, impersonal, *unmoralizing*, an eye and a vocabulary. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 701.

**unmorrised** (un-mor'ist), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *morris* + *-ed*[2].] Not dressed as a morris-dancer; not disguised by such a dress. [Rare.]

What ails this fellow,
Thus to appear before me *unmorrised*?
*Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

**unmortise** (un-môr'tis), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mortise*.] To loosen or undo as a mortise; loosen the mortises or joints of.

In a dark nook stood an old broken-bottomed cane-couch, without a squab or cover-lid, sunk at one corner, and *unmortised* by the failing of one of its worm-eaten legs.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 304.

The wrist is parted from the hand that waved,
The feet *unmortised* from their ankle-bones.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**un-Mosaic** (un-mō-zā'ik), *a.* The reverse of Mosaic; contrary to Moses or his law.

By this reckoning Moses should be most *un-Mosaic*.
*Milton.*

**unmothered** (un-muᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* 1. Not having a mother; deprived of a mother. [Rare.]—2†. Not having the feelings of a mother.

I e'en quake to proceede. My spirit turnes edge.
I feare me she's *unmother'd*, yet I'll venture.
*C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

**unmotherly** (un-muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* Not resembling or not befitting a mother.

*Unmotherly* mother and unwomanly
Woman, that nesr turns motherhood to shame,
Womanliness to loathing.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 195.

**unmould,** *v. t.* See *unmold*.

**unmounted** (un-moun'ted), *a.* 1. Not mounted; not performing regular duties on horseback: as, *unmounted* police.—2. Not furnished or set with appropriate or necessary appurtenances: as, an *unmounted* jewel; not affixed to a mount or backing, as of stiff paper or cardboard, as a drawing or a photograph; not provided with a mat of appropriate size and covered with a protecting glass, as a lantern-slide or transparency.

**unmourned** (un-mōrnd'), *a.* Not mourned; not grieved for or lamented.

But still he goes *unmourn'd*, returns unsought,
And oft, when present, absent from my thought.
*Byron*, Corsair, ii. 14.

**unmovability**† (un-mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unmoevablete*; as *unmovable* + *-ity*.] Immovability. Also *unmoveability*.

It is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn, into *unmoevablete*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

**unmovable** (un-mö'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmoevable, unmevable*; < *un-*[1] + *movable*.] Immovable. Also *unmoveable*.

It is clept the dede See, for it rennethe nought, but is evere *unmevable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 100.

The Duke hath all his goods moueable and *unmoueable*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 242.

**unmovably**† (un-mö'vạ-bli), *adv.* Immovably. Also *unmoveably*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 16.

**unmoved** (un-mövd'), *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.*—2. Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm.

*Unmoved*, unshaken, unseduced. *Milton*, P. L., i. 554.

3. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; not altered by passion or emotion; calm; apathetic: as, an *unmoved* heart; an *unmoved* look.

Who, moving others, are themselves as stone,
*Unmoved*, cold, and to temptation slow.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xciv.

Can you stand *unmov'd*
When an earthquake of rebellion shakes the city,
And the court trembles?
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, v. 4.

Who could dwell
*Unmoved* upon the fate of one so young.
*Southey*, The Tale of Paraguay.

**unmovedly**† (un-mö'ved-li), *adv.* In an unmoved manner; without being moved.

If you entreat, I will *unmovedly* hear.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

**unmoving** (un-mö'ving), *a.* 1. Having no motion.

*Unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne*, Philos. Principles.

Alone, in thy cold skies,
Thou keep'st thy old *unmoving* station yet.
*Bryant*, Hymn to the North Star.

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting; not touching or impressive.

**unmowed, unmown** (un-mōd', un-mōn'), *a.* Not mowed or cut down. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**unmuddle** (un-mud'l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *muddle*.] To free from muddle. See the quotation under *unmeddle*. [Rare.]

**unmuffle** (un-muf'l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *muffle*.] **I.** *trans.* To take a muffler from, as the face; remove a muffler or wrapping from, as a person.

**II.** *intrans.* To throw off coverings or concealments.

*Unmuffle*, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 331.

**unmultiply** (un-mul'ti-plī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *multiply*.] To reverse the process of multiplication in; separate into factors. [Rare.]

As two factors multiplied together formed a product, it ought to be possible to *unmultiply* or split up (as "C. W. M." expresses it) that product into its factors again.
*Nature*, XXXIX. 413.

**unmunitioned** (un-mū-nish'ọnd), *a.* Unfurnished with munitions of war.

Cadiz, I told them, was held poor, unmanned, and *unmunitioned*.
*Peeke*, Three to One, 1625 (Eng. Garner, i. 634). (*Davies.*)

**unmurmured** (un-mėr'mėrd), *a.* Not murmured at. [Rare.]

If my anger chance let fall a stroke,
As we are all subject to impetuous passions,
Yet it may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, iv. 1.

**unmurmuring** (un-mėr'mėr-ing), *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining: as, *unmurmuring* patience. *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

**unmurmuringly** (un-mėr'mėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unmurmuring manner; uncomplainingly.

**unmuscled** (un-mus'ld), *a.* Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid: as, *unmuscled* cheeks. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 362. (*Davies.*)

**unmuscular** (un-mus'kū-lạr), *a.* Not muscular; physically weak. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lii. (*Davies.*)

**unmusical** (un-mū'zi-kạl), *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; not pleasing to the ear.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, secret friendship to grieve.
*B. Jonson*, Tavern Academy.

Milton could not have intended to close, not only a period, but a paragraph also, with an *unmusical* verse.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 296.

2. Not skilled in or fond of music: as, *unmusical* people.

**unmusicality** (un-mū-zi-kal'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being unmusical.

The idea of *unmusicality* is a relative one.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 356.

**unmusically** (un-mū'zi-kạl-i), *adv.* In an unmusical manner; inharmoniously.

[Laudor's] voice was sweet, and he could not speak *unmusically*, though in a rage. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 65.

**unmutable**† (un-mū′ta-bl), *a.* Immutable.

**unmutilated** (un-mū′ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

**unmuzzle** (un-muz′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; remove a muzzle from; hence, figuratively, to free from restraint.

Ay, marry, now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 74.

**unmystery** (un-mis′te-ri), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mystery*[1].] To divest of mystery; make clear or plain. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, i. 453. (*Davies.*) [Raro.]

**unnail** (un-nāl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nail.*] To remove or take out the nails from; unfasten or loosen by removing nails.

Whilea Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord. *Evelyn*, Perfection of Painting.

**unnamable** (un-nā′ma-bl), *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable. Also *unnameable.*

A cloud of *unnameable* feeling.
*Poe*, Imp of the Perverse.

**unnamed** (un-nāmd′), *a.* 1. Not named; not having received a name; hence, not known by name; anonymous.

*Unnamed* accusers in the dark.
*Byron*, Siege of Corinth, iv.

2. Not named; not mentioned.

Be glad thou art *unnamed.*
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, ii. 1.

**unnapkined** (un-nap′kind), *a.* Having no napkin or handkerchief. [Rare.]

No pandar's wither'd paw,
Nor an *unnapkin'd* lawyer's greasy fist,
Hath once slubber'd thee.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**unnapped** (un-napt′), *a.* Not having a nap; made without a nap, as cloth; deprived of nap.

**unnative** (un-nā′tiv), *a.* Not native; foreign; not natural; not naturalized, as a word.

Whence . . . this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
*Thomson*, Britannia.

**unnatural** (un-nat′ū-ral), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature; monstrous; especially, contrary to the natural feelings: as, *unnatural* offenses.

*Unnatural* deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 80.

It is well known that the mystery which overhangs what is distant, either in space or time, frequently prevents us from censuring as *unnatural* what we perceive to be impossible. *Macaulay*, History.

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity; being without natural instincts: as, an *unnatural* parent.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserved children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 293.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial: as, *unnatural* images or descriptions.

All violences and extravagances of a religious fancy are . . . *unnatural*; . . . I am not sure that they ever consist with humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. 72.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is *unnatural* in a beneficed clergyman.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, i. 6.

=Syn. 1-3. *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural.*—3. *Artificial*, etc. See *factitious.*

**unnaturalism** (un-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* The character or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness. [Rare.]

The expression of French life will change when French life changes: and French naturalism is better at its worst than French *unnaturalism* at its best.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 963.

**unnaturality** (un-nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness; unconformity to nature or to reality. [Rare.]

What unkindnes and *unnaturalitie* may we impute to you. *Foxe*, Actes and Monuments (ed. 1583), II. 1086.

**unnaturalize** (un-nat′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *naturalize.*] To make unnatural; divest of natural character.

Such usurpations by Rulers are the *unnaturalizings* of nature, disfranchisements of Freedome.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

**unnaturalized** (un-nat′ū-ral-īzd), *a.* 1. Not naturalized; not made natural; unnatural.

Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments.
*Brathwayt*, Natures Embassie, Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; alien.

**unnaturally** (un-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 193.

**unnaturalness** (un-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to nature.

**unnature**[1] (un-nā′tūr), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *nature.*] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature.
*H. Bushnell.*

**unnature**[2]† (un-nā′tūr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nature.*] To change or take away the nature of; endow with a different nature. *Sir P. Sidney*, Areadia, iii.

**unnavigability** (un-nav′i-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnavigable. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 88.

**unnavigable** (un-nav′i-ga-bl), *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated; that may not be sailed on.

That *unnavigable* stream. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 12.

**unnavigated** (un-nav′i-gā-ted), *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels; not sailed on or over. *Cook*, Third Voyage.

**unnear**† (un-nēr′), *prep.* Not near; not close to; at a distance from.

Now Cities stand *vnneere* the Ocean's brim.
*Davies*, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

**unnecessarily** (un-nes′e-sā-ri-li), *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 264.

**unnecessariness** (un-nes′e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. *Dr. H. More.*

**unnecessary** (un-nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unnecessarie*; < *un-*[1] + *necessary.*] **I.** *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless: as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor.

*Unnecessarie*
Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysowe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *unnecessaries* (-riz). That which is unnecessary or dispensable.

It contains nothing
But rubbish from the other rooms, and *unnecessaries.*
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

**unnecessity**† (un-nē-ses′i-ti), *n.* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. *Sir T. Browne.*

**unneedful** (un-nēd′fûl), *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless; unnecessary.

Speake not everye truth, for that is *vnneedfull.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

**unneedfully** (un-nēd′fûl-i), *adv.* Needlessly; unnecessarily. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unneighbored, unneighboured** (un-nā′bȯrd), *a.* Having no neighbors.

Scheria, . . . an *unneighbour'd* isle,
And far from all resort of busy man.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, vi.

**unneighborliness, unneighbourliness** (un-nā′bȯr-li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unneighborly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 380.

**unneighborly, unneighbourly** (un-nā′bȯr-li), *a.* Not neighborly; not in accordance with the duties or obligations of a neighbor; distant; reserved; hence, unkind: as, an *unneighborly* act.

On the West it is separated and secure from *vnneighbourly* neighbours by a sandie wildernesse.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

**unneighborly**†, **unneighbourly**† (un-nā′bȯr-li), *adv.* In an unneighborly manner; distantly; with reserve; hence, unkindly.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* to us.
*Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1549.

**unnervate**† (un-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **nervate*, < *nerve* + *-ate*[1] (cf. *enervate*).] Not strong; feeble; enervated. *W. Broome.*

**unnerve** (un-nėrv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; enfeeble; hence, to deprive of power or authority, as a government.

With the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 496.

Such situations bewilder and *unnerve* the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

But that beloved name *unnerved* my arm.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**unnest** (un-nest′), *v.* [< ME. *unnesten*; < *un-*[2] + *nest.*] **I.** *trans.* To turn out of a nest; dislodge.

The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 258.

The earth on its softly-spinning axle never jars enough to *unnest* a bird or wake a child.
*H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 58.

**II.**† *intrans.* To leave or depart from a nest or abiding-place (?).

O soule! lurking in this wo *unneste*,
Fle forth out of myn herte and let it breste.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 305.

**unnestle**† (un-nes′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nestle.* Cf. *unnest.*] To deprive of or eject from a nest; dislodge; eject.

Lucifer . . . will go about to *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

**unneth**†, *adv.* Same as *uneath.*

**unnetted** (un-net′ed), *a.* Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets. *Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

**unniggard** (un-nig′ärd), *a.* Not niggard or miserly; liberal. *Sylvester.*

**unniggardly** (un-nig′ärd-li), *a.* Not niggardly or miserly; unniggard; generous. *Tucker.*

**unnimbed** (un-nimd′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *nimb* + *-ed*[2].] Not having a nimbus; represented as without a nimbus. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., II. 1400.

**unnoble**[1] (un-nō′bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *noble.*] Not noble; ignoble; mean.

Can there be any nature so *unnoble*,
Or anger so inhuman, to pursue this?
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

**unnoble**[2] (un-nō′bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *noble.*] To deprive of nobility. *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 236).

**unnobleness** (un-nō′bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnoble; meanness.

Whose *unnobleness*,
Indeed forgetfulness of good —
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

**unnobly** (un-nō′bli), *adv.* Not nobly; ignobly.

Why do you deal thus with him? 'tis *unnobly.*
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

**unnooked** (un-nůkt′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *nook* + *-ed*[2].] Without nooks or crannies; hence, figuratively, without guile; open; simple.

With innocent upreared armes to Heaven,
With my *unnookt* simplicitie.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

**unnoted** (un-nō′ted), *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded; unmarked. *Byron*, Corsair, i.—2. Not marked or shown outwardly. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 21. [Rare.]

**unnoticed** (un-nō′tisd), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded; not noted; unmarked.

How superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the *unnoticed*, unhonored saints and heroes of domestic and humble life.
*Channing*, in Kidd's Rhetorical Reader, p. 217.

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not entertained with due attentions; neglected.

**unnotify** (un-nō′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *notify.*] To negative, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, iii. 231. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unnumberable** (un-num′bėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unnombirable*; < *un-*[1] + *numberable.*] Innumerable.

**unnumbered** (un-num′bėrd), *a.* Not numbered; hence, innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

**unnumerable**† (un-nū′me-ra-bl), *a.* Innumerable. [Rare.]

**unnun** (un-nun′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nun.*] To release or depose from the condition of a nun; cause to cease to be a nun. [Rare.]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves.
*Fuller.*

**unnurtured** (un-nėr′tūrd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated; untrained; rough.

"*Unnurtured* Blount!—thy brawling cease;
He opes his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 28.

**unobedience**† (un-ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *unobedience*; < *un-*[1] + *obedience.*] Disobedience. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x.

**unobedient**† (un-ō-bē′di-ent), *a.* Disobedient.

Pepin, not *unobedient* to the Popes call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unobjectionable** (un-ọb-jek'shọn-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 6.

**unobjectionably** (un-ọb-jek'shọn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unobjectionable manner.

**unobnoxious** (un-ọb-nok'shus), *a.* 1. Not liable; not subject; not exposed.

Guardians of Alcinous' gate
Forever, *unobnoxious* to decay.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, vii.

2. Not obnoxious; not offensive or hateful.

**unobsequiousness** (un-ọb-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incompliant; want of compliance.

All *unobsequiousness* to the incogitancy.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unobservable** (un-ọb-zėr'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being observed; not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 702.

**unobservance** (un-ọb-zėr'vans), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unobservant; want of observation; inattention. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 419.—2. Lack of compliance with the requirements of some law, rule, or ceremony: as, the *unobservance* of the prescribed forms of old law.

**unobservant** (un-ọb-zėr'vant), *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless: as, an *unobservant* traveler or reader.

An unexperienced and *unobservant* man.
*V. Knox*, Essays, xc.

2. Not careful to comply with what is prescribed or required: as, one *unobservant* of etiquette.—3. Not obsequious. *Imp. Dict.*

**unobserved** (un-ọb-zėrvd'), *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not regarded; not heeded.

*Unobserved* the glaring orb declines.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, Epil. ii.

**unobservedly** (un-ọb-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In an unobserved manner; without being observed.

**unobserving** (un-ọb-zėr'ving), *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 176.

**unobstructed** (un-ọb-struk'ted), *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered or stopped; clear: as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, iv.

**unobstructive** (un-ọb-struk'tiv), *a.* Not presenting any obstacle; not obstructive, in any sense. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii.

**unobtrusive** (un-ọb-trö'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; inconspicuous.

We possess within our own city an instance of merit, as eminent as it is *unobtrusive*.
*E. Everett*, Orations and Speeches, I. 324.

**unobtrusively** (un-ọb-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an unobtrusive manner; not forwardly.

**unobtrusiveness** (un-ọb-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unobtrusive.

**unobvious** (un-ob'vi-us), *a.* Not obvious, evident, or manifest. *Boyle*, Works, II. 177.

**unoccupied** (un-ok'ū-pīd), *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed: as, *unoccupied* land. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.—2†. Not used; not made use of; unfrequented.

This way of late had been much *unoccupied*, and was almost all grown over with grass.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise: as, *unoccupied* time.

**unode** (ū'nōd), *n.* A conical point of a surface in which the tangent cone has degenerated to two coincident planes, so that infinitely near that point the surface has the form of a thin sheet cut off at an edge, both sides of the sheet being continuous with one side of the surface generally. Also called *uniplanar node*.

**unoffending** (un-ọ-fen'ding), *a.* Not offending; not giving offense; not sinning; free from sin or fault; harmless; innocent; blameless.

My prayers pull daily blessings on thy head,
My *unoffending* child.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii.

**unoffensive** (un-ọ-fen'siv), *a.* Not offensive; harmless; inoffensive. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, i.

**unofficious** (un-ọ-fish'us), *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unoften** (un-ô'fn), *adv.* Not often; rarely. [Rare.]

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris*, Three Treatises, ii.

We have good reasons for believing that not *unoften* it [the archiepiscopal cross] bore on each of its two sides a figure of our Lord hanging nailed to the rood.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 233.

**Unogata**† (ū-nọ-gā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775).] In the Fabrician classification, a division of insects having only maxillary palpi, including the dragon-flies, centipeds, and spiders.

**unoil** (un-oil'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *oil*.] To free from oil. *Dryden*.

**unoiled** (un-oild'), *a.* Not oiled; froe from oil.

*Unoiled* hinges. *Young*, Love of Fame, vi.

**unold**† (un-ōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *old*.] To make young; rejuvenate.

Minde-gladding fruit that can *unolde* a man.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

**Unona** (ū-nō'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781); altered from NL. *Anona*, the name of a related genus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Unoneæ*. It differs from *Asimina*, the papaw of the United States, in its commonly moniliform fruit, and from others of its tribe in its corolla with flat open petals, and in having numerous ovules in a single series. The 25 species are natives of tropical Asia, except 4 or 5 which are African. They are trees or shrubby climbers, usually with large flowers solitary in or near the axils, their petals often 2 or 3 inches long, reaching 6 inches in *U. longiflora*, a shrub of Assam. Their young branches are often silky or velvety, with brown, gray, golden, or reddish hairs, or, in *U. Desmos* and *U. discolor*, are covered with white dots or tubercles. Many species yield an aromatic bark and fruit, used as a stimulant and febrifuge. *U. discolor*, cultivated in India, and native also in China and the Malay archipelago, is a small tree or shrub with polymorphous leaves, odorous yellow flowers with silky petals in several varieties, and purple moniliform fruit with fleshy joints, resembling small grapes; from the unripe fruit the Chinese make a purple dye. *U. viridiflora*, a gigantic climber of Indian forests, is remarkable for the bright-green color of its large flowers. For the former *U. hamata*, now *Artabotrys odoratissima*, see *tail-grape;* for the former *U.* (now *Cananga*) *odorata*, see *Cananga*. See also *Uvaria* and *Xylopia*, with which the species have been much confused.

**Unoneæ** (ū-nō'nẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Unona* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, characterized by flowers with densely crowded stamens and six valvate flattened or connivent petals in two rows, all nearly alike, or the inner small or absent. It includes 16 genera, of which *Unona* is the type; *Asimina* and *Trigyneia* are American, the others natives mostly of tropical Asia or Africa.

**unoperative** (un-op'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* Inoperative.

If the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his Scepter *unoperative* but in spirituall things.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unoperculate, unoperculated** (un-ọ-pėr'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Inoperculate.

**unopposed** (un-ọ-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with obstruction.

For what end was that bill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure?
*Burke*, Speech at Bristol, 1789.

**Unopposed blow.** See *blow*[3].

**unoppressive** (un-ọ-pres'iv), *a.* Not oppressive. *Burke*, French Rev.

**uno-rail** (ū'nō-rāl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *unus*, one, + E. *rail*[1].] Characterized by a single rail: noting a traction system for ordinary wagons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which grasps it by means of paired driving-wheels set almost horizontally. *E. H. Knight*.

**unordained** (un-ôr-dānd'), *a.* 1. Not ordained. —2†. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghte of *unordaynde* styrrynge, and mekely has styrrynge in Criste.
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196. (*Halliwell.*)

**unorder** (un-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *order*.] To counterorder; countermand an order for. [Rare.]

I think I must *unorder* the tea.
*Miss Burney*, Cecilia, viii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**unordered** (un-ôr'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *unordred* (def. 2); < *un-*[1] + *ordered*.] 1. Not in or arranged in order; disordered.—2. Not ordered or commanded.—3. Not belonging to a religious order. [Rare.]

Thow shalt considere . . . whether thou be . . . wedded or sengle, ordered or *unordred*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**unorderly** (un-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* Not orderly; irregular; disorderly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

**unordinary** (un-ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* Not ordinary; not common; unusual.

**unordinate**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *ordinate*.] Inordinate. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlv. 9.

**unordinately**†, *adv.* [ME., < *unordinate* + *-ly*[2].] Inordinately. *Wyclif*, 2 Thess. iii. 6.

**unorganized** (un-ôr'gan-īzd), *a.* Not organized; inorganized; inorganic: as, metals are *unorganized* bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 30.

**unoriginal** (un-ọ-rij'i-nal), *a.* 1. Not original; derived; adventitious; accidental.—2. Having no origin or birth; ungenerated.

*Unoriginal* night and chaos wild. *Milton*, P. L., x. 477.

**unoriginate** (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **originate*, a., < ML. *originatus*, pp.: see *originate*, *v.*] Not originated.

Arius denied of Christ that He was *unoriginate*, or part of the *Unoriginate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

**unoriginated** (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted), *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

The Father alone is self-existent, underived, *unoriginated*. *Waterland*, Works, II. 348.

**unoriginatedness** (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

Self-existence or *unoriginatedness*.
*Waterland*, Works, III. 120.

**unoriginately** (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt-li), *adv.* Without birth or origin.

He is so emphatically or *unoriginately*.
*Waterland*, Works, II. 29.

**unornt, unornet**, *a.* [ME., also *unourne*, < AS. **unorne* (in *unornlīc*), old.] Old; worn out; feeble.

I waxe fehle and *vnourne;*
To flee to God is my beste way.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**unornamental** (un-ôr-na-men'tal), *a.* Not ornamental. *West*, On the Resurrection, p. 335.

**unornamented** (un-ôr'na-men-ted), *a.* Not ornamented; unadorned; not decorated; plain. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hyde, v.

**unorthodox** (un-ôr'thọ-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

**unorthodoxy** (un-ôr'thọ-dok-si), *n.* The state or quality of being unorthodox; unsoundness in faith; heterodoxy; heresy. [Rare.]

Calvin made roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 104. (*Davies.*)

**unossified** (un-os'i-fīd), *a.* Not ossified; not bony: specifically noting structures which usually become bone in the course of time, or in other cases.

**unostentatious** (un-os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. *West*, On the Resurrection. —2. Not glaring; not showy: as, *unostentatious* coloring.

**unostentatiously** (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an unostentatious manner; without show, parade, or ostentation. *V. Knox*.

**unostentatiousness** (un-os-ten-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unostentatious, or free from ostentation.

**unowed** (un-ōd'), *a.* 1. Not owed; not due. —2†. Not owned; having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by the teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud-swelling state.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 147.

**unowned**[1] (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *owned*, pp. of *own*[1].] Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 407.

**unowned**[2] (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *owned*, pp. of *own*[2].] Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self; unconfessed: as, *unowned* faults. *Gay*, Trivia, ii.

**unpack** (un-pak'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pack*.] 1. To open, as things packed: as, to *unpack* goods.—2. To relieve of a pack or burden; unload; disburden.

**unpacker** (un-pak'ėr), *n.* One who unpacks. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, iii. (*Davies.*)

**unpaid** (un-pād'), *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. *Milton*, P. L., v. 782.—2. Not having received what is due: as, *unpaid* workmen.

If her armies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expense. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

3. Serving without pay; unsalaried: as, *unpaid* justices.—**Unpaid-for**, not paid for.

Prouder than rustling in *unpaid-for* silk.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

**unpained** (un-pānd'), *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**unpainful** (un-pān'fụl), *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.

An easy and *unpainful* touch.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 4.

**unpaint** (un-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *paint*.] To efface the painting or color of. *Parnell*.

**unpaired** (un-pārd'), *a.* Not paired, in any sense.—**Unpaired fins**, of fishes the vertical fins—namely, the dorsal, anal, and caudal.

**unpalatable** (un-pal'ā-ta-bl), *a.* Not palatable, in any sense; disagreeable.

**unpalatably** (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unpalatable manner; disagreeably.

**unpalped** (un-palpt'), *a.* Having no palpi. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 470. [Rare.]

**unpanel** (un-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpaneled*, *unpanelled*, ppr. *unpaneling*, *unpanelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *panel*.] To take off a panel from; unsaddle. Also spelled *unpannel*.

God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple.
*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 11. (*Davies.*)

**unpanged** (un-pangd'), *a.* Not afflicted with pangs; not pained. [Rare.]

We come unseasonably; but when could Grief
Cull forth, as *unpang'd* Judgment can, fitt'st time
For best solicitation?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**unparadise** (un-par'a-dīs), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *paradise*.] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; render unhappy. [Rare.]

Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, i.

**unparagoned** (un-par'a-gond), *a.* Unequaled; unmatched; matchless; peerless.

Your *unparagoned* mistress. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 87.

**unparallelable** (un-par'a-lel-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paralleled.

My *unparallelable* love to mankind.
*Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, vi.

**unparalleled** (un-par'a-leld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The elder Cretans flourish'd many years,
In war, in peace *unparallel'd*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 1.

**unparasitized** (un-par'a-sī-tīzd), *a.* Not infested, or unaffected, by a parasite.

**unpardonable** (un-pär'don-a-bl), *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted: as, an *unpardonable* insult.

'Tis a fault too too *unpardonable*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 106.

**Unpardonable sin**, the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost (Mat. xii. 31). See *blasphemy*.

**unpardonableness** (un-pär'don-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpardonable.

**unpardonably** (un-pär'don-a-bli), *adv.* Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

**unparegal**†, *a.* [Also *unperegal*; < ME. *unparegal*, *unparygal*; < *un-*[1] + *paregal*.] Unequal.

I trowe nat now that I be *unparygal* to the strokes of fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 1.

My knaverie growes *unperegall*.
*Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 5.

**unparfit**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unperfect*.

**unparliamentarily** (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In an unparliamentary manner.

**unparliamentariness** (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unparliamentary.

**unparliamentary** (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in any legislative (or by extension deliberative) body; not such as can be used or uttered in Parliament or any legislative body: as, *unparliamentary* language.

Having failed, too, in getting supplies by *unparliamentary* methods, Charles "consulted with Sir Robert Cotton what was to be done."
*Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv.

**unparroted** (un-par'ot-ed), *a.* Not repeated by rote as if by a parrot. [Rare.]

Her sentiments were *unparroted* and unstudied.
*Mandeville*, Travels, i. 207. (*Davies.*)

**unpartial**† (un-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; impartial.

I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands with my most *unpartial* and farthest reach of reason. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

**unpartially** (un-pär'shal-i), *adv.* Impartially.

Deal *unpartially* with thine own heart.
*Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 12.

**unpassable** (un-pas'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not admitting passage; impassable.

But seeing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and *vnpassable*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent: as, *unpassable* notes or coins.

Making a new standard for money must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable*.
*Locke*.

**unpassableness** (un-pas'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpassable.

Grave authors, who speak of the *unpassibleness* of the ocean, mention the worlds that lay beyond it.
*Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce.

**unpassionate** (un-pash'on-āt), *a.* 1. Free from bias; impartial; dispassionate.

This coole *unpassionate* mildnesse of positive wisdome is not enough to damp and astonish the proud resistance of carnal and false Doctors.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; especially, not angry.

Sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words.
*Locke*, Thoughts on Education.

**unpassionated**† (un-pash'on-ā-ted), *a.* Dispassionate. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

**unpassionately** (un-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* Dispassionately; impartially; calmly. *Eikon Basilike*.

**unpassioned** (un-pash'ond), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 48.

**unpastor**† (un-pas'tor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pastor*.] To deprive of the office of a pastor; cause to be no longer a pastor. *Fuller*.

**unpathed** (un-plitht'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *path* + *-ed*[2].] Having no paths; pathless; trackless. [Rare.]

A wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 578.

**unpathwayed** (un-päth'wād), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *pathway* + *-ed*[2].] Having no pathway; pathless; unpathed. [Rare.]

She roves through St. John's Vale
Along the smooth *unpathwayed* plain.
*Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, iv. 24.

**unpatience**† (un-pā'shens), *n.* [< ME. *unpacience*; < *un-*[1] + *patience*.] Impatience.

*Unpacience*
Causede me to den offence.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4575.

**unpatient**† (un-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *unpacient*; < *un-*[1] + *patient*.] Impatient.

*Vnpacient* in alle penaunces and pleyned, as hit were,
On god, whenne me greued ouht and grucched of hus sonde. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 110.

**unpatriotic** (un-pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* Not patriotic. *Quarterly Rev.*

**unpatronized** (un-pā'tron-īzd), *a.* 1. Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.—2. Not traded with customarily; not frequented by customers: as, an *unpatronized* dealer or shop. [Commercial cant.]

**unpatterned** (un-pat'ėrnd), *a.* Having no pattern; unequaled; peerless.

Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* Sir.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

**unpaved** (un-pāvd'), *a.* 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.

Streets, which were for the most part *unpaved*.
*The American*, VI. 281.

2†. Castrated; gelded. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 34. [Ludicrous.]

**unpay**† (un-pā'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pay*[1].] To undo; annul by payment. [Humorous.]

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 130.

**unpayable** (un-pā'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paid. *South*, Sermons, X. ix.

**unpeace**† (un-pēs'), *n.* [< ME. *unpece*; < *un-*[1] + *peace*.] Absence of peace; dispeace.

**unpeaceable** (un-pē'sa-bl), *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

Away, *unpeaceable* dog, or I'll spurn thee hence!
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 280.

**unpeaceableness** (un-pē'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Mountagu*.

**unpeaceful** (un-pēs'fùl), *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; disturbed. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, xviii.

**unpedigreed** (un-ped'i-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *R. Pollok*.

**unpeerable** (un-pēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *peer*[2] + *-able*.] Such that no peer can be found; incomparable.

**unpeered** (un-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequaled.

Such an *unpeer'd* excellence.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

**unpeg** (un-peg'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *peg*.] To pull out the peg or pegs from; open by removing a peg or pegs.

*Unpeg* the basket on the house's top,
Let the birds fly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 193.

**unpen**[1] (un-pen'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pen*[1].] To let out or release from being penned or dammed up; set free from a pen or confinement.

If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone*.

**unpen**[2]† (un-pen'), *v. t.* To deprive of feathers.

A new convert is like a bird newly entered into a net; . . . when, by busy and disturbed flutterings, she discomposes the order of it, she is entangled and *unpenned*, and made a prey to her treacherous enemy.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

**unpenetrable** (un-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* Impenetrable. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25. [Rare.]

**unpenitent** (un-pen'i-tent), *a.* Impenitent *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52. [Rare.]

**unpensioned** (un-pen'shond), *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension: as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

**unpeople** (un-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *people*.] To deprive of people; deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; dispeople.

I'll *unpeople* Egypt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 78.

*Unpeopled* offices, untrodden stones.
*Shak.*, Itich. II., i. 2. 69.

They have *unpeopl'd* the Kingdome by expulsion of so many thousands. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unpeppered** (un-pep'ėrd), *a.* Unseasoned; not piquant. [Rare.]

Ye Novel-Readers, such as relish most
Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost.
*Colman*, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203. (*Davies.*)

**unperceivable** (un-pėr-sē'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. *South*, Sermons, IV. ix.

**unperceivably** (un-pėr-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In an unperceived manner; imperceptibly.

**unperceived** (un-pėr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.

An invigorating and purifying emanation, which, unseen and *unperceived*, elevates the debased affections.
*Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 68.

**unperceivedly** (un-pėr-sē'ved-li), *adv.* So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly. *Boyle*, Works, V. 260.

**unperceptible**† (un-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Imperceptible. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888.

**unperch** (un-pėrch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *perch*.] To drive from a perch. [Rare.]

Either rowse the Deere, or *vnpearch* the Phesant.
*Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

**unperegal**†, *a.* Same as *unparegal*.

**unperfect** (un-pėr'fekt), *a.* [< ME. *unperfit*, *unparfit*, *unperfight*; < *un-*[1] + *perfect*.] Not perfect. (*a*) Not consummated, finished, or completed; undeveloped.

Recharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of *vn-perfitte* contrecyone that a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Thine eyes did see mine *unperfect* substance.
Ps. cxxxix. 16 [R. V.].

Then is there monarchy
*Unperfect* yet. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

'Tis finished what *unperfect* was before.
*Ford*, Ben Jonson.

(*b*) Deficient; imperfect; faulty; lacking in something.

The Pope asso(i)led hym ther beynygly,
When declared hade hys dedes *vnperfight*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5225.

An *unperfect* actor. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiii.

**unperfect**† (un-pėr'fekt), *v. t.* To leave unfinished. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unperfection**† (un-pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [ME. *unperfeccioun*; < *un-*[1] + *perfection*.] Imperfection. *Wyclif*, Eccles. xxxviii. 31.

**unperfectly**† (un-pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* Imperfectly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 207.

**unperfectness** (un-pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* Imperfection.

Being of my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unperformed** (un-pėr-fôrmd'), *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; hence, not represented on the stage; unacted: as, the business remains *unperformed*; an *unperformed* promise; the play remained *unperformed*.

This voyage, *unperform'd* by living man.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, x.

**unperishable**† (un-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not perishable; imperishable. *Spectator*, No. 537.

**unperishably**† (un-per'ish-a-bli), *adv.* Imperishably.

**unperishing** (un-per'ish-ing), *a.* Not perishing; lasting; durable.

Her great sire's *unperishing* abode. *Cowper*, Iliad, xix.

**unperjured** (un-pėr'jȯ̈rd), *a.* Free from the crime of perjury; not forsworn. *Dryden.*

**unperplex** (un-pėr-pleks'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *perplex.*] 1. To free from complication; separate.

Of sciential brain
To *unperplex* bliss from its neighbor pain.
*Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. To free or relieve from perplexity. *Donne*, The Ecstasy. [Rare in both uses.]

**unperplexed** (un-pėr-plekst'), *a.* 1. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.

Simple, *unperplexed* proposition.
*Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 39.

2. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.

**unpersecuted** (un-pėr'sē-kū-ted), *a.* Free from persecution.

I dare not wish to passe this life *unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues, for God hath told us that to be generally prais'd is wofull. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

**unpersonable** (un-pėr'sọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Not personable; not handsome or of good appearance. *Holland.*

**unpersonal** (un-pėr'sọn-ạl), *a.* Not personal; not intended to apply to the person addressed, as a remark.

**unpersonality** (un-pėr-sọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* The absence of personality; the state of being impersonal; absence of reference to a person or persons. *Sidney Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 91. [Rare.]

**unpersuadable** (un-pėr-swā'dạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded or influenced by motives urged.

Finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy . . . [he] had for a time left her court. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unpersuadableness** (un-pėr-swā'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 64.

**unpersuasibleness** (un-pėr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* Unpersuadableness. *Leighton*, Com. on I Pet. ii. [Rare.]

**unpersuasion** (un-pėr-swā'zhọn), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *Leighton*, Com. on I Pet. ii. [Rare.]

**unpersuasive** (un-pėr-swā'siv), *a.* Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

I bit my *unpersuasive* lips.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215. (*Davies.*)

**unperturbed** (un-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* Not perturbed; not affected by or exhibiting perturbation, in any sense.

These perturbations would be so combined with the *unperturbed* motion as to produce a new motion not less regular than the other. *Whewell.*

**unperturbedness** (un-pėr-tėr'bed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unperturbed. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 172.

**unpervert** (un-pėr-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pervert.*] To reconvert; recover from being a pervert. [Rare.]

His wife could never be *unperverted* again, but perished in her Judaism. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 64. (*Davies.*)

I had the credit all over Paris of *unperverting* Madame de V——. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Paris.

**unperverted** (un-pėr-vėr'ted), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

**unpetrified** (un-pet'ri-fīd), *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.

**unphilosophic** (un-fil-ọ̄-sof'ik), *a.* Same as *unphilosophical.*

**unphilosophical** (un-fil-ọ̄-sof'i-kạl), *a.* Not philosophical; the reverse of philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy: as, an *unphilosophical* argument; not capable of or not accustomed to philosophizing; not expert in general reasoning: as, an *unphilosophical* mind.

The more to credit and uphold his cause, he would seeme to have Philosophie on his side; straining her wise dictates to *un-philosophicall* purposes.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

God's *unphilosophical* children often anticipate His ways more accurately than their philosophizing brethren.
*E. N. Kirk*, Lects. on Revivals, p. 287.

**unphilosophically** (un-fil-ọ̄-sof'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner; irrationally; not calmly.

**unphilosophicalness** (un-fil-ọ̄-sof'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unphilosophical.

**unphilosophize** (un-fi-los'ọ̄-fīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

Our passions and our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

**unpick** (un-pik'), *v.* [< ME. *unpicken;* < *un-*[2] + *pick*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To pick; open with a pick or other instrument.

With his craft the dore *unpicketh.*
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To pick out; undo by picking: as, to *unpick* stitches.

It was she herself who, with very great care, and after a long examination of the silk threads, *unpicked* the stitches on one side of the letter and sewed them back by means of a hair.
*R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III. 377.

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip.

A robe, half-made, and half *unpicked* again.
*W. Collins.*

II. *intrans.* To pick out stitches.

While we boys *unpicked*, the bigger girls would sew the patchwork covers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 12.

**unpickable** (un-pik'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *pickable.*] Incapable of being picked, in any sense.

How wary they are grown! not a door open now,
But double-barred; not a window,
But up with a case of wood, like a spice-box;
And their locks *unpickable.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

**unpicked** (un-pikt'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *picked.*] 1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

Whatsoever time, or the heedlesse hand of blind chance, hath drawne down from of old to this present, in her huge dragnet, whether Fish, or Sea-weed, Shells, or Shrubbs, *unpickt*, unchosen, those are the Fathers.
*Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Unplucked; ungathered, as fruit.

Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it *unpicked.*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 397.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

**unpierceable** (un-pēr'sạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced. *Bp. Hall*, Saul in David's Care.

**unpierced** (un-pērst'), *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Byron*, Mazeppa.

**unpillared** (un-pil'ạrd), *a.* Deprived of pillars; not having or supported by pillars. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

**unpilled**† (un-pild'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *pilled*, pp. of *pill*[1].] Unpillaged. *Dr. Dee*, Petty Navy Royal (1576). (*Davies.*)

**unpillowed** (un-pil'ōd), *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton*, Comus, l. 353.

**unpiloted** (un-pī'lot-ed), *a.* Unguided through dangers or difficulties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

**unpin** (un-pin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpinned*, ppr. *unpinning.* [< ME. *unpynnen;* < *un-*[2] + *pin*[1].] To remove the pin or pins that fasten. (*a*) To unhold.

He . . . gan the stewe dore al soft *unpynne.*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 698.

(*b*) To unfasten or unloose by taking out the pins: as, to *unpin* a ribbon or a gown; hence, to loosen the garments of; undress.

*Emil.* Shall I go fetch your night-gown?
*Des.* No, *unpin* me here. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 35.

The peremptory Analysis that you will call it, I beleeve will be so hardy as once more to *unpinne* your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins though she wince, and fling never so Peevishly.
*Milton*, Animadversions.

**unpinion** (un-pin'yọn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pinion*[1].] To loose from pinions or manacles; free from restraint. *Clarke.*

**unpinked**† (un-pingkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 136.

**unpiteous** (un-pit'ē-us), *a.* [< ME. *unpitous, unpietous;* < *un-*[1] + *piteous.*] 1†. Impious; wicked. — 2. Pitiless; cruel.

Myn *unpietous* lyf draweth a long unagreable dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

**unpiteously** (un-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unpitously;* < *unpiteous* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Impiously; wickedly. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 23. — 2. In an unpiteous manner; cruelly.

Oxford, in her senility, has proved no Alma Mater in thus so *unpiteously* cramming her alumni with the shells alone. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**unpiteousness** (un-pit'ē-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unpitousnesse;* < *unpitcous* + *-ness.*] 1†. Impiety; wickedness. *Wyclif*, Lev. xix. 7. — 2. The character or state of being unpiteous or cruel.

**unpitied** (un-pit'id), *a.* 1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Go, and weep as I did,
And be *unpitied.*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Stumbling across the market to his death
*Unpitied.* *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2†. Unmerciful; pitiless.

You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 13.

**unpitiful** (un-pit'i-fụl), *a.* 1. Having no pity; not merciful. — 2. Not exciting pity.

Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.
*Sir J. Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

**unpitifully** (un-pit'i-fụl-i), *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

Beat him most *unpitifully.*
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 215.

**unpitifulness** (un-pit'i-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpitiful. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unpitous**†, etc. See *unpiteous*, etc.

**unpity**†, *n.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *pity.*] Impiety. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 18.

**unpitying** (un-pit'i-ing), *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

If hurrying from his castle, with a cry
He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky.
*Longfellow*, Torquemada.

**unpityingly** (un-pit'i-ing-li), *adv.* In an unpitying manner; without compassion.

**unplace** (un-plās'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *place.*] To displace.

The papists do place in pre-eminence over the whole church the pope, thereby *unplacing* Christ, which is the Head of the church.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

**unplaced** (un-plāst'), *a.* 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled.

It is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence, duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds *unplaced*, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal.
*Bacon*, Atheism (ed. 1887).

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government.

*Unplaced*, unpension'd. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1.

**unplagued** (un-plāgd'), *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 19.

**unplain**† (un-plān'), *a.* [ME. *unplain;* < *un-*[1] + *plain*[1].] Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**unplained**† (un-plānd'), *a.* Not deplored; not bewailed or lamented.

To die alone, unpitied, *unplained.*
*Spenser*, Daphnaïda.

**unplait** (un-plāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpleiten;* < *un-*[2] + *plait.* Cf. *unplight*[2].] 1†. To unfold; explain.

Unnete may I *unpleyten* my sentence with wordes.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2. To undo the plaits of; unbraid: as, to *unplait* hair.

One day she even went the length of *unplaiting* with swift warm fingers all the wavy coils of that rippling hair.
*R. Broughton*, Not Wisely but Too Well, xxiii.

**unplant** (un-plant'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plant*[1].] To remove, as that which is planted; uproot; deprive of plants; hence, to depopulate.

Being inioyned by our Commission not to *vnplant* nor wrong the Saluages, because the channell was so neere the shore where now is Iames Towne, then a thicke grove of trees, wee cut them downe.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 99.

**unplanted** (un-plan'ted), *a.* 1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller*, Battle of the Islands, i. — 2. Not cultivated; unimproved.

Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted.* The farms have neither dwelling-houses nor good offices, nor are the lands anywhere provided with fences and communications.
*Burke*, On Popery Laws, iv.

**unplastic** (un-plas'tik), *a.* 1. Not plastic; not readily molded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 637. — 2. Not suitable for plastic representation; unsculptural.

Thoroughly *unplastic* in action and conception.
*C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 244.

**unplausible** (un-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance.

Such *unplausible* propositions.
*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xlv.

**unplausibly** (un-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an unplausible manner; not plausibly.

Public suspicions which unjustly (but not altogether *unplausibly*) taxed them with Popish leanings.
*De Quincey*, Secret Societies, I.

**unplausive**† (un-plâ'siv), *a.* Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving.

'Tis like he'll question me
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 43.

**unpleadable** (un-plē′dạ-bl), *a.* Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. *South*, Sermons, IX. vi.

**unpleaded** (un-plē′ded), *a.* 1. Not pleaded; not urged.—2. Undefended by an advocate. *Otway.*

**unpleasable** (un-plē′zạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pleased. [Rare.]

My *unpleasable* daughter. *Burgoyne*, The Heiress, ii. 2.

**unpleasance** (un-plez′ạns), *n.* Lack of pleasance; displeasure.

**unpleasant** (un-plez′ạnt), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.

The *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 254.

We have also here and there remarked a little of that *unpleasant* trick . . . of telling a story by implication and allusion. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men of worldly minds, finding the true way of life *unpleasant* to walk in, have attempted to find out other and easier roads. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 99.

**unpleasantly** (un-plez′ạnt-li), *adv.* In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing; disagreeably.

**unpleasantness** (un-plez′ạnt-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.—2. A slight disagreement or falling out; a petty quarrel; an unimportant misunderstanding. [Colloq.] —**The late unpleasantness**, the civil war. [Humorous, U. S.]

The weather-boarding in many places is riddled with bullets—cards left by passing visitors during *the late unpleasantness*. *The Century*, XLI. 326.

**unpleasantry** (un-plez′ạn-tri), *n.* 1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, humor, or gaiety; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

It would have been well for a man of so many peculiarities as Dr. Gower if this were all the *unpleasantry* to which he subjected himself.
*Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xli.

2. An unpleasant occurrence; especially, a slight quarrel or falling out. [Rare.]

Now, on the other hand, the goddess and her establishment of hoaxers, at Eleusis, did a vast "stroke of business" for more than six centuries, without any *unpleasantries* occurring. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, I.

If . . . there are two such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise from their contentions. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xxxiii.

3. A discomfort. [Rare.]

The minor *unpleasantries* attending a hasty toilet.
*Chambers's Journal*, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unpleased** (un-plēzd′), *a.* Not pleased; displeased.

My *unpleased* eye. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 193.

**unpleasing** (un-plē′zing), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; disagreeable; distasteful.

Despiteful tidings! O *unpleasing* news!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 37.

A patch of sand is *unpleasing;* a desert has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

**unpleasingly** (un-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In an unpleasing manner. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Absalom.

**unpleasingness** (un-plē′zing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpleasing. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

**unpleasive**† (un-plē′ziv), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **pleasive*, < *please* + *-ive.*] Not pleasing; unpleasant.

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion.
*Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 108.

**unpleasurable** (un-plezh′ụr-ạ-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*

**unpleasurably** (un-plezh′ụr-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to give pleasure; without pleasure.

So, as Lady Jackson rewrites the old story once more, one reads it, if but for its subject, not altogether unprofitably or *unpleasurably*. *The Academy*, May, 1890.

**unpliable** (un-plī′ạ-bl), *a.* Not pliable. *Holland.*

**unpliably** (un-plī′ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unpliable manner; without yielding.

**unpliant** (un-plī′ạnt), *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.

The *unpliant* bow. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

A stubborn, *unpliant* morality. *Tatler*, No. 114.

**unpliantly** (un-plī′ạnt-li), *adv.* In an unpliant manner; uncompliantly.

**unplight**[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unpliȝt;* < *un-*[1] (intensive) + *plight*[1].] Peril.

**unplight**[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *unplighten*, prop. *unpliten*, var. of *unpleiten*, mod. E. *unplait*, as *plight*[3] is of *plait:* see *plait*, *plight*[3].] To open; unfold.

And rose to rede, and there was delyuerd to hym ye booke of Isaie ye prophete, and as he *vnplyght* the booke he founde the place in the whiche was wryten, etc.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 50.

**unplitable**†, *a.* [ME., < *unplite* + *-able.*] Intricate; complicated.

Ther was estabilissed or cryed grevous and *unplitable* co-empcion. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

**unplucked** (un-plukt′), *a.* Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

**unplug** (un-plug′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plug.*] To remove a plug from. See *unplugged.*

First, the resistance is measured in the usual manner with the other end of the cable earthed and with no plug in A, and balance is obtained by *unplugging* a resistance, R. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 550.

**unplugged** (un-plugd′), *a.* Having the plug removed; also, not plugged: in electrical testing, said of a resistance when the plug which short-circuits the coils of wire forming the resistance in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

**unplumb**[1] (un-plum′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *plumb*[2], *a.*] Not plumb; not vertical. *Clarke.*

**unplumb**[2] (un-plum′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plumb*[2].] To deprive of lead; remove the lead from. [Rare.]

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living.
*Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

**unplumbed** (un-plumd′), *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

The *unplumb'd*, salt, estranging sea.
*M. Arnold*, Switzerland, To Marguerite.

**unplume** (un-plōm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; degrade. *Glanville.*

**un poco** (ön pō′kō). In *music*, a little; slightly; somewhat: as, *un poco staccato*, somewhat staccato; *un poco ritardando*, retarding a little.

**unpoetic** (un-pō-et′ik), *a.* Not poetic; unpoetical.

**unpoetical** (un-pō-et′i-kạl), *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having or possessing poetical character; prosaic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 444. —2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. *Bp. Corbet*, On the Death of Queen Anne.

**unpoetically** (un-pō-et′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an unpoetical manner; prosaically.

**unpoeticalness** (un-pō-et′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being unpoetical.

**unpointed** (un-poin′ted), *a.* 1. Not having a point; not sharp.—2†. Having the points unfastened, as a doublet.

His doublet loose and *unpoynted*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

3. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

4. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses; unpunctuated: as, *unpointed* writing.—5. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

The reader of *unpointed* Hebrew . . . supplies for himself the vowels, by means of which alone the consonants can be raised into expressive sound.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

**unpoised** (un-poizd′), *a.* 1. Not poised; not balanced.

Oft on the brink
Of ruin . . .
Totter'd the rash democracy; *unpois'd*,
And by the rage devour'd. *Thomson*, Liberty.

2†. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

Seize on revenge, grasp the stern-bended front
Of frowning vengeance with *unpaiz'd* clutch.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

**unpoison** (un-poi′zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *poison.*] To remove or expel poison from; free from poison. [Rare.]

Such a course could not but in a short time have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

**unpolicied** (un-pol′i-sid), *a.* 1. Destitute of civil polity or a regular form of government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. § 5.—2. Void of policy; impolitic; imprudent; stupid.

That I might hear thee call great Cæsar ass
*Unpolicied!* *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 311.

**unpolish** (un-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *polish.*] 1. To remove polish or gloss from, as varnished wood or blackened boots. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.—2. To deprive of politeness or elegance; render rough or inelegant.

How anger *unpolishes* the most polite!
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 286. (*Davies.*)

**unpolished** (un-pol′isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not brought to a polish: noting surfaces of marble, wood, metal, etc.

*Unpolish'd* gems no ray on pride bestow.
*Pope*, On his Grotto.

2. Deprived of polish.—3. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 12.

**unpolite** (un-pō-līt′), *a.* Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. *Tatler*, No. 140.

**unpolitely** (un-pō-līt′li), *adv.* Impolitely.

Rather conscious and confused, Arthur asked his pardon if he had stared at him *unpolitely*.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxiii.

**unpoliteness** (un-pō-līt′nes), *n.* 1. Lack of polish; want of refinement; coarseness, as of a style of writing.

Sad outeries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style.
*Blackwall*, Sacred Classics Defended.

2. Impoliteness.

**unpolitic** (un-pol′i-tik), *a.* Impolitic.

**unpolled** (un-pōld′), *a.* 1. Not polled; not registered or counted: as, a large *unpolled* vote.

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen *unpolled* electors. *Dickens.*

2†. Unplundered; not stripped.

Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
*Fanshawe*, Poems (1673), p. 314.

**unpolluted** (un-pọ-lū′ted), *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure; unspotted.

Her fair and *unpolluted* flesh. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 262.

**unpope** (un-pōp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pope*[1].] 1. To divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of pope. [Rare.]

So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt!
He is *unpoped*, and all he did I damn.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 170.

2. To deprive of a pope. [Rare.]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

**unpopular** (un-pop′ụ-lär), *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor: as, an *unpopular* magistrate; an *unpopular* law.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so *unpopular* in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

**unpopularity** (un-pop-ụ-lar′i-ti), *n.* The state of being unpopular. *Burke*, Speech on Econ. Reform.

**unpopularly** (un-pop′ụ-lär-li), *adv.* In an unpopular manner; not popularly.

**unportable**† (un-pōr′tạ-bl), *a.* [ME. *unportable;* < *un-*[1] + *portable.*] 1. Not portable or capable of being carried. *Ralegh.*—2. Not bearable, as a trouble; insupportable.

Wherfore the seyd William, nothyr hese frendes . . . durst not, ne yet ne dar not rydyn ne goo abowte awyche occupacion as he aru used and disposed, to here [their] grete and *unportable* drede and vexacion.
*Paston Letters*, I. 17.

**unportioned** (un-pōr′shọnd), *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,
But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

**unportuous** (un-pōr′tụ-us), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **portuous*, < L. *portuosus*, full of ports, < *portus*, port: see *port*[1].] Having no ports. [Rare.]

An *unportuous* coast. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

**unpositive** (un-poz′i-tiv), *a.* Not positive; not assertive.

A dumb, *unpositive* life, under the power of the world.
*H. Bushnell*, Sermons for the New Life, xvii.

**unpossessed** (un-pọ-zest′), *a.* 1. Not possessed; not owned; not held; not occupied.

Such vast room in nature *unpossessed*
By living soul. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 153.

2. Not in possession: used with *of.*

The mind, *unpossessed of* virtue.
*V. Knox*, Christian Philosophy, § 23.

The head is entirely *unpossessed of* ciliated lobes.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., p. 453.

**unpossessing**† (un-pọ-zes′ing), *a.* Having no possessions.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 60.

**unpossibility** (un-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* Impossibility. [Rare.]

It would be a matter of utter *unpossibility*.
*Poe*, King Pest.

**unpossible** (un-pos'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unpossible*; < *un-*[1] + *possible*.] Impossible. [Obsolete or rare.]

It is hard with lentienesse, but *vnpossible* with seuere crueltie, to call them backe to good frame againe.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

For us to levy power . . .
Is all *unpossible*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 126.

A thing *unpossible* to us
This story seems to be.
*True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

**unposted** (un-pōs'ted), *a.* 1. Not having a fixed post or situation.

There were also some Queen's officers going out to join their regiments, a few younger men, *unposted*, who expected to be attached to Queen's regiments, as their own corps were fighting . . . against us. *W. H. Russell.*

2. Not posted or informed. [Colloq.]

**unpower** (un-pou'ėr), *n.* Lack of power; weakness. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

**unpowerful** (un-pou'ėr-fụl), *a.* Not powerful; impotent. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

**unpracticable** (un-prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being performed; impracticable. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiii.

**unpractical** (un-prak'ti-kal), *a.* Not practical. (*a*) Inclined to give time and attention to matters of speculation and theory rather than to those of practice, action, or utility; careless about things merely profitable; hence, unfitted to deal with realities.

For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him [Spenser] none the worse for being *unpractical*, and that my reading has convinced me that being too poetical is the rarest fault of poets.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d scr., p. 166.

(*b*) Not dictated by or in harmony with experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* scheme. =**Syn.** See *impracticable*.

**unpracticality** (un-prak-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unpractical.

**unpractically** (un-prak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an unpractical manner; not practically.

**unpractised, unpracticed** (un-prak'tist), *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful.

The French soldiers, which from their youth have been practised and inured in feats of arms, do not crack or advance themselves to have very often got the upper hand and mastery of your new made and *unpractised* soldiers.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2†. Not known; not familiar through use or association.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray
Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day. *Prior.*

3. Not practised; not put into operation or use.

Waragna ordered all his Galla . . . to leave their horses and charge the enemy on foot. This confident step, unknown and *unpractised* by Galla before, had the desired effect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 627.

**unpractisedness** (un-prak'tist-nes), *n.* [< *unpractised* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being unpractised; want of practice.

**unpraise**† (un-prāz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *praise*.] To deprive of praise; strip of commendation. *Young.*

**unpray** (un-prā'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pray*[1].] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer having a tendency or effect contrary to that of a former one. [Rare.]

The freedom and purity of his obedience . . . made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed.
*Sir M. Hale*, Christ Crucified.

**unprayed** (un-prād'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *unpraicd*, < ME. *unpreyed*; < *un-*[1] + *prayed*.] 1. Not prayed for; not solicited reverently: with *for*.

For yf they leue nothing *vnpraied for* that mai perteine to the pacificacion of this diuisio, then must they peradventure putte into theyr sernice both matins, masse, and euen song. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 894.

2†. Unsolicited; unasked.

Thow [Death] sleat so fele in sondry wyse
Agens hire wil, *unpreyed* day and nyghte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 513.

**unpreach** (un-prēch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *preach*.] To preach the contrary of; recant in preaching. [Rare.]

The clergy their own principles denied,
*Unpreach'd* their non-resisting cant.
*Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, ii.

**unpreaching**† (un-prē'ching), *a.* Not in the habit of preaching.

He is no *unpreaching* prelate.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

**unprecedented** (un-pres'ē-den-ted), *a.* Having no precedent or example; unexampled.

The necessity under which I found myself placed by a most strange and *unprecedented* manner of legislation.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

**unprecedentedly** (un-pres'ē-den-ted-li), *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

**unpredict**† (un-prē-dikt'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *predict*.] To revoke or retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 395.

**unpregnant** (un-preg'nant), *a.* 1. Not pregnant; not quickened: with *of*.

Like John-a-dreams, *unpregnant of* my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 595.

2. Not quick of wit; dull.

This deed . . . makes me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

**unprejudicate**† (un-prē-jö'di-kāt), *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom and deliberation, . . . sincere principles and *unprejudicate* understanding. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

**unprejudicateness** (un-prē-jö'di-kāt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unprejudicate. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**unprejudice** (un-prej'ụ-dis), *n.* Freedom from prejudice.

Mr. Carlyle is an author who has now been so long before the world that we may feel towards him something of the *unprejudice* of posterity.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 121.

**unprejudiced** (un-prej'ụ-dist), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unprejudizd*; < *un-*[1] + *prejudiced*.] 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial: as, an *unprejudiced* mind.

The meaning of them may be so plain that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them.
*Tillotson.*

2. Not warped by or proceeding from prejudice: as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.—3. Not hurt; unimpaired; undamaged.

A pair of most dissembling hypocrites
Is he and this base Earle, on whom I vowe,
Leaving King Lewis *vnpreiudizd* in peace,
To spend the whole measure of my kindled rage.
*Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 102).

**unprejudicedly** (un-prej'ụ-dist-li), *adv.* In an unprejudiced manner; impartially. [Rare.]

Let us consider this evidence as *unprejudicedly* and carefully as we can. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 897.

**unprejudicedness** (un-prej'ụ-dist-nes), *n.* The state of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*

**unprelate** (un-prel'āt), *v. t.* To depose from the dignity of prelate; depose from the episcopate. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 120. (*Davies.*)

**unprelatical** (un-prē-lat'i-kal), *a.* Unlike or unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 257.

**unpremeditable** (un-prē-med'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **premeditable*, < *premedit*(*ate*) + *-able*.] 1. Not capable of being premeditated or previously thought of. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Unforeseen; unlooked for; unexpected.

A capful of wind . . . comes against you . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment.

**unpremeditate**† (un-prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* Unpremeditated.

In sudden and *unpremeditate* prayer I am not always I; and, when I am not myself, my prayer is not my prayer.
*Donne*, Sermons, xi.

**unpremeditated** (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or thought over.

My celestial patroness who deigns
Her nightly visitation unimplored,
And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 24.

Profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art.
*Shelley*, The Skylark.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design: as, an *unpremeditated* offense. =**Syn. 1.** Unstudied, impromptu, offhand, spontaneous. See *extemporaneous*.

**unpremeditatedly** (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an unpremeditated manner; without premeditation; undesignedly.

**unpremeditation** (un-prē-med-i-tā'shọn), *n.* Absence of premeditation; undesignedness.

The Anecdotes of Sierra seem to us to fail in that lark-like *unpremeditation* which belongs to the lyric.
*The Atlantic*, LXV. 563.

**unpreparation** (un-prep-a-rā'shọn), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness. *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

**unprepared** (un-prē-pārd'), *a.* 1. Not prepared. (*a*) Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for future use: as, *unprepared* provisions. (*b*) Not brought into a right, safe, or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; not put in order; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or eternity.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 31.

(*c*) Not planned; not worked out in advance; extemporaneous: as, an *unprepared* speech; *unprepared* speaking. (*d*) Not brought into a particular mental state; not trained: as, an *unprepared* student.

2. In *music*, specifically of a dissonant tone, not held over from a preceding chord or otherwise prepared; reached by a skip.

**unpreparedly** (un-prē-pār'ed-li), *adv.* In an unprepared manner or condition; without due preparation.

**unpreparedness** (un-prē-pār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

**unprepossessed** (un-prē-pọ-zest'), *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

**unprepossessing** (un-prē-pọ-zes'ing), *a.* Not prepossessing; not attractive or engaging; unpleasing: as, a person of *unprepossessing* appearance.

**unprescribed** (un-prē-skrībd'), *a.* Not prescribed; not authoritatively laid down; not appointed: as, *unprescribed* ceremony. *Bp. Hall*, Letter from the Tower.

**unpresentable** (un-prē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* Not presentable; not fit for being presented or introduced to company or society; not in proper trim; unfit to be seen.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than with a sloven and *unpresentable* person. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 184.

**unpressed** (un-prest'), *a.* 1. Not pressed.

My pillow left *unpress'd*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 106.

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

**unpresuming** (un-prē-zū'ming), *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble; unpretentious.

Modest, *unpresuming* men.
*V. Knox*, To a Young Nobleman.

**unpresumptuous** (un-prē-zump'tū-us), *a.* Not presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submissive; modest.

Lift to Heav'n an *unpresumptuous* eye.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 746.

**unpretending** (un-prē-ten'ding), *a.* Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or superiority; unassuming; modest.

To undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind. *Pope.*

**unpretentious** (un-prē-ten'shus), *a.* Not pretentious; making no claim to distinction; modest.

**unpretentiousness** (un-prē-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpretentious; unassumingness; modesty.

The journal is . . . none the less pleasant for its simplicity and *unpretentiousness*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3246, p. 322.

**unprettiness** (un-prit'i-nes), *n.* The state of being unpretty; want of prettiness.

She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 51.

**unpretty** (un-prit'i), *a.* Not pretty; lacking prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.

His English is blundering but not *unpretty*.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 155. (*Davies.*)

**unprevailing** (un-prē-vā'ling), *a.* Of no force; unavailing; vain.

Throw to earth
This *unprevailing* woe.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 107.

**unpreventable** (un-prē-ven'ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be prevented.

**unpreventableness** (un-prē-ven'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpreventable; inevitableness. *Mind*, No. 35, 1884.

**unprevented** (un-prē-ven'ted), *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered.—2†. Not preceded by anything.

Grace . . .
Comes *unprevented*, unimplored, unsought.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 231.

**unpriced** (un-prīst'), *a.* 1. Having no price set or indicated.

The books offered for sale are *unpriced*, and customers are invited to make their offers.
*Athenæum*, No. 3177, p. 355.

2. Priceless; above or beyond price.

Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst *unpriced*.
*J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

**unpride**† (un-prīd'), *v. t.* To strip or divest of pride or self-esteem.

Be content to be *unprided*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 33.

**unpriest** (un-prēst'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *priest.*] To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest; unfrock.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.
*Milton*, Judgment of M. Bucer, xxiv.

**unpriestly** (un-prēst'li), *a.* Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

**unprince** (un-prins'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prince.*] To strip of the character or authority of a prince; deprive of principality or sovereignty. [Rare.]

Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwick.

**unprincely** (un-prins'li), *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

**unprinciple** (un-prin'si-pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of; corrupt. [Rare.]

They have been principled, or rather *unprincipled*, by such tutors. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 111.

**unprincipled** (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *principled.*] 1. Not having settled principles; not grounded in principle. [Rare.]

So *unprincipled* in Virtue's book.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 367.

2. Having no sound moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral.

My poor simple, guileless Baynes was trustee to Mrs. Dr. Firmin before she married that most *unprincipled* man. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked.

I disclaim all such *unprincipled* liberties—let me but have truth and the law on my side.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

**unprincipledness** (un-prin'si-pld-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprincipled; immorality; wickedness.

**unprison** (un-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prison.*] To release or deliver from prison; set free. *Donne*, Letter to the Countess of Huntington. [Rare.]

**unprivileged** (un-priv'i-lejd), *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

Where even the children of the peer were *unprivileged*, no lower class could assert any exclusive claim.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

**unprizable**† (un-prī'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated, as being either below valuation or above or beyond valuation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 58.

Your ring may be stolen too; so of your brace of *unprizable* estimations; the one is but frail and the other casual. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 4. 99.

**unprized** (un-prīzd'), *a.* Not valued, as being either below or beyond valuation.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
Can buy this *unprized* precious maid of me.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 262.

But seemingly a thing despised;
Even by the sun and air *unprized*.
*Wordsworth*, Italian Itinerant.

**unprobably**† (un-prob'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

To diminish by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in.
*Strype*, Eccles. Mem.

2. Improbably. *Imp. Dict.*

**unproclaimed** (un-prō-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

Assassin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaimed*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 220.

**unproductive** (un-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor: as, *unproductive* land; in *polit. econ.*, not increasing the quantity or exchangeable value of articles of consumption: as, *unproductive* labor.

This nobleman . . ., desiring that no part of his property or capital should lie *unproductive* during his absence, made the best arrangement.
*Arnot*, The Parables of Our Lord, p. 524.

I call the man in trade an *unproductive* laborer who seeks to grow rich suddenly by speculation, instead of by faithful, legitimate business.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, xii.

2. Not producing some specified effect or result: with *of*: as, acts *unproductive of* good.

**unproductively** (un-prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

**unproductiveness** (un-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, etc.

**unproductivity** (un-prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unproductive; unproductiveness. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

**unprofaned** (un-prō-fānd'), *a.* Not profaned or desecrated; not polluted or violated. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

**unprofessional** (un-prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession: as, an *unprofessional* man.—3. Not befitting a certain profession or a member of a profession; not in keeping with the rules of a certain profession: as, *unprofessional* conduct.

**unprofessionally** (un-prō-fesh'on-al-i), *adv.* In an unprofessional manner.

**unproficiency** (un-prō-fish'en-si), *n.* Want of proficiency. *Bp. Hall.*

**unprofit**† (un-prof'it), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness; uselessness.

**unprofitable** (un-prof'i-ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *unprofitable*; < *un-*[1] + *profitable.*] 1. Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired end; useless; profitless: as, an *unprofitable* business; an *unprofitable* servant.

Not with grief, for that is *unprofitable*. Heb. xiii. 17.

Any beast *unprofitable* for service they kill.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 35.

2†. Unimproved; unlearned.

Any uncunnynge and *unprofitable* man, as men ben wont to fynde comunly amonges the poeple.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose i.

=Syn. Bootless, unremunerative, fruitless, futile.

**unprofitableness** (un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

**unprofitably** (un-prof'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, gain, benefit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose or effect.

Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns,
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 357.

**unprofited** (un-prof'i-ted), *a.* Not having profit or gain; profitless. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 22.

**unprofiting**† (un-prof'i-ting), *a.* Unprofitable. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xe.

**unprogressive** (un-prō-gres'iv), *a.* Not progressive; conservative.

**unprogressiveness** (un-prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprogressive; stagnation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 772.

**unprohibited** (un-prō-hib'i-ted), *a.* Not prohibited; not forbidden; lawful. *Milton.*

**unprojected** (un-prō-jek'ted), *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

**unprolific** (un-prō-lif'ik), *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. *Sir M. Hale.*

**unpromise** (un-prom'is), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *promise.*] To revoke, retract, or recall, as a promise.

Promises are no fetters; with that tongue
Thy promise past, *unpromise* it again.
*Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.

**unpromised** (un-prom'ist), *a.* Not promised or engaged; uncovenanted.

Leave nought *unpromist*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 49.

**unpromising** (un-prom'i-sing), *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, of interest, etc.; not looking as if likely to turn out well: as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

Even the most heavy, lumpish, and *unpromising* infants appear to be much improved by it.
*Bp. Berkeley*, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

=Syn. Inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavorable, untoward.

**unprompted** (un-promp'ted), *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

My Tongue talks, *unprompted* by my Heart.
*Congreve*, To Cynthia.

**unpronounceable** (un-prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pronounced; difficult to pronounce: as, a harsh, *unpronounceable* word.

But two, a youth and maiden,
Were left to brave the storm,
With *unpronounceable* Dutch names,
And hearts with true love warm.
*Halleck*, Epistles.

2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to chaste ears.

**unpronounced** (un-prō-nounst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton*, Vacation Exercises, iii.

**unprop** (un-prop'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; deprive of support.

**unproper**† (un-prop'ėr), *a.* 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

There 's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds
Which they dare swear peculiar.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 69.

2. Not fit or proper; not suited; improper. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, x.

**unproperly**† (un-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

*Vnproperly* ascribed to Caucasus.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

**unprophetic, unprophetical** (un-prō-fet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

Wretch . . . of *unprophetic* soul. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii.

**unpropitiable** (un-prō-pish'i-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be propitiated.

A noble race is perishing at the hand of that *unpropitiable* avenger who waits on secular misconduct.
*The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 296.

**unpropitious** (un-prō-pish'us), *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray,
Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 9.

**unpropitiously** (un-prō-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unpropitious manner; inauspiciously.

**unpropitiousness** (un-prō-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unpropitious; unfavorableness; inauspiciousness.

**unproportionable** (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable.

Besides, the roofe is not to be thought *unproportionable*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

**unproportionableness** (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 586. (*Davies.*)

**unproportionate** (un-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Not proportionate; disproportionate; unfit. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

**unproportioned** (un-prō-pōr'shond), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.

To melt this *unproportion'd* frame of nature.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

**unproposed** (un-prō-pōzd'), *a.* Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like: as, the motion or candidate is as yet *unproposed*. *Dryden.*

**unpropped** (un-propt'), *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

**unpropriety** (un-prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* Lack of propriety; error; incorrectness; unsuitableness; impropriety. [Rare.]

The interest of a respectable Englishman may be said, without any *unpropriety*, to be identical with that of his wife. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

**unproselyte** (un-pros'ē-līt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *proselyte.*] To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; win back from proselytism. [Rare.]

This text . . . happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 8. (*Davies.*)

**unprosperous** (un-pros'pėr-us), *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

A soldier must not think himself *unprosperous* if he be not successful as the son of Philip.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

**unprosperously** (un-pros'pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

Caretius, flying, secured himself among the Mountains of Wales, where he died after he had *unprosperously* reigned three Years. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

**unprosperousness** (un-pros'pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 493.

**unprotected** (un-prō-tek'ted), *a.* Not protected; not defended; not supported. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**unprotectedness** (un-prō-tek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unprotected; defenselessness. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 353.

**unprotestantize** (un-prot'es-tan-tīz), *v. t.* To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some other; render other than Protestant; divest of Protestant characteristics or features. [Rare.]

To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To *unprotestantize* is not to reform it. *Kingsley*, Life (1851), ix.

**unprovable** (un-prō'va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or es-

tablished. Also spelled *unproveable*. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

**unproved** (un-prövd'), *a.* [< ME. **unproved*; < *un-*[1] + *proved*.] 1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tested.

A fresh *unproved* knight. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved*. *Boyle.*

**unprovedness** (un-prövd'nes), *n.* [ME. *unprovedness*; < *unproved* + *-ness*.] Inexperience. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

**unprovide** (un-prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *provide*.] To unfurnish; divest or strip of qualifications; in the following quotation, to divest of resolution.

I'll not expostulate with her, least her body and beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 218.

**unprovided** (un-prō-vī'ded), *a.* 1. Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied: with *with*, formerly *of*: as, *unprovided with* money.

Utterly *unprovided of* all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Bp. Sprat.*

I shall make the public a present of these curious pieces at such time as I shall find myself *unprovided with* other subjects. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. Having made no preparation; not suitably prepared; unprepared.

Tears for a stroke unseen afford relief;
But, *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow.
*Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, v.

3†. Unforeseen. *Spenser.*

**unprovidedly** (un-prō-vī'ded-li), *adv.* In an unprovided manner; without provision; unpreparedly.

**unprovident**† (un-prov'i-dent), *a.* Improvident. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

**unprovoked** (un-prō-vōkt'), *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited.

When all on the sudden, the Smectymnuans, a strange generation of men, *unprovoked*, unthought of, cry out of hard measure, and fly in my face, as men wrongfully accused. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vindication of Smectymnuus.

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause: as, an *unprovoked* attack.

A rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked*. *Dryden.*

**unprovokedly** (un-prō-vō'ked-li), *adv.* In an unprovoked manner; without provocation.

**unprudence**† (un-prö'dens), *n.* [ME.; < *un-*[1] + *prudence*.] Want of prudence; imprudence; improvidence.

The *vnprudence* of foolis [is] erring. *Wyclif*, Prov. xiv. 18.

**unprudent**† (un-prö'dent), *a.* Imprudent.

**unprudential** (un-prō-den'shal), *a.* Imprudent.

The most unwise and *unprudential* act. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

**unpruned** (un-prönd'), *a.* Not pruned; not lopped or trimmed.

Fruit-trees all *unpruned*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 45.

**unpublic** (un-pub'lik), *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. [Rare.]

Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

**unpublished** (un-pub'lisht), *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private.

*Unpublish'd* virtues. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 16.

2. Not published; still in manuscript, as a book.

The finest Turner etching is of an aqueduct with a stork standing in a mountain stream, not in the published series; and next to it are the *unpublished* etchings of the Via Mala and Crewhurst. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, 1872.

**unpucker** (un-puk'ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pucker*.] To smooth away the puckers of; relax.

Let but Teufelsdröckh open his mouth, Heuschrecke's also *unpuckered* itself into a free doorway. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

**unpuff**† (un-puf'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *puff*.] To take away the vanity of; humble.

We might *vnpuff* our heart, and bend our knee,
T' appease with sighs God's wrathfull Majestie.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**unpunctual** (un-pungk'tū-al), *a.* Not punctual; not exact, especially with reference to time. *Pope.*

**unpunctuality** (un-pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unpunctual. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 285.

**unpunctually** (un-pungk'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an unpunctual manner; not punctually.

**unpunishable** (un-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished: applied to persons or things. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v. 157.

Where all offend, the crime's *unpunishable*. *May*, tr. of Lucan, v.

**unpunishably** (un-pun'ish-a-bli), *adv.* Without being or becoming liable to punishment. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28.

**unpunished** (un-pun'isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

Shall innocence
In her be branded, and my guilt escape
*Unpunish'd?*
*Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

**unpure** (un-pūr'), *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.* [Rare.]

**unpurely** (un-pūr'li), *adv.* Impurely. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii. [Rare.]

**unpureness** (un-pūr'nes), *n.* Impurity. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii. [Rare.]

**unpurged** (un-pėrjd'), *a.* Not purged. (*a*) Unpurified.

The rheumy and *unpurged* air. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Not cleared from moral defilement or guilt.

I feare it would but harme the truth for me to reason in her behalfe, so long as I should suffer my honest estimation to lye *unpurg'd* from these insolent auspiciona. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**unpurposed** (un-pėr'pōst), *a.* Not intended; not designed.

Accidents *unpurposed*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 84.

**unpurse** (un-pėrs'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpursen*; < *un-*[2] + *purse*.] 1. To take out of a purse; expend. [Rare.]

Ever was the gold *unpursed*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To rob of a purse or money. *Pollok.* [Rare.]

**unpurveyed**† (un-pėr-vād'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *purveyed*.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Hem that she [Fortune] hath left in dyspeyre, *unpurveyed*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

**unqualified** (un-kwol'i-fīd), *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.

The learned are held *unqualified* to serve their country as counsellors merely from a defect of opulence. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Not qualified legally; not having the legal qualifications; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license: as, an *unqualified* practitioner of medicine.

By the statutes for preserving the game, a penalty is denounced against every *unqualified* person that kills a hare. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § ii.

In the course of time, through relaxation of bardic discipline, the profession was assumed by *unqualified* persons, to the great detriment of the regular bards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 791.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute: as, *unqualified* praise.

That women and children taken in war, and such men as have not been slain, naturally fall into *unqualified* servitude, is manifest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 456.

**unqualifiedly** (un-kwol'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In an unqualified manner; without qualification; absolutely.

Him of Cyprus, to whom the Syriac versions *unqualifiedly* attribute them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 91.

**unqualifiedness** (un-kwol'i-fīd-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unqualified.

The advertency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers. *Bibliotheca Biblica*, I. 65. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unqualify** (un-kwol'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *qualify*.] To divest of qualifications; disqualify. [Rare.]

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

**unqualitied**† (un-kwol'i-tid), *a.* Deprived of the usual qualities or faculties.

He is *unqualitied* with very shame. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 44.

**unquantified** (un-kwon'ti-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.—**Unquantified proposition.** See *proposition*.

**unquarrelable**† (un-kwor'el-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quarrel*[1] + *-able*.] Incapable of being quarreled with, objected to, or impugned.

Such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**unqueen** (un-kwēn'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *queen*.] To divest of the dignity of queen. [Rare.]

Although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 171.

**unquenchable** (un-kwen'cha-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not quenchable; incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like: as, *unquenchable* fire, thirst, etc.

Such an extinction of originality in what would be evolutional closure will always be prevented by the feverish activity of the *unquenchable* passions of human nature. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 168.

**II.** *n.* That which cannot be quenched; figuratively, one whose zeal cannot be quenched. [Colloq.]

**unquenchableness** (un-kwen'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unquenchable. *Hakewill*, Apology, iv. 4.

**unquenchably** (un-kwen'cha-bli), *adv.* In an unquenchable manner; so as to be unquenchable.

That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*. *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii.

**unquestionability** (un-kwes'chon-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; also, that which cannot be questioned or doubted; a certainty.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *Unquestionability*. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 6.

**unquestionable** (un-kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain: as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage.

King Henry the Seventh being deceased, his only Son Prince Henry . . . by *unquestionable* Right succeeded in the Crown, at the Age of eighteen Years. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 254.

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation.

An *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

**unquestionableness** (un-kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; unquestionability.

**unquestionably** (un-kwes'chon-a-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.

At fit howr [Anacktus] aetta on alone toward the Camp; is mett, examin'd, and at last *unquestionably* knewn. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

**unquestioned** (un-kwes'chond), *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted.

It is the sober truth of history, *unquestioned*, because unquestionable. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined; not examined into.

It prefers itself and leaves *unquestion'd*
Matters of needful value. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 55.

3. Not to be opposed or disputed.

Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*

**unquestioningness** (un-kwes'chon-ing-nes), *n.* The character of being unquestioning; unquestioning action. [Rare.]

The new men . . . have come to be accepted . . . with . . . cordial *unquestioningness*. *The Century*, XX. 3.

**unquick** (un-kwik'), *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Not alive or lively. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

**unquiescence** (un-kwī-es'ens), *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.

**unquiet**[1] (un-kwī'et), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quiet*.] Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed; also, causing disturbance.

For almost all the world their service bend
To Phœbus, and in vain my light I lend,
Gaz'd on unto my setting from my rise
Almost of none but of *unquiet* eyes.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i.

A tumbrell or cucking-stoel, set up . . . for the correction of *unquiet* women. *J. Collins*, Hist. of Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

**unquiet**[2]† (un-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *quiet*.] To disquiet.

Here has fallen a business
Between your cousin and Master Manly has
*Unquieted* us all. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

**unquietly** (un-kwī'et-li), *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state; without rest; in an agitated state; uneasily.

One minded like the weather, most *unquietly*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 2.

**unquietness** (un-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being unquiet; agitation; excitement; uneasiness; restlessness.

*Iago.* Is my lord angry?
*Emilia.* He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 133.

**unquietude**† (un-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* Inquietude.

A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment. *Sir H. Wotton*, Education of Children.

**unquit**† (un-kwit'), *a.* [< ME. *unquit*; < *un-*[1] + *quit*.] 1. Not discharged; not freed from obligation.

Gracinus, we must pray you, hold your guards
*Unquit* when morning comes.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 5.

2. Unpaid.

The dal is past, the dette *un-quit*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

**unquizzable** (un-kwiz'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quiz* + *-able*.] Not capable of being quizzed; not open to ridicule.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and *unquizzable* uniform.
*Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

**unraced**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *raced*, pp. of *race*[5].] Unbroken; undestroyed.

Tho thinges . . . ben kept hoole and *unraced*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

**unracked** (un-rakt'), *a.* Not racked; not having the contents freed from the lees: as, an *unracked* vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 306.

**unraised** (un-rāzd'), *a.* Not raised. (*a*) Not elevated.

The flat *unraised* spirits. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol., l. 9.

(*b*) Not abandoned, as a siege.

The siege shulde nat be *unreysed*.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccccxxxviii.

**unraked** (un-rākt'), *a.* 1. Not raked: as, land *unraked*.—2. Not raked together; not raked up.

Where fires thou find'st *unraked*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.

3†. Not sought or acquired by effort, as by raking.

He doubtless will command the People to make good his Promises of Maintenance more honourably unask'd, *unrak'd* for. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**unransacked** (un-ran'sakt), *a.* 1. Not ransacked; not searched.—2. Not pillaged. *Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks.

**unraptured** (un-rap'tūrd), *a.* Not enraptured, enchanted, charmed, or transported.

Man *unraptured*, uninflamed.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

**unravel** (un-rav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unraveled*, *unravelled*, ppr. *unraveling*, *unravelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *ravel*. The prefix is either reversive or intensive, according as *ravel* is taken to mean 'tangle' or 'untangle.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To disentangle or separate, as threads; especially, to take out the threads of (textile material). See *ravel*.

I have talked with my own heart,
And have *unravelled* my entangled will.
*Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

By means of a prism Sir Isaac Newton *unravelled* the texture of solar light. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 1.

2. To clear from complication or difficulty; unriddle; unfold.

These, with fifty other points left *unravelled*, you may endeavor to solve, if you have time.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

At the first glimpse we see that here there is a mystery to be *unravelled*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 74.

3†. To separate the connected or united parts of; throw into disorder.

*Unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. i.

4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be unfolded; be disentangled.

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

**unraveler, unraveller** (un-rav'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which unravels.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty *unravellers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.
*T. Brown*, Works, III. 279. (*Davies.*)

**unravelment** (un-rav'el-ment), *n.* The act or process of unraveling; disentanglement; unfolding.

In the course of the *unravelment* of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle we come across many clever touches of character. *The Academy*, Nov. 15, 1890, p. 447.

**unrazored** (un-rā'zȯrd), *a.* Unshaved.

Their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton*, Comus, l. 290.

**unreached** (un-rēcht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to.

That lofty hill *unreached*. *Dryden.*

**unread**[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unred*, *unræd*, < AS. *unrǣd* (= Icel. *úráðh* = Dan. *uraad*), bad counsel, < *un-*, not (here 'bad'), + *rǣd*, counsel: see *read*, *n.*] Bad advice or counsel.

**unread**[2] (un-red'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *read*, pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] 1. Not read; not perused.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

The clown *unread*, and half-read gentleman.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

**unreadable** (un-rē'da-bl), *a.* Not readable. (*a*) Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible: as, *unreadable* manuscript or writing. (*b*) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading: as, a dull, *unreadable* book or poem.

Goethe . . . wasted his time and thwarted his creative energy on the mechanical mock-antique of an *unreadable* "Achilleis." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

Books almost *unreadable* to delicate minds.
*Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 75.

**unreadableness** (un-rē'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreadable; illegibility. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 113.

**unreadily** (un-red'i-li), *adv.* In an unready manner. (*a*) Unpreparedly. (*b*) Not promptly; not quickly. (*c*) Awkwardly.

Men being first inforced to write their actes and monuments in beasts skinnes dried, in harkes of trees, or otherwise perchance as *unreadily*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

**unreadiness** (un-red'i-nes), *n.* The character of being unready, in any sense.

**unready** (un-red'i), *a.* [< ME. *unredy*; < *un-*[1] + *ready*.] 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit.

A dismal picture of the general doom;
Where souls distracted, when the trumpet blows,
And half *unready* with their bodies come.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 254.

2. Not prompt; not quick.—3†. Awkward; ungainly.

An *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.
*Bacon*, Youth and Age.

4†. Not dressed; undressed.

How now, my lords! what, all *unready* so?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.
*Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack.* (*Nares.*)

**To make unready**†, to undress or unharness.

Come, where have you been, wench? *Make* me *unready*. I slept but till last night. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, iii.

*Make unready* the horses; thou knowest how.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**unready**† (un-red'i), *v. t.* [< *unready*, *a.*] To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herselfe.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 379. (*Nares.*)

**unreal** (un-rē'al), *a.* 1. Not real; not substantial; having appearance only; illusive; ideal.

Hence, horrible shadow!
*Unreal* mockery, hence!
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

2. Unpractical; visionary.

Those who have most loudly advertised their passion for seclusion and their intimacy with nature, from Petrarch down, have been mostly sentimentalists, *unreal* men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 205.

**Fallacy of unreal middle.** See *fallacy*.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.

**unrealism** (un-rē'al-izm), *n.* The opposite of realism.

**unreality** (un-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Lack of reality or real existence.—2. That which has no reality or real existence.

He (Julius Cæsar) was too sincere to stoop to *unreality*. He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 549.

3. Unpractical character; visionariness.

The *unreality* of the optimistic religions of the day was what he attacked unceasingly from youth to age, with an energy as honest in its way as Carlyle's.
*The Critic*, XIV. 243.

**unrealize** (un-rē'al-īz), *v. t.* [< *unreal* + *-ize*.] To take away the reality of; make or consider unreal; divest of reality; present or treat in an ideal form. [Rare.]

The men, the women, . . . the lounger, the beggar, the boys, the dogs, are *unrealized* at once.
*Emerson*, Miscellanies, p. 47.

**unreason** (un-rē'zn), *n.* Lack of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—**Abbot of unreason.** See *abbot*.

**unreason**† (un-rē'zn), *v. t.* [< *unreason*, *n.*] To prove to be unreasonable; disprove by argument. [Rare.]

To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings. *South.*

**unreasonable** (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; irrational.

For it is an *unreasonable* religioun that hath rigte nought of certeyne. *Piers Ploweman* (B), vi. 153.

If he [Henry VIII.] seems to act upon pure self-will, he is able to give a reason for his acts, and that such a reason as we cannot on mere prejudice determine to be *unreasonable*. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate: as, an *unreasonable* price.

The pretence was infinitely *unreasonable*, and therefore had the fate of senseless allegations, it disbanded presently. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

An alarmist by nature, an aristocrat by party, he [Xenophon] carried to an *unreasonable* excess his horror of popular turbulence. *Macaulay*, History.

3†. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

The nature of creatures *unreasonable*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 3.

*Unreasonable* creatures feed their young.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 26.

4. Not listening to or acting according to reason; not guided by reason; not influenced by reason.

I must be most *unreasonable* to be dissatisfied at any thing that he chooses to put in a book which I never shall read. *Trevelyan*, in Life of Macaulay, I. 204.

5†. Inconvenient.

We departed to our lodging, desiring to know whether our coming the next day might not be uneasy or *unreasonable* to her. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

=**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*), obstinate, wrong-headed, extravagant, unfair, unjust, extortionate.

**unreasonableness** (un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unreasonable, in any sense.

**unreasonably** (un-rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; contrary to reason; foolishly; excessively; immoderately.

**unreasoned** (un-rē'znd), *a.* Not reasoned or argued; not due to reason or reasoning; not founded on reason; not thought out.

Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *unreasoned* denial of a fact is quite as illogical as its blind acceptance. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 556.

**unreasoning** (un-rē'zn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as *unreasoning* as the previous over-confidence. *J. S. Mill.*

**unreasoningly** (un-rē'zn-ing-li), *adv.* In an unreasoning manner; without reasoning or reflection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 194.

**unreave**† (un-rēv'), *v. t.* To take to pieces; disentangle; loose.

The worke that she all day did make,
The same at night she did againe *unreave*.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, xxiii.

**unreaved**† (un-rēvd'), *a.* Not taken or pulled to pieces.

Could'st thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold tight and *unreaved*?
*Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

**unrebated** (un-rē-bā'ted), *a.* Same as *unbated*.

A number of fencers tried it, with *unrebated* swords.
*Hakewill*, Apology.

**unrebukable** (un-rē-bū'ka-bl), *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Tim. vi. 14. Also spelled *unrebukeable*.

**unrecallable** (un-rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* Not recallable; incapable of being called back, revoked, annulled, or recalled.

That which is done is *unrecallable*.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

**unrecalling**† (un-rē-kâl'ing), *a.* Not to be recalled. [Rare.]

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail th' abusing of his time.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 993.

**unreceived** (un-rē-sēvd'), *a.* Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 54.

**unreckonable** (un-rek'n-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

**unreckoned** (un-rek'nd), *a.* Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

**unreclaimable** (un-rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* Irreclaimable. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unreclaimably** (un-rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* Irreclaimably. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, § 8.

**unreclaimed** (un-rē-klāmd'), *a.* Not reclaimed. (*a*) Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed.

A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 34.

Bullocks *unreclaimed* to bear the yoke.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

(*b*) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue: as, a sinner *unreclaimed*. (*c*) Not brought into a state of cultivation, as desert or wild land.

**unrecognizable** (un-rek'og-nī-za-bl), *a.* Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. *Coleridge.*

**unrecognizably** (un-rek'og-nī-za-bli), *adv.* In an unrecognizable manner; without or beyond recognition.

The opening through which we had come had closed *unrecognizably* behind us. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 499.

**unrecognized** (un-rek'ọg-nīzd), *a.* Not recognized, in any sense.

As dear Sam Johnson sits behind the screen, . . . there is no want of dignity in him, in that homely image of labour ill-rewarded, genius as yet *unrecognised*, independence sturdy and uncomplaining. *Thackeray*, On Screens in Dining-Rooms.

**unrecommended** (un-rek-ọ-men'ded), *a.* Not recommended; not favorably mentioned. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 113.

**unrecompensed** (un-rek'ọm-penst), *a.* Not recompensed, rewarded, or requited.

Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompens'd*. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

**unreconcilable**† (un-rek'ọn-sī-la-bl), *a.* Irreconcilable. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome.

**unreconcilably**† (un-rek'ọn-sī-la-bli), *adv.* Irreconcilably. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, ii. 381.

**unreconciled** (un-rek'ọn-sīld), *a.* Not reconciled. (*a*) Not made consistent: as, *unreconciled* statements. (*b*) Not restored to friendship or favor; still at enmity or opposition: as, a sinner *unreconciled* to God. (*c*) Not atoned for.

Any crime
*Unreconciled* as yet to heaven and grace.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 27.

(*d*†) Irreconcilable; implacable.

I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

**unreconcilable**† (un-rek-ọn-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* Unreconcilable. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 47.

**unreconstructed** (un-rē-kon-struk'ted), *a.* Not reconstructed; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, not yet reorganized as a State of the Union: applied to seceded States after the civil war; also, loosely, to citizens of the South not reconciled to the results of that war.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler's Committee on Reconstruction reported in favor of extending for a month the time during which an *unreconstructed* Southerner may retain his Government employment. *The Nation*, VIII. 221.

**unrecorded** (un-rē-kôr'ded), *a.* **1.** Not recorded; not registered; not made part of any record: as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.

The *unrecorded* English words actually in use among the people. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 290.

**2.** Not kept in remembrance by writing or by public monuments.

Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

**unrecounted** (un-rē-koun'ted), *a.* Not reconnted; not related or recited. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 48.

**unrecoverable** (un-rē-kuv'èr-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being recovered, found, restored, or obtained again; not obtainable from a debtor; irrecoverable: as, an *unrecoverable* article of property; an *unrecoverable* debt.

I have a great many debts due to me in America, and I had rather they should remain *unrecoverable* by any law than submit to the Stamp Act. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 369.

**2.** Not capable of recovering; incurable; irremediable.

'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 14.

Loss of memory is so commonly associated with *unrecoverable* cases. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 333.

**unrecoverably** (un-rē-kuv'èr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unrecoverable manner; irrecoverably; incurably.

Long sick, and *unrecoverably*.
*Bp. Hall*, Meditations and Vows, ii.

**unrecovered** (un-rē-kuv'èrd), *a.* **1.** Not recovered; not found or restored.—**2**†. Irrecoverable. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 247. (*Davies.*)

**unrecruitable** (un-rē-krö'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being recruited, in any sense. *Milton*, On Education.

**unrecumbent** (un-rē-kum'bent), *a.* Not reclining or reposing. *Cowper*, Morning Walk.

**unrecuring**† (un-rē-kūr'ing), *a.* Incapable of being cured; incurable. [Rare.]

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 90.

**unredeemed** (un-rē-dēmd'), *a.* **1.** Not redeemed; not ransomed: as, an *unredeemed* captive; an *unredeemed* sinner. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. ii.—**2.** Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money: as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.—**3.** Not fulfilled, as a promise or pledge.

No one takes the trouble to recollect his contrary opinions or his *unredeemed* pledges.
*Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

**4.** Not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

The *unredeemed* ugliness . . . of a slothful people.
*Carlyle.*

**5.** Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on *unredeemed* goods. *The Echo*, Jan. 14, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unreduct**† (un-rē-dukt'), *a.* Not reduced.

Thought *unreduct* to act
Is but an embryon in the truest sense.
*Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 1.

**unreel** (un-rēl'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *reel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To unwind from a reel, as a line or thread.

A measured mile course was laid off, *unreeling* from an anchored stake buoy one mile of fine wire.
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 413.

**II.** *intrans.* To become unwound from a reel.

The line will *unreel* faster than it is needed, and get into a snarl. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 163.

**unreeve** (un-rēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unreeved*, *unrove*, ppr. *unreeving*. [< *un-*[2] + *reeve*[3].] *Naut.*, to withdraw or take out (a rope) from a block, thimble, etc.

**unrefined** (un-rē-find'), *a.* **1.** Not refined; not purified: as, *unrefined* sugar.—**2.** Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like.

These early and *unrefined* ages.
*Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

**unreformable** (un-rē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* Not reformable; not capable of being reformed or amended. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24.

**unreformation** (un-ref-ọr-mā'shọn), *n.* The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Eccles. iii. 4. [Rare.]

**unreformedness** (un-rē-fôr'med-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreformed. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 345. [Rare.]

**unregarded** (un-rē-gär'ded), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

Since whose decease, learning lies *unregarded*.
*Spenser*, Ruins of Time, i. 440.

The rifts where *unregarded* mosses be.
*Lowell*, Sea-Weed.

**unregeneracy** (un-rē-jen'ẹ-ra-si), *n.* The state of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *South*, Sermons.

**unregenerate** (un-rē-jen'ẹ-rāt), *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God; in a general sense, wicked; bad.

*Unregenerate* carnal man.
*Bp. Horsley*, Sermons, II. xx.

**unregenerated** (un-rē-jen'ẹ-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *unregenerate*.

**unregeneration**† (un-rē-jen-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* The character or state of being unregenerate. *Bp. Hall*, Repentance, viii. § 4.

**unregistered** (un-rej'is-tèrd), *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

Hours
*Unregister'd* in vulgar fame.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 119.

**unregretfulness** (un-rē-gret'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unregretful; content.

**unreigned**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *unreined*.

**unrein** (un-rān'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rein*[1].] To loosen the rein of; give the rein to; allow to have free course.

How negligently graceful he *unreins*
His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains!
*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets.

**unreined** (un-rānd'), *a.* [Formerly also *unreigned*; < *un-*[1] + *reined*, pp. of *rein*[1], *v.*] **1.** Not restrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 17.—**2.** Not held in proper sway or subjection; unchecked.

This wild *unreigned* multitude. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

**unrejoicing** (un-rē-joi'sing), *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

Here winter holds his *unrejoicing* court.
*Thomson*, Winter.

**unrelated** (un-rē-lā'ted), *a.* Not related, in any sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 3.

**unrelative** (un-rel'a-tiv), *a.* Not relative, in any sense.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it. *Clarendon.*

**unrelaxed** (un-rē-lakst'), *a.* Not relaxed; strained; determined.

And even in his best passages, the strained expression, the *unrelaxed* determination to be vigorous, grows wearisome. *The Academy*, April 4, 1891, p. 320.

**unrelenting** (un-rē-len'ting), *a.* That does not or will not relent; not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle, or merciful; continuing to be hard, severe, pitiless, hostile, or cold; inexorable; unyielding.

The ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** *Relentless*, *Implacable*, etc. (see *inexorable*), merciless, hard-hearted, unsparing, unpitying, rigorous, cruel.

**unrelentingly** (un-rē-len'ting-li), *adv.* In an unrelenting manner; harshly; inexorably. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 688.

**unrelentingness** (un-rē-len'ting-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unrelenting; severity; inexorableness.

**unreliability** (un-rē-lī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unreliableness; untrustworthiness.

**unreliable** (un-rē-lī'a-bl), *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Alcibiades, who might (chronologically speaking) have been the son of Pericles, was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) *unreliable*; or, perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

**unreliableness** (un-rē-lī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreliable. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**unrelievable** (un-rē-lē'va-bl), *a.* Admitting of no relief or succor.

No degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 258.

**unrelieved** (un-rē-lēvd'), *a.* Not relieved, in any sense. *Boyle.*

**unrelievedly** (un-rē-lē'ved-li), *adv.* Without relief or mitigation.

The interest, intense as it is, is from first to last *unrelievedly* painful. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 347.

**unremediable** (un-rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* Irremediable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**unremembered** (un-rē-mem'bèrd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten.

Nor must their [Nobles and People of Scotland] sincere and moderate proceedings hitherto be *unremember'd*.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unremembering** (un-rē-mem'bèr-ing), *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

*Unrememb'ring* of its former pain. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

**unremembrance** (un-rē-mem'brans), *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown: as, amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.
*Watts*, Logic, i. 4.

**unremitted** (un-rē-mit'ed), *a.* **1.** Not remitted; not forgiven: as, punishment *unremitted*.—**2.** Not having a temporary relaxation: as, pain *unremitted*.

It is the strongest motive that we can suggest for *unremitted* diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge.
*Everett*, Orations, I. 268.

**unremittedly** (un-rē-mit'ed-li), *adv.* In an unremitted manner; incessantly; continuously.

Newport has an advantage which Swansea has been striving for *unremittedly*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 408.

**unremitting** (un-rē-mit'ing), *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued: as, *unremitting* exertions.

How many a rustic Milton has passed by,
Stifling the speechless longings of his heart
In *unremitting* drudgery and care!
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

**unremittingly** (un-rē-mit'ing-li), *adv.* In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

**unremittingness** (un-rē-mit'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unremitting; continuousness.

**unremorseful** (un-rē-môrs'fụl), *a.* Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

*Unremorseful* fate
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.
*Niccols*, Sir T. Overbury's Vision, 1616. (*Davies.*)

**unremorsefully** (un-rē-môrs'fụl-i), *adv.* Without remorse; unpityingly. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 314.

**unremorseless** (un-rē-môrs'les), *a.* [< *un-*[1] (here intensive) + *remorseless.*] Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless. [Rare.]

His mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.
*Cowley*, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

**unremovable** (un-rē-mö'va-bl), *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unremovableness** (un-rē-mö'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unremovable, irremovable, or immovable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

**unremovably** (un-rē-mö'va-bli), *adv.* In an unremovable manner; irremovably. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2. 227.

**unremoved** (un-rē-mövd'), *a.* Not removed; not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken.

Like Teneriff or Atlas, *unremov'd*.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 987.

**unrenewed** (un-rē-nūd'), *a.* 1. Not made anew: as, an *unrenewed* lease.—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an *unrenewed* heart. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.—3. Not renovated; not restored to freshness.

**unrent** (un-rent'), *a.* Not rent; not torn asunder. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 40.

**unrepaid** (un-rē-pād'), *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; not requited: as, a kindness *unrepaid*. *Byron*, Corsair, iii.

**unrepair** (un-rē-pār'), *n.* An unsound state, as of a building; dilapidation.

Allowed to fall into neglect and *unrepair*.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 15.

**unrepairable** (un-rē-pār'a-bl), *a.* Irreparable. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 48. [Rare.]

**unrepealable** (un-rē-pē'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

Ancient and *unrepealable* Statute.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unrepealed** (un-rē-pēld'), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. *Dryden*.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand *unrepealed*, than to violate any of them. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 114.

**unrepentance** (un-rē-pen'tans), *n.* The state of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

**unrepentant** (un-rē-pen'tant), *a.* Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 429.

**unrepented** (un-rē-pen'ted), *a.* Not repented of: as, "*unrepented* sin," *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 168.

**unrepining** (un-rē-pī'ning), *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

**unrepiningly** (un-rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* Without peevish complaints. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 322.

**unreplenished** (un-rē-plen'isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle*.

**unrepliable**† (un-rē-plī'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being replied to; unanswerable. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 329. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**unreposing** (un-rē-pō'sing), *a.* Unquiet; never resting. [Rare.]

The murmur of the *unreposing* brooks.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ii. 1.

**unrepresented** (un-rep-rē-zen'ted), *a.* Not represented, in any sense.

**unreprievable** (un-rē-prē'va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reprieved or respited from death.

O, thou *unreprievable*, beyond all
Measure of grace dambd immediatlie!
*Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

**unreprieved** (un-rē-prēvd'), *a.* Not reprieved; not respited. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

**unreproachable** (un-rē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* Irreproachable.

Innocency *unreproachable*.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 210.

**unreproachableness** (un-rē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreproachable; irreproachableness.

**unreproachably** (un-rē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* Irreproachably.

**unreprovable** (un-rē-prō'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unreprovable*; < *un*-[1] + *reprovable*.] Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; without reproach; not liable to be justly censured. Also spelled *unreproveable*.

*Unreprovable* unto my wyfhood ay.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 691.

My presumption of coming in print in this kind hath hitherto been *unreprovable*.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, Ded.

**unreproved** (un-rē-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys*, Travailes.

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

The gentlewoman has been ever held
Of *unreproved* name.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her and live with thee
In *unreproved* pleasures free.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 40.

3†. Not disproved.

The *unreproved* witnesse of those men's actions.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 684. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unrepulsable** (un-rē-pul'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being repulsed. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

**unreputable** (un-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* Not reputable; disreputable.

Piety is no *unreputable* qualification. *J. Rogers*.

**unrequested** (un-rē-kwes'ted), *a.* Not requested; not asked.

An *unrequested* star did gently slide
Before the wise men to a greater light.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

**unrequisite**† (un-rek'wi-zit), *a.* Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

**unrequitable** (un-rē-kwī'ta-bl), *a.* Not requitable; not capable of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. *Boyle*, Works, I. 274.

**unrequited** (un-rē-kwī'ted), *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

It is thought a disgrace to love *unrequited*. But the great will see that true love cannot be *unrequited*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

**unrequitedly** (un-rē-kwī'ted-li), *adv.* Without reciprocation.

She was fast falling in love violently, and as it now appeared *unrequitedly*, with a man her superior in station.
*R. Broughton*, Not Wisely, but Too Well, vi.

**unreserve** (un-rē-zėrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Warton*, Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

**unreserved** (un-rē-zėrvd'), *a.* 1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; without reservation; full; entire: as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.

A complete and *unreserved* oblation.
*J. A. Alexander*, On Ps. li. 21.

2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free: as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

Mr. Bright was more *unreserved* in his language.
*The American*, VIII. 277.

When they met, they were as *unreserved* as boys.
*A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xl.

**unreservedly** (un-rē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In an unreserved manner. (*a*) Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle*. (*b*) With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope*.

**unreservedness** (un-rē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being unreserved; frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope*.

**unresistance** (un-rē-zis'tans), *n.* Non-resistance.

A trembling *unresistance*. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, § 66.

**unresisted** (un-rē-zis'ted), *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley*.—2†. Resistless; irresistible; such as eannot be sueeessfully opposed. *Shak.*, Lueree, l. 282.

**unresistedly**† (un-rē-zis'ted-li), *adv.* Without resistanee. *Boyle*, Works, III. 685.

**unresistible** (un-rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* Irresistible.

He will win you,
By *unresistible* luck, within this fortnight,
Enough to buy a barony.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

**unresisting** (un-rē-zis'ting), *a.* Not making resistanee; not opposing; submissive; humble. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Pythagorean Philosophy.

**unresistingly** (un-rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* In an unresisting manner; without resistanee; submissively.

**unresolvable** (un-rē-zol'va-bl), *a.* Ineapable of being resolved, in any sense. *South*, Sermons, V. ix.

**unresolve** (un-rē-zolv'), *v.* [< *un*-[2] + *resolve*.] To give up or change a resolution. [Rare.]

Tost by contrary thoughts, the man
Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again.
*Ward*, England's Reformation, iv. 387. (*Davies*.)

**unresolved** (un-rē-zolvd'), *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 436.—2. Not solved; not eleared: as, doubt *unresolved*. *Locke*.—3. Not separated, to the eye or other sense, into its constituent parts: as, an *unresolved* nebula; also, not reduced to a state of solution.

**unresolvedness** (un-rē-zol'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution; indeeision.

Many grow old in an *unresolvedness* whether to embrace Christianity or not; and many continue unresolved as long as they live. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 339.

**unresolving** (un-rē-zol'ving), *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden*.

**unrespect**† (un-rē-spekt'), *n.* Disrespect; want of respect or reverenee; disesteem. *Bp. Hall*.

**unrespectable** (un-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonorable.

He makes no distinction of respectable and *unrespectable*. *H. Bushnell*, Sermons for the New Life, p. 341.

**unrespective**† (un-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect or consideration; regardless; unthinking.

I will converse with iron-witted fools
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look unto me with considerate eyes.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 29.

O too, too rude hand
Of *unrespective* death!
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
Because we now are full.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 71.

**unrespited** (un-res'pi-ted), *a.* 1. Not respited.—2†. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

**unresponsal**† (un-rē-spon'sal), *a.* Irresponsible.

A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by *unresponsal* men.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 106. (*Davies*.)

**unresponsible** (un-rē-spon'si-bl), *a.* Irresponsible.

His *unresponsable* memory can make us no satisfaction.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, i. 370. (*Davies*.)

**unresponsibleness** (un-rē-spon'si-bl-nes), *n.* Irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 349.

**unresponsive** (un-rē-spon'siv), *a.* Not responsive.

**unresponsiveness** (un-rē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The eharacter or state of being unresponsive.

**unrest** (un-rest'), *n.* [< ME. *unreste* (= MLG. *unreste, unraste* = G. dial. *unrast*); < *un*-[1] + *rest*[1].] Lack of rest or quietude, physical or mental.

"Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre *unreste*?"
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 248.

That *unrest* which men miscall delight
Can touch him not and torture not again.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xl.

**unrest**† (un-rest'), *v. t.* [ME. *unresten*; < *unrest*, *n.*] To disturb; deprive of rest.

Goode is hem to slee,
For thai the swarme *unresteth*, so thai crie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

**unrestful** (un-rest'fûl), *a.* 1. Not restful or at rest; restless. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 961.—2. Not affording rest or promotive of rest.

**unrestfulness** (un-rest'fûl-nes), *n.* The eharaeter or state of being unrestful; restlessness; disquietude.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulneese*.
*Fabyan*, Chronicle, lxxxii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unresting** (un-res'ting), *a.* Not resting; eontinually in motion or action; restless. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

**unrestingly** (un-res'ting-li), *adv.* In an unresting manner; continuously; without rest.

**unrestingness** (un-res'ting-nes), *n.* The state or eondition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

**unrestored** (un-rē-stōrd'), *a.* 1. Not restored; not given back.

Then does he say he lent me
Some shipping *unrestored*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2. Not restored to a former, and especially a better, state: as, *unrestored* health; *unrestored* to favor.

If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 637.

3. In the *fine arts*, remaining, as a work of art, in the condition in which its author left it, save for damage of time, from the elements, etc. Compare *restoration*, 2.

The Bucentaur lies rotting *unrestored*,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

**unrestrained** (un-rē-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited.

The banquet that followed was generous; . . . mirth *unrestrained*, except by propriety.
*Lord Cockburn*, Life of Jeffrey.

2. Licentious; loose.

They say he daily doth frequent
With *unrestrained* loose companions.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 7.

**unrestrainedly** (un-rē-strā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unrestrained manner; without restraint or limitation.

She . . . wept *unrestrainedly*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 541.

**unrestrainedness** (un-rē-strā'ned-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestrained.

No men on earth ever have had liberty in the sense of *unrestrainedness* of action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 296.

**unrestraint** (un-rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint. *Carlyle.*

**unrestricted** (un-rē-strik'ted), *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Watts.*

**unrestrictedly** (un-rē-strik'ted-li), *adv.* In an unrestricted manner; without limitation.

**unresty**† (un-res'ti), *a.* [ME. *unresty, unristy;* < *unrest* + *-y*1.] Uneasy; unquiet; troublesome.

Yow write I myn *unresty* sorowes sore.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1355.

**unretarded** (un-rē-tär'ded), *a.* Not retarded; not delayed, hindered, or impeded. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**unretentive** (un-rē-ten'tiv), *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*

**unreturnable** (un-rē-tėr'na-bl), *a.* Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid.

**unreturning** (un-rē-tėr'ning), *a.* Not returning.

The *unreturning* brave. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii.

Do I hear thee mourn
Thy childhood's *unreturning* hours?
*Bryant*, Earth.

**unrevealedness** (un-rē-vē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being unrevealed; concealment.

**unrevenged** (un-rē-venjd'), *a.* Not revenged: as, an injury *unrevenged.*

**unrevengeful** (un-rē-venj'fûl), *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 191.

**unreverence** (un-rev'ę-rens), *n.* [< ME. *unreverence;* < *un*-1 + *reverence.*] Want of reverence; irreverence. *Wyclif.*

**unreverend** (un-rev'ę-rend), *a.* **1.** Not reverend. —**2**†. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 14.

**unreverent** (un-rev'ę-rent), *a.* [< ME. *unreverent;* < *un*-1 + *reverent.*] Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

**unreverently** (un-rev'ę-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unreverently;* < *unreverent* + *-ly*2.] Without reverence; irreverently.

They treten *unreverently* the sacrament of the suter.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

I did *unreverently* to blame the gods.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

**unreversed** (un-rē-vėrst'), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter-decision; not revoked; unrepealed: as, a judgment or decree *unreversed. Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 223.

**unreverted** (un-rē-vėr'ted), *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*

**unrevoked** (un-rē-vōkt'), *a.* [< ME. *unrevokid;* < *un*-1 + *revoked.*] Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

Also I shall holde, kepe, and meyntene all laudable ordinaunces which hath be made and used afore this tyme be my predecessours, Maires, Aldermen, Sherifs, and the commen counseille of this toune, *unrevokid* and unrepelid.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

**unrewarded** (un-rē-wâr'ded), *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 242.

**unrewardedly** (un-rē-wâr'ded-li), *adv.* Without reward or compensation.

He had transfused two months of her life with such a delicate sweetness, so *unrewardedly.*
*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 757.

**unrewarding** (un-rē-wâr'ding), *a.* Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. xix.

**unrhythmical** (un-rith'mi-kal), *a.* Not rhythmical; irregular in rhythm.

**unriddle** (un-rid'l), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *riddle*1.] **1.** To explain or tell something to.

I prsy *unriddle* us, and teach us that
Which we desire to know; where is the English prisoner?
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (ed. Pearson, II. 381).

**2.** To read the riddle of; solve or explain; interpret: as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.

There's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be *unriddled* by and by.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

**unriddleable** (un-rid'l-a-bl), *a.* [< *un*-1 + *riddle*1 + *-able.*] Not capable of solution; not understandable or explainable.

Difficulties in Scripture are *unriddleable* riddles.
*Lightfoot*, Biblical Museum, p. 139, margin.

**unriddler** (un-rid'lėr), *n.* One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

**unridiculous** (un-ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Not ridiculous. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

**unrifled** (un-rī'fld), *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.

They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains *unrifled*, and descends upon their heir.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 717.

**unrig** (un-rig'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *rig*2.] *Naut.*, to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, etc. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv., note 24.

**unrigged** (un-rigd'), *a.* Without rigging; not rigged.

Still *unrigg'd* his shatter'd vessels lie.
*Pitt*, Æneid, iv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unright** (un-rīt'), *a.* [ME. *unright, unriht, unrigt, unrigt,* < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = D. *onregt* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Icel. *ūréttr* = Norw. *urett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, not right, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right: see *un*-1 and *right*, *a.*] Not right; unrighteous; unjust; wrong.

Late hem neuer ther to haue myȝt,
For sikirli hit were *unrygt.*
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

A rightful Prince by *unright* deeds a Tyrant groweth.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 566.

**unright** (un-rīt'), *n.* [ME. *unright*, < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Norw. *urett, orett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, injustice, sin, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right, justice: seo *un*-1 and *right*, *n.*] That which is unright or not right; wrong; injustice. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certes, I dide yow nevere *unright.*
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

That particular form of outlaw and *unright* which consisted in abusing the King's authority to wring money out of all classes. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., V. 108.

**unright**† (un-rīt'), *adv.* [ME. *unright*, < AS. *unrihte* (= D. *onregt* = OS. OHG. *unrehto*, MHG. *unrehte*), wrongly, crookedly, unjustly, < *un-*, not, + *rihte*, straight, right: see *un*-1 and *right*, *adv.*] Wrongly.

The sonne wente his course *unright.*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 661.

**unright**† (un-rīt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unrighten;* < *unright*, *a.*] To make wrong. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

**unrighteous** (un-rī'tyus), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtwis, unrigtwis,* < AS. *unrihtwis* (= Icel. *ūréttvīss*), not righteous, < *un-*, not, + *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *un*-1 and *righteous.*] Not righteous; unjust; not equitable; evil; wicked; not honest or upright: of persons or things.

Deliver me out of the hand of the *unrighteous.*
Ps. lxxi. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ungodly, Impious*, etc. (see *irreligious*); wrong, unjust, unfair, iniquitous, sinful.

**unrighteously** (un-rī'tyus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **unrightwisely;* < *unrighteous* + *-ly*2.] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

You gods, I see that who *unrighteously*
Holds wealth or state from others shall be cura'd
In that which meaner men are blest withal.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

**unrighteousness** (un-rī'tyus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

**unrightful** (un-rīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtful, onrigtvolle;* < *un*-1 + *rightful.*] **1.** Not rightful; unjust; not consonant with justice.

Victorie of *unryghtful* deth.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

**2.** Not having right; not legitimate.

And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. i. 63.

**unrightfully** (un-rīt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unryghtfully;* < *unrightful* + *-ly*2.] Unjustly; unrighteously.

Anoyinge foolk treden, and that *unryghtfully*, on the nekkes of hooly men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

**unrightfulness** (un-rīt'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unrihtfulnesse;* < *unrightful* + *-ness.*] The character or state of being unrightful. [Rare.]

We must beware of seeking to extenuate his [the unjust Judge's] *unrightfulness.*
*Trench*, On the Parables, p. 372.

**unring** (un-ring'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *ring*1.] To deprive of a ring; remove a ring from.

**unringed** (un-ringd'), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose.

Pigs *unringed.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. 2.

**unrioted**† (un-rī'ȯt-ed), *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. [Rare.]

A chaste, *unrioted* house.
*May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

**unrip** (un-rip'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *rip*1.] To undo by ripping; rip; tear or cut open.

You should have seen me *unrip* their noses now, and have sent them to the next barber's to stitching.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

O what a virgin longing I feel on me
To *unrip* the seal, and read it!
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

**unripe** (un-rīp'), *a.* [< ME. *unripe*, < AS. *unrīpe* (= D. *onrijp* = OHG. *unrīfi*, MHG. *unreife*, G. *unreif*), not ripe, < *un-*, not, + *rīpe*, ripe: see *un*-1 and *ripe*1.] **1.** Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection or maturity: as, *unripe* fruit; an *unripe* girl. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.—**2.** Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable. [Rare.]

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer.
*Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 254.

**3.** Not fully prepared; not completed: as, an *unripe* scheme.—**4**†. Too early; premature: as, an *unripe* death. *Sir P. Sidney.*—**Unripe honey.** See *honey.*

**unripened** (un-rī'pnd), *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

**unripeness** (un-rīp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. *Bacon*, Delays.

**unrivalable** (un-rī'val-a-bl), *a.* [< *un*-1 + *rival* + *-able.*] Inimitable; not to be rivaled. *Southey*, The Doctor, i. A. i. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unrivaled, unrivalled** (un-rī'vald), *a.* **1.** Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 105.—**2.** Having no equal; peerless. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 144.

**unrivet** (un-riv'et), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *rivet.*] To take out the rivets of; loosen, as anything held by rivets or pins. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

**unrobe** (un-rōb'), *v.* [< *un*-2 + *robe.*] **I.** *trans.* To strip of a robe; undress; disrobe.

**II.** *intrans.* To undress; especially, to take off robes of state or ceremony.

**unroll** (un-rōl'), *v.* [< *un*-2 + *roll.*] **I.** *trans.* To open, as something rolled or folded: as, to *unroll* cloth.—**2.** To display; lay open. *Dryden; Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.—**3.** To strike off from a roll or register. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 130.

**II.** *intrans.* To become straight or loose, as in passing from a rolled condition. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 35.

**unrollment** (un-rōl'ment), *n.* [< *unroll* + *-ment.*] The act of unrolling. *Boardman*, Creative Week (1878), p. 124. [Rare.]

**unromanized** (un-rō'man-īzd), *a.* **1.** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—**2.** Freed from subjection to the authority, principles, or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

**unromantic** (un-rō-man'tik), *a.* Not romantic; contrary to romance. *Swift.*

**unromantically** (un-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an unromantic manner.

**unroof** (un-rōf'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or roofs of. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 222.

**unroofed**1 (un-rōft'), *a.* [< *un*-1 + *roofed.*] Not provided with a roof.

A larger smoke plume ascends from an *unroofed* oven of stone. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 107.

**unroofed**2 (un-rōft'), *a.* [< *unroof* + *-ed*2.] Deprived or stripped of a roof.

The walls of the old church are still standing, *unroofed*, and crumbling daily. *The Century*, XXVI. 211.

**unroost** (un-rōst'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *roost*1.] To drive from a roost. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

**unroot** (un-rōt'), *v.* [< *un*-2 + *root*2 (confused with *root*1).] **I.** *trans.* To tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: as, to *unroot* an oak. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 1. 6.

**II.** *intrans.* To be torn up by the roots. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

**unrope** (un-rōp'), *v. t.* [< *un*-2 + *rope*1.] To take a rope or ropes from; hence, in some parts of the United States, to unharness: as, to *unrope* a horse, or loosen or remove the ropes which serve for a harness.

The horse was *unroped* from the wagon and turned loose. *Philadelphia Times*, July 30, 1883.

**unrough** (un-ruf'), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 10.

**unroyal** (un-roi'al), *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**unroyalist** (un-roi'al-ist), *n.* One not of the royal family. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 56. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unroyally** (un-roi'al-i), *adv.* In an unroyal manner.

**unrude** (un-rōd'), *a.* [< ME. *unrude, unruide, unride, ounride;* < *un-*[1] (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + *rude.*] 1. Not rude; polished; cultivated. *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 156.—2†. Excessively rude. [Rare.]

See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

3†. Cruel; monstrous.

**unruffle** (un-ruf'l), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *ruffle*[1].] To cease from being ruffled or agitated; subside to smoothness. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 210.

**unruffled** (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed: as, an *unruffled* temper.

The *unruffled* bosom of the stream. *Hawthorne.*

**unruinable** (un-rö'in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. *Watts*, Remnants of Time, ix. [Rare.]

**unruinate**† (un-rö'i-nāt), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 30. [Rare.]

**unruined** (un-rö'ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 10. [Rare.]

**unruled** (un-röld'), *a.* Not ruled. (*a*) Not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser*, State of Ireland. (*b*†) Unruly. *Fabyan.* (*c*) Not marked, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lines: as, *unruled* paper.

**unrulily** (un-rö'li-li), *adv.* In an unruly manner; lawlessly. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Seditlon.

**unrulimentt** (un-rö'li-ment), *n.* [< *unruly* + *-ment.*] Unruliness. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 23.

**unruliness** (un-rö'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence: as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South*, Sermons.

**unruly** (un-rö'li), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *ruly*[2]. Cf. *disruly.*] Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous: as, an *unruly* child.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.
Jas. iii. 8.

An out-law was this Robin Hood,
His life free and *unruly.*
*In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, [V. 434).

**unrulyt** (un-rö'li), *adv.* [< *unruly, a.*] Not according to rule; irregularly.

**unrumple** (un-rum'pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; spread or lay even. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

**unsacrament** (un-sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* To deprive of sacramental character. [Rare.]

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself.
*Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, v. 11.

**unsadt** (un-sad'), *a.* [< ME. *unsad;* < *un-*[1] + *sad.*] Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unsteady.

O stormy peple! *unsad* and ever untrewe.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 939.

**unsaddent** (un-sad'n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *sadden.*] To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 483.

**unsaddle** (un-sad'l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *saddle.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from: as, to *unsaddle* a horse.—2. To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

If I believe a fair speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he deceive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser *unsaddles* me at first. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To take the saddle from a horse: as, we *unsaddled* for an hour's rest.

**unsadness** (un-sad'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsadnesse;* < *unsad* + *-ness.*] Infirmity; lack of steadiness; weakness. *Wyclif.*

**unsafe** (un-sāf'), *a.* Not safe, in any sense.

No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 88.

**unsafely** (un-sāf'li), *adv.* Not safely. *Dryden*, Eleonora.

**unsafeness** (un-sāf'nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsafe.

**unsafety** (un-sāf'ti), *n.* The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

**unsaget** (un-sāj'), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 305. (*Davies.*)

**unsaid** (un-sed'), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered: as, *unsaid* words. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 467.

**unsailable** (un-sā'la-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

**unsaint**† (un-sānt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *saint*[1].] To deprive of saintship; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. *South*, Sermons.

**unsaintly** (un-sānt'li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church.

**unsalability** (un-sā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unsalableness. *Athenæum*, No. 3281, p. 352. Also spelled *unsaleability.*

**unsalable** (un-sā'la-bl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: as, *unsalable* goods.

II. *n.* That which is unsalable or cannot be sold.

Also spelled *unsaleable.*

**unsalableness** (un-sā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsalable. Also spelled *unsaleableness.*

**unsalaried** (un-sal'a-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid a fixed salary: as, an *unsalaried* office or official; hence, depending solely on fees.

**unsalted** (un-sâl'ted), *a.* 1. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned: as, *unsalted* meat.

O, your *unsalted* fresh foole is your onely man.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, *unsalted* stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 70.

**unsaluted** (un-sa-lū'ted), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 50.

**unsalvable** (un-sal'va-bl), *a.* Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an *unsalvable* condition. *Fuller*, Appeal of Injured Innocence, ii. 102. (*Hall.*)

**unsanctification** (un-sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The state or character of being unsanctified. *Coleridge.*

**unsanctified** (un-sangk'ti-fīd), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy; profane. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.—2. Not consecrated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 252.

**unsanguine** (un-sang'gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young*, The Ocean.

**unsanitary** (un-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

**unsaponifiable** (un-sā-pon'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of saponification.

**unsapped** (un-sapt'), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne.*

**unsatiabilityt** (un-sā'shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unsatiableness.

**unsatiable** (un-sā'shia-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**unsatiableness** (un-sā'shia-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being insatiable; insatiability; insatiableness.

**unsatiably** (un-sā'shia-bli), *adv.* Insatiably. [Rare.]

**unsatiatet** (un-sā'shiāt), *a.* Insatiate. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 11.

**unsatisfaction**† (un-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall*, Of Contentation.

**unsatisfactorily** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 516.

**unsatisfactoriness** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle*, Works, III. Pref.

**unsatisfactory** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

**unsatisfiable** (un-sat'is-fī-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied: as, *unsatisfiable* passions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

**unsatisfied** (un-sat'is-fīd), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full: as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 55.—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied. [Now rare.]

Divers of the magistrates being *unsatisfied* with this verdict, . . . the defendants at the next court brought a review. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 299.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

Whatsoever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were *unsatisfi'd* in matters of Religion.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged: as, an *unsatisfied* bill or account. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 139.

**unsatisfiedness** (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 31.

**unsatisfying** (un-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Not satisfying or affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

**unsatisfyingness** (un-sat'is-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 859.

**unsaturated** (un-sat'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not saturated.

The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing *unsaturated* carbon. *Nature*, XXXIX. 119.

**unsaturation** (un-sat-ū-rā'shon), *n.* The state of being unsaturated.

**unsavorily, unsavourily** (un-sā'vor-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavory manner. *Milton*, Animadversions.

**unsavoriness, unsavouriness** (un-sā'vor-i-nes), *n.* The character of being unsavory.

**unsavory, unsavoury** (un-sā'vor-i), *a.* 1. Not savory; tasteless; insipid. Job vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 31.—3. Unpleasing; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Thou hast the most *unsavoury* similes.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 80.

=Syn. 2. Unpalatable, ill-flavored, ataste.—3. Disgusting, nauseous.

**unsay** (un-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid*, ppr. *unsaying.* [< *un-*[2] + *say*[1].] To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back: as, to *unsay* one's words.

Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.
*Shak.*, Rich. II. iv. 1. 9.

Retire a while,
Whilst I *unsay* myself unto the Duke,
And cast out that ill spirit I have possess'd him with.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

**unscalable** (un-skā'la-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 20. Also *unscaleable.*

Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; *unscalable* the cliff rose above. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 376.

**unscale** (un-skāl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *scale*[1].] To remove scales from; divest of scales.

*Unscaling* her long-abused sight. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

**unscaly** (un-skā'li), *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 416.

**unscanned** (un-skand'), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 313.

**unscapablet** (un-skā'pa-bl), *a.* Not to be escaped.

**unscarred** (un-skärd'), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unwounded; unhurt: as, an *unscarred* veteran. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 209.

**unscathed** (un-skāᴛʜd'), *a.* Uninjured. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**unsceptered, unsceptred** (un-sep'tėrd), *a.* 1. Having no scepter or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a scepter; unkinged: as, the *unsceptered* Lear. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 138. (*Davies.*)

**unscholart** (un-skol'ėr), *n.* One who is not a scholar; an illiterate person. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 38. (*Davies.*)

**unschooled** (un-sköld'), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 97.

**unsciencet** (un-sī'ens), *n.* [< ME. *unscience;* < *un-*[1] + *science.*] Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is nat oonly *unscience* but it is deceyvable opynyon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

**unscissored** (un-siz'ord), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 3. 29.

**unscottify** (un-skot'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unscottified*, ppr. *unscottifying.* [< *un-*[2] + *Scottify.*] To deprive of Scotch characteristics. [Rare.]

Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when *unscottified.*
*E. B. Ramsey*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 91.

**unscoured** (un-skourd'), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing: as, *unscoured* armor; *unscoured* wool. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 171.

**unscratched** (un-skracht'), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 225.

**unscreened** (un-skrēnd'), *a.* 1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*—2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted: as, *unscreened* coal.

**unscrew** (un-skrö'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *screw*[1].] To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

I should curse my fortune,
Even at the highest, to be made the gin
To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

**unscriptural** (un-skrip′tū-ral), *a.* Not warranted by the authority of the Scriptures; not in accordance with Scripture: as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

Prelacy was abhorred by the great body of Scottish Protestants, both as an *unscriptural* and as a foreign institution. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**unscripturally** (un-skrip′tū-ral-i), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not founded on or warranted by the Scriptures. *Clarke.*

**unscrupulous** (un-skrö′pū-lus), *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*

**unscrupulously** (un-skrö′pū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

**unscrupulousness** (un-skrö′pū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

**unscrutable** (un-skrö′ta-bl), *a.* Inscrutable.

**unsculptured** (un-skulp′tūrd), *a.* Not sculptured; not covered with sculpture or markings; specifically, in *zoöl.*, smooth; without elevated or impressed marks on the surface.

**unscutcheoned** (un-skuch′ond), *a.* **1.** Not having, or not being entitled to, an escutcheon, as being of humble birth.—**2.** Not adorned with an escutcheon or armorial bearings, as a tomb or a doorway.

**unseal** (un-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unselen;* < *un-*[2] + *seal*[2].] **1.** To open (a thing) after it has been sealed; free from a seal; hence, to open, in a general sense. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 275.—**2.** To disclose. [Rare.]

My fears forgetting manners, to *unseal*
Their grand commission. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 17.

**unsealed** (un-sēld′), *a.* Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2. 30.

**unseam** (un-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seam.*] To rip, as a piece of sewing; hence, to split or cleave. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

**unsearchable** (un-sėr′cha-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. Rom. xi. 33; *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

**II.** *n.* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable. *Watts*, Logic, i. 6, § 1.

**unsearchableness** (un-sėr′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways.
*Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

**unsearchably** (un-sėr′cha-bli), *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

**unsearched** (un-sėrcht′), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 22.

**unseason** (un-sē′zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *season.*] **1.** To deprive of seasoning.—**2†.** To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

**unseasonable** (un-sē′zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not seasonable: as, an *unseasonable* hour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 2. 16.—**2.** Not suited to the time or occasion; acting at an unsuitable time; unfit; untimely; ill-timed: as, *unseasonable* advisers or advice.

I would not have let fallen an *unseasonable* pleasantry in the venerable presence of Misery.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

**3.** Not agreeable to the time of the year; out of season: as, an *unseasonable* frost. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 106.—**4.** Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of season, and therefore unfit for food: as, *unseasonable* salmon. *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1888.

**unseasonableness** (un-sē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unseasonable. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**unseasonably** (un-sē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 258.

**unseasoned** (un-sē′znd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use: as, *unseasoned* wood, etc.—**2.** Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit: as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates.—**3.** Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

An *unseason'd* courtier. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 80.

**4.** Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish: as, *unseasoned* meat. —**5†.** Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me,
To bring these renegadoes to my chamber
At these *unseason'd* hours.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

Like a thicke Coate of *vnseason'd* frieze
Forc'd on your backe in summer.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

**6†.** Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

Whilst gods and angels
Make but a rule as we do, though a stricter—
Like desperate and *unseason'd* fools, let fly
Our killing angers, and forsake our honours.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Your *unseasoned*, quarrelling, rude fashion.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

**unseat** (un-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seat.*] To remove from a seat or base: as, to *unseat* a boiler; to *unseat* a valve. Specifically—(*a*) To throw from one's seat on horseback. (*b*) To depose from a seat in a representative body: as, to be *unseated* for bribery.

**unseaworthiness** (un-sē′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

**unseaworthy** (un-sē′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage: applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

**unseconded** (un-sek′un-ded), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded. Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 34.—**2†.** Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded.
*Sir T. Browne.*

**unsecret**[1] (un-sē′kret), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *secret.*] Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unsecret**[2]† (un-sē′kret), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *secret.*] To disclose; divulge. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

**unsectarian** (un-sek-tā′ri-an), *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or prejudices of a sect.

**unsectarianism** (un-sek-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *unsectarian* + *-ism.*] The character of being unsectarian; freedom from sectarianism; unprejudiced attitude in religious matters.

**unsecular** (un-sek′ū-lär), *a.* Not secular or worldly. *Eclectic Rev.*

**unsecularize** (un-sek′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsecular* + *-ize.*] To cause to become unsecular; detach from secular things; alienate from the world; devote to sacred uses.

**unsecure** (un-sē-kūr′), *a.* Insecure. *Denham.*

**unseduced** (un-sē-dūst′), *a.* Not seduced. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 173.

**unseeded** (un-sē′ded), *a.* **1.** Not seeded; not sown. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.—**2.** Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

**unseeing** (un-sē′ing), *a.* Not seeing; blind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 209.

**unseel**[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *unseele, unsele, unsel, unsæl,* < AS. **unsēl* (= Icel. *ūsæll*) = Dan. *ussel* (= Goth. *unsēls*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēl, sæl,* good, happy: see *seel*[1], *a.*] Unhappy.

**unseel**[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unseele, hounsele* (= Icel. *ūsæla*); < *un-*[1] + *seel*[1], *n.*] Unhappiness; misfortune.

What right is nowe to repente [it],
Thou schapist thi selfe *vn-seele.*
*York Plays*, p. 313.

With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif,
And that is for ou suete wif.
*MS. Digby* 86. (*Halliwell.*)

**unseel**[2]† (un-sēl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seel*[2].] To open, as the eyes of a hawk which have been seeled; restore the sight of; enlighten.

Are your eyes yet *unseeled?* dare they look day
In the dull face? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

**unseeliness**† (un-sē′li-nes), *n.* Wretchedness; unblessedness.

I desire gretly that shrewes losten sone thilke *unselynysses. Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

**unseely**† (un-sē′li), *a.* [< ME. *unsely, unselig, unceli, unsælig,* < AS. *unsēlig, unsælig* (= OHG. *unsālig*, MHG. *unsælie, unsælee* = Icel. *ūsælligr* = Dan. *usalig*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēlig*, happy: see *seely.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

"Unhardy is *unseely*," thus men sayth.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, i. 290.

**unseem**† (un-sēm′), *v. i.* [< *un-*[1] + *seem*[1].] Not to seem. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 156.

**unseemliness** (un-sēm′li-nes), *n.* The character of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**unseemly** (un-sēm′li), *a.* [< ME. *unsemly* (= Icel. *ūsæmiligr*); < *un-*[1] + *seemly.*] Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent; improper.

We have endeavoured to be as far from *unseemly* speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Prol.

=**Syn.** Unmeet, unfit, indecorous.

**unseemly** (un-sēm′li), *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly; improperly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

**unseen** (un-sēn′), *a.* [< ME. *unsene, unseien, unsehen, unseie,* etc.; < *un-*[1] + *seen*[1].] **1.** Not seen; not discovered.—**2.** Invisible; not discoverable: as, the *unseen* God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 49.—**3†.** Unskilled; inexperienced.

Not *unseen* in the affections of the court.
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

**The unseen,** that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.—**Unsight, unseen†.** See *unsight.*

**unseize**† (un-sēz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seize.*] To release; let go of. *Quarles*, Emblems, I. xii. 2.

**unseized** (un-sēzd′), *a.* **1.** Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—**2.** In *law*, not possessed; not put in possession: as, *unseized* of land.

**unseldom** (un-sel′dum), *adv.* Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

**unselfconsciousness** (un-self-kon′shus-nes), *n.* Absence of self-consciousness. *The Academy*, April 19, 1890, p. 259. [Rare.]

**unselfish** (un-sel′fish), *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest; generous; regardful of others.

**unselfishly** (un-sel′fish-li), *adv.* In an unselfish manner; generously.

**unselfishness** (un-sel′fish-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unselfish; generosity; thoughtfulness for others.

**unselfness** (un-self′nes), *n.* Unselfishness. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xx. [Rare.]

**unseminared**† (un-sem′i-närd), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *seminar(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of virility; made a eunuch. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 11.

**unsensed** (un-senst′), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *sense*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wanting a distinct sense or meaning; without a certain signification. [Rare.]

A parcel of *unsensed* characters.
*J. Lewis*, Bp. Pecock, p. 292.

**unsensible**† (un-sen′si-bl), *a.* **1.** Insensible.

[Christ] died not to purchase such honour unto *unsensible* things, that man to his dishonour should do them honourable service.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 77.

**2.** Not sensible; nonsensical.

They barbarously thinking *unsensible* wonders of me.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**3.** Imperceptible.

The lodge . . . being set upon such an *unsensible* rising of the ground as you are come to a pretty height before almost you perceive that you ascend, it gives the eye lordship over a good large circuit.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unsensibleness**† (un-sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unsensible.

**unsensualize** (un-sen′sū-al-īz), *v. t.* To elevate from the dominion of the senses. *Coleridge*, The Destiny of Nations.

**unsent** (un-sent′), *a.* **1.** Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted: as, an *unsent* letter.—**2.** Not solicited by means of a message: with *for:* as, *unsent for* guests.

**unsentenced** (un-sen′tenst), *a.* **1.** Not having received sentence.—**2†.** Not definitely pronounced, as judgment; undecreed. *Heylin*, Reformation, ii. 61. (*Davies.*)

**unsentimental** (un-sen-ti-men′tal), *a.* Not sentimental; not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

Never man had a more *unsentimental* mother than mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

**unseparable**† (un-sep′a-ra-bl), *a.* Inseparable.

Life and sorrow are *unseparable.*
*Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

**unseparably**† (un-sep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* Inseparably. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

**unsepulchered, unsepulchred** (un-sep′ul-kėrd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii.

**unsequestered** (un-sē-kwes′tėrd), *a.* Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

**unservice** (un-sėr′vis), *n.* Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness. [Rare.]

You tax us for *unservice*, lady.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

**unserviceable** (un-sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless: as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 152.

**unserviceableness** (un-sėr'vi-sa-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

**unserviceably** (un-sėr'vi-sa-bli), *adv.* Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. *Woodward*, Natural History.

**unset** (un-set'), *a.* [< ME. *unset;* < *un-*[1] + *set*[1].] 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.—2. Unplanted.

Item, j. *unsette* poke. *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 477.

3. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.—4†. Not fixed; unappointed. See *steven.*

At day meteth men at *unset* stevene.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

5. Not placed in a setting; unmounted: as, *unset* gems.—6. Not set, as a broken limb. *Fuller*, Worthies.

**unsettle** (un-set'l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *settle*[1] mixed with *settle*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, or established; unhinge; make uncertain or fluctuating: as, to *unsettle* doctrines or opinions.

His [John Brown's] ultimate expectation seems to have been to so *unsettle* and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collapse. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 249.

2. To move from a place; remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. To disorder; derange; make mad: as, to *unsettle* a person's intellect. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 165.

II. *intrans.* To become unfixed; give way; be disordered.

Let not my sense *unsettle*,
Lest I should drown, or stab, or hang myself!
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

**unsettled** (un-set'ld), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *settled*[1] mixed with *settled*[2].] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

An *unsettled* fancy. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 59.

Accounts perplex'd, my interest yet unpaid,
My mind *unsettled*, and my will unmade.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty: as, an *unsettled* question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; *Dryden.*—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable: as, *unsettled* weather. *Bentley*, Sermons.—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily: as, an *unsettled* liquid. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 325.—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an *unsettled* dispute; an *unsettled* bill. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1.—7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: as, *unsettled* lands.—8. Disturbed; lawless.

In early *unsettled* times the carrying of weapons by each freeman was needful for personal safety; especially when a place of meeting far from his home had to be reached. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

**unsettledly** (un-set'ld-li), *adv.* In an unsettled manner; uncertainly; irresolutely. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 72.

**unsettledness** (un-set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled, in any sense. *Milton.*

**unsettlement** (un-set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling. *Imp. Dict.*—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xv.

**unseven**† (un-sev'n), *v. t.* To make to be no longer seven. [Rare.]

To *unseven* the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 9. (*Davies.*)

**unsevered** (un-sev'ėrd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 42.

**unsew** (un-sō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsewen, unsowen;* < *un-*[2] + *sew*[1].] To rip. [Rare.]

Chidynge and reproche . . . *unsowen* the semes of freendshipe in mannes herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**unsex** (un-seks'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *sex.*] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make otherwise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 42.

**unshackle** (un-shak'l), *v. t.* To unfetter; loose from bonds; set free from restraint. *Addison.*

**unshaded** (un-shā'ded), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir W. Davenant*, To the Queen.—2. Not having shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

**unshadowed** (un-shad'ōd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an *unshadowed* path; *unshadowed* enjoyment.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the *unshadowed* main.
*O. W. Holmes*, The Chambered Nautilus.

**unshakable** (un-shā'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled *unshakeable.*

*Unshakeable* beliefs. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 317.

**unshaked**† (un-shākt'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 70.

**unshaken** (un-shā'kn), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.

**unshakenly** (un-shā'kn-li), *adv.* In an unshaken manner; steadily; firmly.

**unshale** (un-shāl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *shale*[1]. Cf. *unshell.*] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [Rare.]

I will not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe.
*Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

**unshamed** (un-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii.

**unshamefaced** (un-shām'fāst), *a.* Same as *unshamefast. Bp. Bale.*

**unshamefast**† (un-shām'fāst), *a.* [< ME. *unschamefast, onschamefest,* < AS. *unsceamfæst*, not modest, < *un-*, not, + *sceamfæst*, modest: see *shamefast.*] Not shamefast or modest; immodest.

**unshamefastly**† (un-shām'fāst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unschamefastly;* < *unshamefast* + *-ly*[2].] Without shame; boldly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxi. 29.

**unshamefastness**† (un-shām'fāst-nes), *n.* The state of being unshamefast; impudence.

We haue not wanted this Lent fishe to eate, and also sinnes ynow to confesse; for the case is come to suche dissolution and *unshamefastnesse* that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and aduancement of honour to eate flesh in Lent. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 85.

**unshape** (un-shāp'), *v. t.* To deprive of shape; throw out of form or into disorder; confound; derange. [Rare.]

This deed *unshapes* me quite. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

**unshapen** (un-shā'pn), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

Thou wild *unshapen* antic.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iv. 3.

**unshapely** (un-shāp'li), *a.* Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

Metaphysics reared many an apparently-solid edifice, which fell into *unshapely* ruin at the first rude blast of criticism. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

**unshared** (un-shārd'), *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common: as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 880.

**unshave**† (un-shāv'), *a.* Unshaven. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

**unshaven** (un-shā'vn), *a.* Not shaven; untrimmed.

**unsheathe** (un-shēᵀᴴ'), *v.* I. *trans.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 123.—**To unsheathe the sword**, figuratively, to make war.

II. *intrans.* To come out from a sheath.

**unshed** (un-shed'), *a.* 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.—2. Not shed; not spilled: as, blood *unshed. Milton*, P. L., xii. 176.

**unshell** (un-shel'), *v. t.* To divest of the shell; take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth to; also, to release.

Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (*Davies.*)

There [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me. *Dickens*, Sketches, Watkins Tottle.

**unshelve** (un-shelv'), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

**unshent** (un-shent'), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

**unsheriff**† (un-sher'if), *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

**unshiftable** (un-shif'ta-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 67. [Rare.]

**unshiftiness** (un-shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World.

**unship** (un-ship'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water-craft: as, to *unship* goods or passengers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.—2. To remove from its place; specifically (*naut.*), to remove from a place where it is fixed or fitted: as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan-bars; to *unship* the tiller.

**unshipment** (un-ship'ment), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

**unshod** (un-shod'), *a.* [< ME. *unschod;* < *un-*[1] + *shod.*] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot: noting a human being. Jer. ii. 25.—2. Not having shoes, as a horse: noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have been taken or dropped.

**unshoe** (un-shō'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unshooe;* < *un-*[2] + *shoe.*] To deprive of a shoe or shoes, as a horse. *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

**unshook**† (un-shūk'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 88.

**unshorn** (un-shōrn'), *a.* 1. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped: as, *unshorn* locks; *unshorn* velvet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.—2. Not shaven: as, *unshorn* lips. *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**unshot** (un-shot'), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller.*—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them *unshot. Expedition into Scotland*, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 125).

**unshot** (un-shot'), *v. t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of: as, to *unshot* a gun.

**unshout** (un-shout'), *v. t.* To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5. 4. [Rare.]

**unshowered** (un-shou'ėrd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers: as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 215.

**unshown** (un-shōn'), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

**unshrined** (un-shrīnd'), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

**unshrinking** (un-shring'king), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear: as, *unshrinking* firmness. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 42.

**unshrinkingly** (un-shring'king-li), *adv.* In an unshrinking manner; firmly.

**unshriven** (un-shriv'n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke.*

**unshroud** (un-shroud'), *v. t.* To remove the shroud from; discover; uncover; unveil; disclose. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii.

**unshrubbed** (un-shrubd'), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 81.

**unshunnable**† (un-shun'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 275.

**unshunned** (un-shund'), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 63.

**unshut**† (un-shut'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unschutten, unschetten;* < *un-*[2] + *shut.*] To open. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 803.

**unshutter** (un-shut'ėr), *v. t.* To take down or open the shutters of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xvii.

**unshy** (un-shī'), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (*Davies.*)

**unsick**† (un-sik'), *a.* Not sick; well. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1205.

**unsicker**† (un-sik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *unsiker* (= G. *unsicher*); < *un-*[1] + *sicker.*] Not safe; not secure.

**unsickerness**† (un-sik'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsikernes;* < *unsicker* + *-ness.*] The state of being insecure.

**unsifted** (un-sif'ted), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May*, tr. of Virgil.—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 102.

**unsight**† (un-sīt'), *a.* [Contr. of *unsighted.*] Not seen.—**Unsight, unseen**, without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything *unsight, unseen* is to buy it without seeing it: now often abbreviated to *sight unseen.* [Colloq.]

For to subscribe *unsight, unseen*
T' an unknown church's discipline.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 637.

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen. Addison*, Spectator, No. 511.

**unsightable** (un-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *sight* + *-able.*] Invisible. *Wyclif.*

**unsighted** (un-sī'ted), *a.* 1. Not seen; invisible: as, an *unsighted* vessel. *Suckling.*—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights: as, an *unsighted* gun.

**unsightliness** (un-sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**unsightly** (un-sīt'li), *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 159.

**unsignificant** (un-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* Having no significance or signification.

An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 514.

**unsignificantly**† (un-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* Without significance.

The temple of Janus, with his two controversal faces, might now not *unsignificantly* be set open.
*Milton*, Areopagitica.

**unsimple** (un-sim'pl), *a.* Not simple, in any sense.

Such profusion of *unsimple* words. *J. Baillie.*

**unsimplicity** (un-sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* Lack of simplicity; artfulness. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vi.

**unsin**† (un-sin'), *v. t.* To deprive of sinful character or quality. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

**unsincere** (un-sin-sēr'), *a.* 1†. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*—2. Mixed; alloyed, as a feeling. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209.—3. Insincere. *Shenstone.*

**unsincereness** (un-sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Insincerity. [Rare.]

**unsincerity**† (un-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* Want of genuineness; adulteration. *Boyle*, Works, I. 350.

**unsinew** (un-sin'ū), *v. t.* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigor, or energy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 10. [Rare.]

**unsing** (un-sing'), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract (what has been sung). *Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unsingled** (un-sing'gld), *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. [Rare.]

**unsinning** (un-sin'ing), *a.* Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin: as, *unsinning* obedience. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.

**unsister** (un-sis'tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a sister; separate, as sisters. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]

**unsistered** (un-sis'tėrd), *a.* Sisterless; having no sister. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, p. 286. [Rare.]

**unsisterliness** (un-sis'tėr-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsisterly.

**unsisterly** (un-sis'tėr-li), *a.* Not like a sister; unbecoming a sister. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 412.

**unsitting**† (un-sit'ing), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *sitting.*] Unbecoming; improper. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 307.

**unsizable** (un-sī'za-bl), *a.* Not of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Tatler.*

**unsized** (un-sīzd'), *a.* Not sized or stiffened: as, *unsized* camlet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv.

**unskilful** (un-skil'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unskilful;* < *un-*[1] + *skilful.*] 1. Not skilful; wanting, or not evincing, the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; bungling: said of persons or their acts.

Scorner and *vnskilful* to hem that skil shewede,
In alle manere maners. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 26.

2†. Destitute of discernment; ignorant.

Though it make the *unskilful* laugh.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

3†. Unreasonable.

I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so *unskilful* an opynyon
That of thy wo is no cursesion.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 790.

**unskilfully** (un-skil'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unskilfully;* < *unskilful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an unskilful manner; without skill.—2†. Indiscreetly.

Qwo-so be rebel or vn-buxum ageyng ye aldirman, in time of drynck or of merwespeche, *vnskylfulleche*, he xal paye to ye lyht iiij. li. of wax.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

3†. Unreasonably; unwisely. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4; *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 156.

**unskilfulness** (un-skil'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unskilful. *Jer. Taylor.*

**unskill**† (un-skil'), *n.* [< ME. *unskil, unskile* (= Icel. *üskil*); < *un-*[1] + *skill.*] 1. Lack of discernment or discretion; indiscretion. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3506.—2. Unskilfulness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. (*Davies.*)

**unskilled** (un-skild'), *a.* 1. Lacking skill; destitute of or not characterized by special skill or trained dexterity.

Unionism hitherto has been presented to the *unskilled* in far too costly and elaborate a form.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 728.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unfamiliar: as, *unskilled* in chemistry.—3. Produced without skill or dexterity; showing no evidence of skill in production.

If their *unskilled* verses were preserved at all, they must have been preserved by those who repeated them from memory. *G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 107.

**Unskilled labor**, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-carriers, etc.

*Unskilled labor*, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which taxes the brain, and requires the drill of a long apprenticeship.
*R. D. Hitchcock*, Add. on the 48th Anniversary, Union [Theol. Seminary.

**unslain** (un-slān'), *a.* [< ME. *unslaine, unslagen;* < *un-*[1] + *slain*[1].] Not slain. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2475.

**unslaked** (un-slākt'), *a.* [< ME. **unslaked*, also *unslekked;* < *un-*[1] + *slaked*, pp. of *slake*[1].] Not slaked, in any sense.

*Unslekked* lym, chalk, and gleyre of an ey.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

**unsleeping** (un-slē'ping), *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

The *unsleeping* eyes of God. *Milton*, P. L., v. 647.

**unslept**† (un-slept'), *a.* Having been without sleep.

Pale as man longe *unslept*. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1836.

**unsling** (un-sling'), *v. t.* To remove from a position in which it has been slung; specifically (*naut.*), to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, etc.; release from slings.

**unslipping** (un-slip'ing), *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 129.

**unsluice** (un-slös'), *v. t.* To open the sluice of; open; let flow. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

**unslumbering** (un-slum'bėr-ing), *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 275.

**unslumbrous** (un-slum'brus), *a.* Not slumbrous; not inviting or causing sleep. *Keats*, Endymion, i. [Rare.]

**unsly**†, *a.* [< ME. *unsleiz, unsleie, unslegh* (= Icel. *üsloegr*); < *un-*[1] + *sly.*] Not sly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 28.

**unsmirched** (un-smėrcht'), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked; clean: as, an *unsmirched* character. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 119.

**unsmooth** (un-smōth'), *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

**unsmote** (un-smōt'), *a.* Not smitten. *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib. [Rare.]

**unsmotherable** (un-smuтн'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii.

**unsnare** (un-snār'), *v. t.* To release from a snare.

**unsnarl** (un-snärl'), *v. t.* To disentangle.

**unsneck** (un-snek'), *v. t.* To draw the sneck, latch, or bolt of (a door).

Tip-toe she tripped it o'er the floor;
She drew the bar, *unsnecked* the door.
*Jamieson's Popular Ballads.*

**unsoaped** (un-sōpt'), *a.* Not soaped; unwashed. [Rare.]

The *unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxiv.

There was a wild-haired *unsoaped* boy.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 59.

**unsociability** (un-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsociable; unsociableness.

**unsociable** (un-sō'shia-bl), *a.* Not sociable, in any sense.

Whom, when Time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves.
*Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 139).

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

**unsociableness** (un-sō'shia-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsociable; unsociability.

**unsociably** (un-sō'shia-bli), *adv.* In an unsocial manner; with reserve. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**unsocial** (un-sō'shal), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not tending to sociability; reserved; unsociable. *Shenstone.*

**unsocialism** (un-sō'shal-izm), *n.* [< *unsocial* + *-ism.*] The state of being unsocial; reserve; unsociability. *Congregationalist*, Jan. 27, 1887. [Rare.]

**unsociality** (un-sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsocial; unsociability. *W. Hazlitt*, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth), p. 181.

**unsocket** (un-sok'et), *v. t.* To take from a socket.

**unsoft**† (un-sôft'), *a.* [ME. *unsofte,* < AS. *unsōfte*, hard, severe, < *un-*, not, + *sōfte*, soft, mild: see *un-*[1] and *soft.*] Hard; harsh.

Thilke brustles of his berd *unsofte*.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 580.

**unsoft**† (un-sôft'), *adv.* Not with softness; not softly. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

**unsolder** (un-sod'ėr), *v. t.* To separate, as what is joined by solder; disunite; dissolve; break up. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**unsoldiered**† (un-sōl'jėrd), *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier; not having the qualifications or appearance of trained soldiers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

**unsolemn** (un-sol'em), *a.* [< ME. *unsolempne;* < *un-*[1] + *solemn.*] Not solemn. (*a*) Not sacred, serious, or grave. (*b*) Not accompanied by the due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal: as, an *unsolemn* testament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 525. (*c*†) Uncelebrated; unknown to fame.

The ronen nis neyther over-old ne *unsolempne*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

**unsolemnize** (un-sol'em-nīz), *v. t.* [< *unsolemn* + *-ize.*] To divest of solemnity; render unsolemn.

**unsolicited** (un-sō-lis'i-ted), *a.* Not solicited. (*a*) Not applied to or petitioned.

Not a god left *unsolicited*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 60.

(*b*) Not asked for; not requested: as, *unsolicited* interference. *Lord Halifax.*

**unsolicitous** (un-sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* Not solicitous. (*a*) Not deeply concerned or anxious. *A. Tucker.* (*b*) Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude: as, *unsolicitous* hours. *Johnson.*

**unsolid** (un-sol'id), *a.* Not solid. (*a*) Not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 4. (*b*) Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded.

**unsolidity** (un-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsolid, in any sense. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 655.

**unsolved** (un-solvd'), *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up: as, an *unsolved* riddle. *Dryden*, Virgil, Ded.

**unsonsy, unsoncy** (un-son'si), *a.* 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. [Scotch.]—2. Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *unsonsie, unsoncie.*

**unsoot**†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unsweet.*

And cast hem out as rotten and *unsoote*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

**unsophisticate** (un-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated.

Nature, *unsophisticate* by man,
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 451.

**unsophisticated** (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine; not artificial; simple; artless.

It is the only place in England where these stuffs are made *unsophisticated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Sidney had the good sense to feel that it was *unsophisticated* sentiment rather than rusticity of phrase that befitted such themes.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 135.

**unsophisticatedness** (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness; artlessness.

**unsophistication** (un-sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* Simplicity; artlessness; unsophisticatedness.

**unsorrowed** (un-sor'ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned (for); not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by *for.*

Transgressions . . . *unsorrowed for* and repented of.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Die, like a fool, *unsorrowed*.
*Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas.

**unsorted** (un-sôr'ted), *a.* 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. *Watts*, On the Mind, xix.—2†. Ill-sorted; ill-chosen. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

**unsought** (un-sât'), *a.* [< ME. *unsouht;* < *un-*[1] + *sought.*] Not sought. (*a*) Not searched for; not sought after.

Hopeless to find, yet loath to leave *unsought*.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 136.

My friends have come to me *unsought*. The great God gave them to me. *Emerson*, Friendship.

(*b*) Unasked for; unsolicited.

Love sought is good, but given *unsought* is better.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 168.

**unsoul**† (un-sōl′), *v. t.* To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus behold you,
Would half *unsoul* your army.
*Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

Thus bodies walk *unsoul'd!* *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

**unsound** (un-sound′), *a.* [< ME. *unsownd.*] Not sound. (*a*) Not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed: as, an *unsound* body or mind; *unsound* teeth; *unsound* timber; *unsound* fruit. (*b*) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire: as, *unsound* ice. (*c*) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox: as, *unsound* reasoning or arguments; *unsound* doctrine or opinions. (*d*) Not sincere; not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 36. (*e*) Not safe; injured.

Than assembles fulle sone scvene score knyghtes,
In sighte to thaire soverayne, that was *unsownde* levede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4295.

**Of unsound mind**, insane.=**Syn.** Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

**unsoundable** (un-soun′da-bl), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.

**unsoundly**† (un-sound′li), *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Discipline *unsoundly* taught.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., § 8.

**unsoundness** (un-sound′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsound, in any sense.

The *unsoundness* of his own judgment.
*Milton*, Aus. to Eikon Basilike, § 7.

**unspar** (un-spär′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsperren, unsperen*; < *un-*[2] + *spar*[1].] To withdraw or remove the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be *unspered.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2656.

Forty yeomen tall . . .
The lofty palisade *unsparred*,
And let the drawbridge fall.
*Scott*, Marmion, i. 4.

**unspared** (un-spãrd′), *a.* 1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., x. 606.—2†. Indispensable; not to be spared.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth. The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be *unspared* instruments to their several purposes.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 381.

**unsparely**† (un-spãr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unsparely, unsparliche* (= Icel. *ūsparliga*); < *un-*[1] + *sparely.*] Not sparely; unsparingly.

Chefly thay asken
Spycez, that *vn-sparely* men speded hom to bryng,
& the wynne-lych wyne ther-with vche tyme.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 979.

**unsparing** (un-spãr′ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the *unsparing* use of money.

Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 344.

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as, *unsparing* publicity.

The *unsparing* sword of justice.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

**unsparingly** (un-spãr′ing-li), *adv.* In an unsparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly.

The birch rod had to be *unsparingly* applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room.
*The Atlantic*, LXVI. 481.

**unsparingness** (un-spãr′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsparing.

**unspatial** (un-spā′shal), *a.* Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also *unspacial.*

**unspatiality** (un-spā-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* The character of being unspatial. Also *unspaciality.*

**unspeak** (un-spēk′), *v. t.* To recant; retract, as what has been spoken; unsay. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 123.

**unspeakable** (un-spē′ka-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 Pet. i. 8.

The day *unspeakable* draws nigh,
When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 217.

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an *unspeakable* fool; an *unspeakable* play. [Colloq.]

**unspeakably** (un-spē′ka-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.

**unspeaking** (un-spē′king), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 178.

**unspecified** (un-spes′i-fīd), *a.* Not specified; not specifically mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

**unsped**† (un-sped′), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

**unspeed**†, *n.* [ME. *unsped*, < AS. *unspēd*, unsuccess, misfortune, poverty, < *un-*, not, + *spēd*, success, prosperity: see *un-*[1] and *speed.*] Ill success; lack of prosperity.

**unspeedful**† (un-spēd′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unspedful*; < *un-*[1] + *speedful.*] Unsuccessful; ineffective.

Preyeres that ne mowen ne ben *unspedful* ne withoute effect. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

**unspeedy** (un-spē′di), *a.* Not speedy; slow. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 92.

**unspell** (un-spel′), *r. t.* To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disenchant. *Dryden.*

**unspent** (un-spent′), *a.* 1. Not spent: as, money *unspent*; not used or wasted: as, water in a cistern *unspent.*—2. Not exhausted: as, strength or force *unspent.*—3. Not having lost its force of motion: as, an *unspent* ball.

**unsphere** (un-sfēr′), *v. t.* To remove from a sphere.

To *unsphere* the stars. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 48.

**unspied** (un-spīd′), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 529.—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

**unspike** (un-spīk′), *v. t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

**unspilled, unspilt** (un-spild′, -spilt′), *a.* 1†. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry.—2. Not spilled; not shed: as, blood *unspilt.* *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

**unspin** (un-spin′), *v. t.* To undo, as something that has been spun.

Oh, cruell fates! the which so soone
His vitall thred *unsponne.*
Quoted in *Holinshed's Chron.* (Hist. Scot.).

**unspirit**† (un-spir′it), *v. t.* To depress in spirits; dispirit; dishearten. *Norris.*

**unspiritual** (un-spir′i-tū-al), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 1. =**Syn.** See *worldly.*

**unspiritualize** (un-spir′i-tū-al-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South*, Sermons, VI. 262.

**unspiritually** (un-spir′i-tū-al-i), *adv.* In an unspiritual manner; without spirituality.

**unspleened** (un-splēnd′), *a.* Devoid of spleen.

Vouchsafe one *unspleen'd* chiding to my riot.
*Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

**unspoil** (un-spoil′), *v. t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [Rare.]

"I am quite spoiled, I believe," said Helen; "you must *unspoil* me, Esther." *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xiii.

**unspoiled** (un-spoild′), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an *unspoiled* character.

Bathurst! yet *unspoil'd* by wealth.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

**unspoken** (un-spō′kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.

What to speak, . . . what to leave *unspoken.* *Bacon.*

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an *unspoken* crime.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 160.

**unspontaneous** (un-spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, *unspontaneous* laughter. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xx.

**unsportful** (un-spōrt′fûl), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

**unspotted** (un-spot′ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 41.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. Jas. i. 27.—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lambe.
*J. Udall*, On Mark ix.

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect.

Cæsar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is seene the *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue.
*Ascham*, Schoolmaster, p. 263. (*Latham.*)

**unspottedness** (un-spot′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unspotted. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

**unsquared** (un-skwãrd′), *a.* 1. Not made square: as, *unsquared* timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms *unsquared.*
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 159.

I should feare my form,
Lest ought I offer'd were *unsquard* or warp'd.
*Marston*, What you Will, Ind.

**unsquire** (un-skwīr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *squire*[1].] To divest of the title or privileges of an esquire; degrade from the rank of squire. *Swift*, Letters to the King-at-arms. [Rare.]

**unstability** (un-stā-bil′i-ti), *n.* Instability. [Rare.]

The *unstability* of such an association is, however, beginning to be understood. *Science*, VIII. 401.

**unstable**[1] (un-stā′bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *stable*[1].] To make no longer a stable or filthy abode. [Rare.]

Our hearts be *unstabled* of these bestial lusts.
*Rec. T. Adams*, Works, I. 326.

**unstable**[2] (un-stā′bl), *a.* [ME. *unstable*; < *un-*[1] + *stable*[2].] 1. Not stable; not fixed.

It is true of a social aggregate, as of every other aggregate, that the state of homogeneity is an *unstable* state; and that, where there is already some heterogeneity, the tendency is towards greater heterogeneity.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 454.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

*Unstable* as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.]. Gen. xlix. 4.

**Unstable equilibrium.** See *equilibrium*, 1.

**unstabled** (un-stā′bld), *a.* Not put up in a stable.

Behold the branchless tree, the *unstabled* Rosinante!
*Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxix.

**unstableness** (un-stā′bl-nes), *n.* Instability. *Sir M. Hale*, On Eccles. xii. 1.

**unstack** (un-stak′), *r. t.* To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to *unstack* hay; to *unstack* guns.

**unstaid** (un-stād′), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle: as, *unstaid* youth. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

**unstaidness** (un-stād′nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstaid.—2†. Uncertain or motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unstained** (un-stānd′), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an *unstained* character; *unstained* religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

**unstamped** (un-stampt′), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an *unstamped* deed, receipt, or letter.

**unstanch, unstaunch** (un-stänch′, -stänch′), *a.* Not stanch; not strong and tight. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

**unstanchable, unstaunchable** (un-stän′cha-bl, -stän′cha-bl), *a.* [ME. *unstaunchable*; < *un-*[1] + *stanch*[1] + *-able.*] 1†. Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is *unstaunchable* and infynyt.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanched, as a bleeding wound.

**unstanched, unstaunched** (un-stäncht′, -stäncht′), *a.* [< ME. *unstaunched*; < *un-*[1] + *stanched, staunched.*] 1. Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated.

Rychesse may nat restreyne avarice *unstaunched.*
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 83.

3. Not made stanch or tight.

The elements . . . came pouring from *unstanched* roofs. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 378. (*Davies.*)

**unstarch** (un-stärch′), *v. t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; relax.

One that weighs
His breath between his teeth, and dares not smile
Beyond a point, for fear t' *unstarch* his look.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

**unstate** (un-stāt′), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 108.—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

**unstatutable** (un-stat′ū-ta-bl), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift*, On the Power of the Bishops.

**unstatutably** (un-stat′ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 228.

**unsteadfast, unstedfast** (un-sted′fast), *a.* [< ME. *unstedfast, unstedefast*; < *un-*[1] + *steadfast.*] 1. Not steadfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A fooles displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable;
For his good will is *unstedfast.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.

**unsteadfastly, unstedfastly** (un-sted'fȧst-li), *adv.* In an unsteadfast manner; unsteadily.

**unsteadfastness, unstedfastness** (un-sted'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unstedefastnesse;* < *unsteadfast* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fickleness. *Bp. Hall,* An Humble Remonstrance.

**unsteadily** (un-sted'i-li), *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness.

*Unsteadily* they rove,
And, never fix'd, are Fugitives in Love.
*Congreve,* tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**unsteadiness** (un-sted'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsteady.

**unsteady** (un-sted'i), *a.* Not steady. (*a*) Not firmly established or settled. (*b*) Not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating: as, an *unsteady* hand; an *unsteady* flame. (*c*) Not constant in mind or purpose; fickle; changeable; unstable; unsettled; wavering: as, an *unsteady* mind. (*d*) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, etc.: as, *unsteady* winds. (*e*) Irregular in habits; dissipated.

**unsteady** (un-sted'i), *v. t.* [< *unsteady, a.*] To make unsteady; cause to be fluctuating. *The Engineer,* LXX. 506.

**unsteel** (un-stēl'), *v. t.* To make unlike steel; disarm; soften. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, V. 310. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**unstep** (un-step'), *v. t.* To remove, as a mast, from its place.

**unstercorated** (un-stėr'kō-rā-ted), *a.* Not stercorated or manured. *Scott,* Pirate, iv.

**unstick** (un-stik'), *v. t.* To free, as one thing stuck to another; loose. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 380. (*Davies.*)

**unsting** (un-sting'), *v. t.* To disarm of a sting; deprive of the power of giving acute pain. *South.* [Rare.]

**unstitch** (un-stich'), *v. t.* To undo by picking out stitches; rip.

**unstock** (un-stok'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of stock. —2. To remove from the stock, as the barrel of a gun.—3†. To remove from the stocks, as a ship; launch.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to *unstock*
High rigged ships. *Surrey,* Æneid, iv.

**unstockinged** (un-stok'ingd), *a.* Not wearing stockings. *Scott,* Kenilworth, vii. [Rare.]

**unstooping** (un-stō'ping), *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding.

*Unstooping* firmness. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 1. 121.

**unstop** (un-stop'), *v. t.* 1. To unstopper.—2. To free from any obstruction; open. Isa. xxxv. 5.—3. To draw or pull out the stops of (an organ). *Browning,* Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

**unstopper** (un-stop'ėr), *v. t.* To open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper.

**unstopple** (un-stop'l), *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.

**unstowed** (un-stōd'), *a.* Not stowed. (*a*) Not compactly placed or arranged: as, *unstowed* cargo or cables. (*b*) Not filled by close packing; also, emptied of goods or cargo.

When they found my hold *unstowed,* they went all hands to shooling and begging.
*Smollett,* Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies.*)

**unstrain** (un-strān'), *v. t.* To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. *B. Jonson,* Love Freed from Folly.

**unstrained** (un-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not strained; not purified by straining: as, *unstrained* oil.—2. Not subjected to a strain.—3. Easy; not forced; natural.

**unstrange**† (un-strānj'), *a.* [ME. *unstrange;* < *un-*[1] + *strange.*] Not strange; well known. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. 17.

**unstratified** (un-strat'i-fīd), *a.* 1. In *bot.,* not stratified; not arranged in clearly definable layers or strata: applied to the thalli of certain lichens.—2. In *geol.,* not stratified.—**Unstratified rocks,** rocks which have not been deposited from water; massive rocks; rocks which have been formed by the action of fire, or were originally part of the earth's crust.

**unstrength**† (un-strength'), *n.* [< ME. *unstrengthe, unstrencthe;* < *un-*[1] + *strength.*] Lack of strength; weakness. *Ancren Riwle,* p. 232. [Rare.]

**unstressed** (un-strest'), *a.* Not pronounced with stress, as a vowel; unaccented.

The a, it should be added, is not French à, but an *unstressed* form of the Old English preposition on.
*The Academy,* March 14, 1891, p. 260.

**unstretch** (un-strech'), *v. i.* To become unstretched; relax tension. *Philos. Mag.,* 5th ser., XXV. 109.

**unstriated** (un-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striated; unstriped: as, *unstriated* muscular fiber.

**unstring** (un-string'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of: as, to *unstring* a harp. *Cowper,* Task, ii. 728. —2. To loose; untie. *Dryden,* Eclogues, vi. 28.—3. To take from a string: as, to *unstring* beads.—4. To relax the tension of; loosen; weaken: as, to *unstring* the nerves.

**unstringed** (un-stringd'), *a.* Not stringed: as, an *unstringed* viol. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3. 162.

**unstrong**† (un-strông'), *a.* [ME. *unstrong,* < AS. *unstrang, unstrong,* < *un-,* not, + *strang, strong:* see *un-*[1] and *strong.*] Not strong; infirm; weak. *Owl and Nightingale,* l. 561.

**unstruck** (un-struk'), *a.* Not struck; not greatly impressed. *J. Philips,* Blenheim. [Rare.]

**unstudied** (un-stud'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated.

Ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

2. Not labored; easy; natural: as, an *unstudied* style; *unstudied* grace.—3. Not having studied; unacquainted; unskilled; unversed.

Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils as not to know, etc. *Bp. Jewell,* Life (1685), p. 30.

4. Not devoted to or occupied by study; not passed in study.

The defects of their *unstudied* years.
*Milton,* Tetrachordon.

**unstuff**† (un-stuf'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unstuffen.*] To empty; hence, to depopulate.

He seide he wolde not lete the reame be *vnstuffed* of peple, but thei myght hem well deffende yef eny enmyes entred in to the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

**unstuffed** (un-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded. *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 3. 37.

**unsubduable** (un-sub-dū'ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. *Southey,* Kehama, xviii. 5.

**unsubdued** (un-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered: as, nations or passions *unsubdued.*

*Unsubdued* pride and enmity against David.
*J. Edwards,* Works, III. 48.

**unsubject** (un-sub'jekt), *a.* [< ME. **unsubget, unsuget;* < *un-*[1] + *subject.*] Not subject; not liable.

By fix'd decrees, *unsubject* to her will. *J. Baillie.*

**unsubmission** (un-sub-mish'ọn), *n.* Unsubmissiveness; disobedience. *Pusey,* Eirenicon, p. 24. [Rare.]

**unsubmissive** (un-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient. *South,* Sermons, X. v.

**unsubmissively** (un-sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an unsubmissive manner.

**unsubmissiveness** (un-sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsubmissive; disobedience.

**unsubmitting** (un-sub-mit'ing), *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson,* Seasons, Summer.

**unsubordinate** (un-sub-ôr'di-nȧt), *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class, or order.

A certaine unquestionable Patriarchat, independent and *unsubordinate* to the Crowne?
*Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unsubstantial** (un-sub-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid: as, *unsubstantial* air. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 1. 7.—2. Not real; not having substance; imaginary; illusive: as, *unsubstantial* forms. *Rowe,* Lady Jane Grey, iv.—3. Not having good substance; not strong or stout: as, an *unsubstantial* building; *unsubstantial* cloth. —4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

Like them [cocoanuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial.*
*Cook,* First Voyage, III. ix.

**unsubstantiality** (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unsubstantial, in any sense.

Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. An unsubstantial or illusive thing.

A thing of witchcraft, a sort of fungus-growth out of the grave, an *unsubstantiality* altogether.
*Hawthorne,* Septimius Felton.

**unsubstantialize** (un-sub-stan'shal-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsubstantial* + *-ize.*] To render unsubstantial. *Wordsworth,* Excursion, ix.

**unsubstantiation** (un-sub-stan-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* A depriving of substantiality.

He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient *unsubstantiation* of matter. *A. C. Fraser,* Berkeley, p. 201.

**unsucceedable**† (un-suk-sē'dȧ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *succeed* + *-able.*] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not able or likely to succeed. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 2.

**unsucceeded** (un-suk-sē'ded), *a.* Not succeeded or followed. *Milton,* P. L., v. 821.

**unsuccess** (un-suk-ses'), *n.* Lack of success; failure. *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 144.

**unsuccessful** (un-suk-ses'fûl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Milton,* P. L., x. 35.

**unsuccessfully** (un-suk-ses'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. *South.*

**unsuccessfulness** (un-suk-ses'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuccessful. *Milton,* Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

**unsuccessive** (un-suk-ses'iv), *a.* Without succession.

While God to his dimsighted, doubtful thought
Duration boundless, *unsuccessive* taught.
*Bp. Ken,* The Monk and the Bird.

**unsuccorable, unsuccourable** (un-suk'ọr-ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being succored or remedied. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iv.

**unsucked** (un-sukt'), *a.* Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

The teats, . . . *unsuck'd* of lamb or kid.
*Milton,* P. L., ix. 583.

**unsufferable**† (un-suf'ėr-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unsuffrabil;* < *un-*[1] + *sufferable.*] Insufferable; intolerable.

Tormented with the *unsufferable* load of his Father's wrath. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 295.

**unsufferably**† (un-suf'ėr-ȧ-bli), *adv.* Insufferably; intolerably. *Vanbrugh,* Provoked Wife, i.

**unsufficience**† (un-su-fish'ens), *n.* Insufficience.

**unsufficiency**† (un-su-fish'en-si), *n.* Insufficiency. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

**unsufficient**† (un-su-fish'ent), *a.* Insufficient. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 301.

**unsufficiently**† (un-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vi.

**unsufficingness** (un-su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* Insufficiency. *Coleridge.*

**unsuit** (un-sūt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *suit.*] To be unsuitable for; be out of accordance with.

The sprightly twang of the melodious lute
Agrees not with my voice; and both *unsuit*
My untun'd fortunes. *Quarles,* Emblems, IV. xv.

**unsuitability** (un-sū-tȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsuitable; unsuitableness.

The title rôle was taken by ——, a capable artist, whose earnestness compensated to some extent for her natural *unsuitability* for the part. *Athenæum,* No. 3181, p. 490.

**unsuitable** (un-sū'tȧ-bl), *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; incapable of suiting; unfit; incongruous; improper. *Milton,* P. R., iii. 132.

**unsuitableness** (un-sū'tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsuitable; unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. *South.*

**unsuitably** (un-sū'tȧ-bli), *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; improperly; incongruously. *Tillotson.*

**unsuited** (un-sū'ted), *a.* Not suited. (*a*) Not suitable or adapted; unfit. (*b*) Not accommodated or fitted; unsupplied with what is wanted. *Burke,* Letter to a Noble Lord.

**unsuiting** (un-sū'ting), *a.* Not suiting; not suitable.

Joys *unsuiting* to thy age. *Dryden,* tr. of Lucretius, iii.

**unsullied** (un-sul'id), *a.* Not sullied. (*a*) Not stained; not tarnished.

Maiden honour . . . pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 352.

(*b*) Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. *Pope,* Dunciad, i. 158.

**unsung** (un-sung'), *a.* 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song: as, "half yet remains *unsung*," *Milton,* P. L., vii. 21.—2. Not celebrated in verse or song. *Whittier,* Dedication.

**unsunned** (un-sund'), *a.* Not exposed to the sun; not lighted by the sun; dark; hence, figuratively, not cheered; gloomy. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 5. 13.

**unsunny** (un-sun'i), *a.* Not sunny; not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure or joy; gloomy.

We marvel at thee much,
O damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face
To him who won thee glory.
*Tennyson,* Pelleas and Ettarre.

**unsuppliable** (un-su-plī'ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being supplied. *Chillingworth.*

**unsupportable** (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bl), *a.* Insupportable. *Bp. Hall,* Sermon on Gal. v. 1.

**unsupportableness** (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* Insupportableness. *Bp. Wilkins,* Natural Religion, ii. 7.

**unsupportably** (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bli), *adv.* Insupportably. *South,* Sermons, II. 5.

**unsupported** (un-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

**unsupportedly** (un-su-pōr'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsupported manner; without support.

**unsuppressed** (un-su-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down: as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

**unsure** (un-shör'), *a.* [< ME. *unsure, unsewer;* < *un-*[1] + *sure.*] Not sure; not fixed; not certain. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 50.

**unsured** (un-shörd'), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

> By this knot thou shalt so surely tie
> Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 471.

**unsurely** (un-shör'li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

**unsurety**† (un-shör'ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 319.

**unsurmountable** (un-sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

**unsurpassable** (un-sėr-pās'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. *Thackeray.*

**unsurpassably** (un-sėr-pās'a-bli), *adv.* In an unsurpassable manner or degree; so as not to be surpassed. *Athenæum*, No. 3263, p. 599.

**unsurpassed** (un-sėr-pāst'), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

**unsurrendered** (un-su-ren'dėrd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered: as, an *unsurrendered* prize. *Cowper*, Iliad, vii.

**unsusceptibility** (un-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsusceptible.

**unsusceptible** (un-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible: as, *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

**unsuspect**† (un-sus-pekt'), *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 771.

**unsuspected** (un-sus-pek'ted), *a.* Not suspected. (*a*) Not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil: as, a person *unsuspected* of evil. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii., note. (*b*) Not imagined to exist; not surmised; not mistrusted: as, an *unsuspected* evil.

**unsuspectedly** (un-sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsuspected manner; without suspicion. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**unsuspectedness** (un-sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspected. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

**unsuspecting** (un-sus-pek'ting), *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspicious; not imagining that any ill is designed.

> To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, v.

**unsuspectingly** (un-sus-pek'ting-li), *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

**unsuspectingness** (un-sus-pek'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspicion.

> Her quiet-eyed *unsuspectingness* only makes her the more a part of his delicate entertainment.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 253.

**unsuspicion** (un-sus-pish'on), *n.* Lack of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

> Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion.* *Dickens.*

**unsuspicious** (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious. (*a*) Not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting.

> When a wagon-load of valuable merchandise had been smuggled ashore, at noonday, perhaps, and directly beneath their *unsuspicious* noses.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 31.

(*b*) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (*c*) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

> But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 565.

**unsuspiciously** (un-sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without suspicion.

**unsuspiciousness** (un-sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsuspicious.

**unsustainable** (un-sus-tā'na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xviii.

**unsustained** (un-sus-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, upheld, or supported. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

**unswaddle** (un-swod'l), *v. t.* To remove swaddling-bands from, as a young child; by extension, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

> *Clay.* Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet.
> *Turfe.* What, wisps on your wedding-day?
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

**unswathe** (un-swāтн'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *swathe*[1].] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

> In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 90.

**unswayable** (un-swā'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *sway* + *-able.*] Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 26.

**unswayed** (un-swād'), *a.* Not swayed. (*a*) Not wielded. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 470. (*b*) Not biased, controlled, or influenced: as, *unswayed* by passion or ambition. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 120.

**unswayedness** (un-swād'nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. *Hales*, Remains, p. 246.

**unswear** (un-swār'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

> No more than he'll *unswear.* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 31.

**II.** *intrans.* To recant or recall on oath.

> For who would not oft aweare,
> And oft *unweare*, a Diademe to beare?
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

**unsweat**† (un-swet'), *v. t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; ease or cool after exercise or toil.

> The interim of *unsweating* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.
> *Milton*, On Education.

**unsweating** (un-swet'ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring: as, an *unsweating* brow. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, iii. 117.

**unsweet** (un-swēt'), *a.* [Formerly also in var. *unsoot*, q. v.; < ME. *unswete*, < AS. *unswēte*, not sweet, < *un-*, not, + *swēte*, sweet: see *un-*[1] and *sweet.*] Not sweet, in any sense.

> Lete,
> That is a flood of helle *unswete.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 72.
>
> With voice *unsweet.* *J. Baillie.*

**unsweeten** (un-swē'tn), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness; make unsweet.

> Were all my joys essential, and so mighty
> As the affected world believes I taste,
> This object were enough to *unsweeten* all.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, v.

**unswell**† (un-swel'), *v. i.* [< ME. *unswellen;* < *un-*[2] + *swell.*] To cease from swelling.

> Ebben gan the welle
> Of hire teres and the herte *unswelle.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1146.

**unswept** (un-swept'), *a.* Not swept. (*a*) Not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 43. (*b*) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping, as dust. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 126. (*c*) Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

> Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi.

**unswerving** (un-swėr'ving), *a.* Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

**unswervingly** (un-swėr'ving-li), *adv.* Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

**unsworn** (un-swōrn'), *a.* Not sworn. (*a*) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath: as, 'an *unsworn* witness. (*b*) Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

> Her solemn oath remained *unsworn.*
> *Cowper*, Odyssey, x.

**unsyllabled** (un-sil'a-bld), *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

**unsymmetric** (un-si-met'rik), *a.* Same as *unsymmetrical.*

**unsymmetrical** (un-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Lacking symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry — that is, have the parts in the different cycles of unequal number. See *symmetrical*, 5.

**unsymmetrically** (un-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry.

**unsymmetry** (un-sim'e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

> Each member of a plant will display . . . *unsymmetry* or asymmetry where there is partial or entire departure from a balance of surrounding actions.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed. 1872), § 220.

**unsympathizability** (un-sim'pa-thī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsympathizable.

**unsympathizable** (un-sim'pa-thī-za-bl), *a.* Incapable of awakening sympathy.

**unsympathy** (un-sim'pa-thi), *n.* Lack of sympathy.

> How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature. *Wilberforce*, in Life by R. G. Wilberforce, II. 305. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unsystematic** (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

> Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.
> *Burke*, On the Present Discontents (1771).

=**Syn.** See *irregular.*

**unsystematical** (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unsystematic.*

**unsystematically** (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsystematic manner; irregularly.

**untache**†, *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*[2] + *tache*[1].] To carve.

> *Vntache* that curiewe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**untack** (un-tak'), *v. t.* To separate (that which is tacked); disjoin; loosen; release.

> Sir, the little adoe which me thinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**untackle** (un-tak'l), *v. t.* [< late ME. *untackien;* < *un-*[2] + *tackle.*] To unhitch; unharness.

> But vse to *vntackle* them once in a day.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie, p. 62.

**untainted**[1] (un-tān'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*[1], *v.*] 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter: as, *untainted* air.

> Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.
> *Keats*, To Leigh Hunt.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

> What stronger breastplate than a heart *untainted?*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 232.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as, *untainted* meat.

**untainted**[2]† (un-tān'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*[3], *v.*] Not attainted; not charged with a crime; not accused.

> Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
> *Untainted*, unexamined, free, at liberty.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.

**untaintedly** (un-tān'ted-li), *adv.* In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

**untaintedness** (un-tān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 1 John i. 5.

**untaken** (un-tā'kn), *a.* Not taken, in any sense.

> It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order *untaken* as is necessary for the due government of his Church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

**untalented** (un-tal'en-ted), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

> This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, vii. 6. (*Davies.*)

**untalked** (un-tâkt'), *a.* Not talked or spoken. — **Untalked of**, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 7.

**untamable** (un-tā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage; *untamable* passions. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. iii. Also *untameable.*

**untamableness** (un-tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being untamed. Also *untameableness.*

**untame** (un-tām'), *a.* Not tame; wild.

> Ida, . . . nurse of beasts *untame.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 41.

**untamed** (un-tāmd'), *a.* [< ME. *untamed, untemid, untemed;* as *un-*[1] + *tamed.*] Not tamed. (*a*) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man: as, an *untamed* beast. *Locke.*

> And her eye has a glance more sternly wild
> Than even that of a forest child
> In its fearless and *untamed* freedom should be.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

(*b*) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.

> A people very stubborn and *untamed.*
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**untamedness** (un-tāmd'nes), *n.* The character or state of being untamed. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Peter v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**untangibly** (un-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* Intangibly.

**untangle** (un-tang'gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear up; explain.

> *Untangle* but this cruel chain. *Prior*, False Friend, iii.

If Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
*Vanbrugh*, Love Disarmed.

**untappice**† (un-tap'is), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *tappice*, *tappish*.] **I.** *intrans.* To come out of concealment.

Now I'll *untappice*.
*Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

**II.** *trans.* To drive out of concealment, as game.

**untarnished** (un-tär'nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished: as, *untarnished* silk; an *untarnished* reputation.

**untaste**† (un-tāst'), *v. t.* To take away a taste from; cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

Could not by all means might be devis'd
*Untaste* them of this great disgust.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

**untasted** (un-tās'ted), *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced or enjoyed.

**untaught** (un-tât'), *a.* [< ME. *untaught*, *untaght*; < *un-*[1] + *taught*[1].] Not taught. (*a*) Not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.

Better unfedde then *vn-taughte*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

(*b*) Unskilled; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
. . . *untaught* to plead for favour.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 122.

(*c*) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

With *untaught* Joy Pharaoh the News does hear,
And little thinks their Fate attends on him, and his so near.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 12.

(*d*) Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven; and, by success *untaught*,
His proud imaginations thus displayed.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 9.

*Untaught* that soon such anguish must ensue.
*Wordsworth*, Female Vagrant.

**untax** (un-taks'), *v. t.* To remove a tax from.

*Untax* the clothing of sixty million people.
*Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. lvii.

**untaxed** (un-takst'), *a.* Not taxed. (*a*) Not charged with or liable to pay taxes. *T. Warton.* (*b*) Not charged with any fault, offense, etc.; not accused.

Common speech, which leaves no virtue *untaxed*.
*Bacon*, Learning, i.

**unteach** (un-tēch'), *v. t.* 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.

If they chanc't to be taught any thing good, or of their own accord had learn't it, they might see that presently *untaught* them by the custome and ill example of their elders. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To make forgotten; make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperour, i. 1.

**unteachable** (un-tē'cha-bl), *a.* Not teachable or docile; indocile. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unteachableness** (un-tē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unteachable; absence of docility.

**unteam** (un-tēm'), *v. t.* To unyoke a team from; take a team, as of horses or oxen, from.

Justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.
*Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

**untell** (un-tel'), *v. t.* To recall, as what has been told; make as if not told or enumerated.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
To *untell* the dayes, and to redeeme these hours.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

**untemper** (un-tem'pėr), *v. t.* To remove the temper from, as metal; hence, to soften; mollify.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my visage.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 241.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortifie and incite them. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xix. (*Davies.*)

**untemperate**† (un-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* Intemperate. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

**untemperately**† (un-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* Intemperately.

**untempered** (un-tem'pėrd), *a.* Not tempered. (*a*) Not duly mixed for use: as, *untempered* lime.

So it was not long that this *untempered* mortar would hold together these buildings.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

(*b*) Not brought to the desired state of hardness: as, *untempered* steel. (*c*) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified: as, *untempered* severity. *Johnson*, Life of Waller.

The *untempered* spirit of madness.
*Burke*, Appeal from Old to New Whigs.

**untempter**† (un-temp'tėr), *n.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *tempter*.] One who does not tempt.

Sothely God is *untempter* of euyl thingis.
*Wyclif*, Jas. i. 13.

**untemptible** (un-tempt'i-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tempted.

Absolute purity is *untemptible*, as in God.
*Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, xiv.

**untemptibly** (un-tempt'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be tempted. *Bushnell.*

**untenability** (un-ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibleness.

**untenable** (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession: as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Clarendon.*—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible: as, an *untenable* doctrine.

All others give up such false opinions as *untenable*.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

**untenableness** (un-ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untenable; untenability.

**untenant** (un-ten'ant), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tenant*[1].] To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or remove a dweller from; evict; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 202. (*Davies.*)

**untenantable** (un-ten'an-ta-bl), *a.* Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

Frozen and *untenantable* regions. *Whewell.*

**untenanted** (un-ten'an-ted), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Sir W. Temple.*

**untender** (un-ten'dėr), *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

*Lear.* So young, and so *untender*?
*Cor.* So young, my lord, and true.
*Shak.*, King Lear, i. 1. 108.

**untendered** (un-ten'dėrd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered: as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 10.

**untenderly** (un-ten'dėr-li), *adv.* In an untender manner; without affection.

**untent** (un-tent'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tent*[1].] To bring out of a tent. [Rare.]

Why will he not upon our fair request
*Untent* his person, and share the air with us?
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 178.

**untented** (un-ten'ted), *a.* 1. Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents: as, an *untented* army.—2. Having no tents erected upon it: as, an *untented* field.—3. Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [Rare.]

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 322.

**untenty** (un-ten'ti), *a.* Incautious; careless. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**unterminated** (un-tėr'mi-nā-ted), *a.* Without end; having no termination.

Any *unterminated* straight line extending in the same direction as this last one which intersects one of the two former, shall also intersect the other. *Nature*, XLIII. 554.

**untetche**†, *n.* [ME., < *un-* + *tetche*, *tache*.] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

Seththe forsothe til this time · non *vn-tetche* he ne wrougt,
But hath him bore so buxumly · that ich burn him preyseth.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 509.

**untether** (un-teᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tether*.] To release from a tether; set free, as an animal confined to a certain range by a rope or chain. *Athenæum*, No. 3277, p. 226.

**unthank**[1]† (un-thangk'), *n.* [< ME. *unthank*, *unthonk*, *unthonc*, < AS. *unthanc* (= OHG. *undanc*, *undanch*, MHG. G. *undank*), ingratitude, < *un-*, not, + *thanc*, thank, gratitude: see *un-*[1] and *thank*.] 1. No thanks; ingratitude; ill will.

Thus shal Ich have *unthonke* on every syde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 699.

2. Harm; injury; misfortune.

*Unthank* come on his hand that boond hym so.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 162.

**unthank**[2]† (un-thangk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *thank*.] To recant or recall, as one's thanks; unsay, as what has been said by way of acknowledgment.

*Duke.* We are not pleas'd she should depart.
*Seb.* Then I'll *unthank* your goodness.
*Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iii. 3.

**unthanked** (un-thangkt'), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not received with thankfulness. [Rare.]

Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 387.

**unthankes**†. [ME., also *unthonkes*, gen. of *unthank*, used adverbially with the possessive pronouns, 'not of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *unthank*, and cf. *thankes*.] A form used only in the phrases *his*, *thy*, etc., *unthankes*, not of his, thy, etc., accord; involuntarily.

**unthankful** (un-thangk'fûl), *a.* 1. Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. Luke vi. 35.—2. Not repaid with thanks; unacceptable.

One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 8.

3. Giving no return; unproductive.

The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

**unthankfully** (un-thangk'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully. *Boyle.*

**unthankfulness** (un-thangk'fûl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**unthink** (un-thingk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *think*.] To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.

To *unthink* your speaking,
And to say so no more.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 104.

That the same thing is not thought and *unthought*, resolved and unresolved, a thousand times in a day.
*J. Howe*, Works, I. 71.

**unthinkability** (un-thing-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *unthinkable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being unthinkable.

But genuine determinism occupies a totally different ground; not the impotence but the *unthinkability* of free-will is what it affirms.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 574.

**unthinkable** (un-thing'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; incogitable.

What is contradictory is *unthinkable*.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Metaph. and Logic, III. v.

**unthinker** (un-thing'kėr), *n.* One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [Rare.]

Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

**unthinking** (un-thing'king), *a.* 1. Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate: as, *unthinking* youth.

It is not so easy a thing to be a brave man as the *unthinking* part of mankind imagine.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

She has such a pretty *unthinking* Air, while she saunters round a Room, and prattles Sentences.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

**unthinkingly** (un-thing'king-li), *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. *Pope.*

**unthinkingness** (un-thing'king-nes), *n.* The character of being unthinking or thoughtless.

This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness*.
*Lord Halifax.*

**unthorny** (un-thôr'ni), *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

**unthought** (un-thôt'), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*, formerly by *on*.

The *unthought-on* accident is guilty.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 549.

This secure chapelry,
That had been offered to his doubtful choice
By an *unthought-of* patron.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

**To hold one unthought long**†, to hold one's attention so as to keep one from wearying.

And I will go to jail-house door,
And *hold the prisoner unthought lang*.
*Billie Archie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

And ay as he harpit to the king,
To *haud him unthought lang*.
*Glenkindie* (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

**unthoughtfulness** (un-thôt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.

A constant æquable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward accidents. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

**unthread** (un-thred'), *v. t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from: as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [Rare.]

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

3. To find one's way through.

They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks.
*De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 16.

**unthrift** (un-thrift'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *unthrift;* < *un-*[1] + *thrift.*] I. *n.* 1. Lack of thrift; thriftlessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,
In *unthrift* and in ribaudie.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4926.

A hatur of folly, idleness, and *unthrift.*
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

2†. Folly.

He roghte noght what *unthrift* that he seyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 431.

3. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one without thrift.

Hauing his sonne and heire a notable *vnthrift*, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay apparrell. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

To behold my door
Beset with *unthrifts*, and myself abroad?
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 1.

II.† *a.* 1. Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift* that was beloved after his means? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 311.

2. Poor; unthrifty.

[He] hath much adoo (poore penniefather) to keepe his *unthrift* elbowes in reparations.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

**unthriftihead**† (un-thrif'ti-hed), *n.* [< *unthrifty* + *-head.*] Unthriftiness.

Unquiet Care und fond *Unthriftyhead.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 25.

**unthriftily** (un-thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unthriftily;* < *unthrifty* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Poorly.

They been clothed so *unthriftily.*
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 340.

2. In an unthrifty manner; wastefully; lavishly; prodigally.

Why will you part with them [names] here *unthriftily?*
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams, vii.

**unthriftiness** (un-thrif'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthrifty; prodigality.

Staggering, non-proficiency, und *unthriftiness* of profession is the fruit of self. *Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian.

**unthrifty** (un-thrif'ti), *a.* [< ME. *unthrifty;* < *un-*[1] + *thrifty.*] 1. Profitless; foolish; wretched.

Swich *unthrifty* wayes newe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1530.

2. Not thrifty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

T' inrich your selues, and your *vnthrifty* Sons
To Gentillize with proud possessions.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

An *unthrifty* knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 177.

3. Not thriving; not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of *unthrifty* grass. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 3.

4. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

**unthrive**† (un-thrīv'), *v. i.* [< ME. *unthriven, unthryven, onthryven;* < *un-*[2] + *thrive.*] 1. To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve,
That most disese han and most *unthrive*,
And most enduren sorowe, wo, and care.
*Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon *onthryve.*
*Paston Letters*, II. 237.

2. To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyk lime, lito of that, lest it *unthryve.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

**unthrone** (un-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone.

[The Pope] Thrones and *Unthrones* Kings.
*Milton*, True Religion, Heresy, Schism.

**untidiness** (un-tī'di-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; slovenliness.

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and *untidiness.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 330.

**untidy** (un-tī'di), *a.* [< ME. *untidy, untydy, untydi;* < *un-*[1] + *tidy*[1].] 1†. Untimely; unseasonable.—2†. Improper; dishonest.—3. Not tidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] haue mo solempne cites and semliche casteles Than ze treuly han smale tounes o[r] *vntydi* houses.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become *untidy* and unattractive.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 368.

**untie** (un-tī'), *v.* [< ME. *unteigen, untigen,* < AS. *untigan, untigean,* untie, < *un-*, back, + *tigan,* etc., tie: see *un-*[2] and *tie*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phryglans, that he which could *vntie* it should be Lord of all Asia.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. To undo the fastenings, bands, cords, or wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to *untie* a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 52.

Most haply too, as they *untied* him,
He saw his hat and wig beside him.
*W. Combe*, Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, i. 8.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes, *untied*, sulphureous waters drink.
*Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

4. To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie.* *Drayton.*

II. *intrans.* To come untied; become loose.

Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and *untie* like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 887.

**untied** (un-tīd'), *a.* 1. Not tied; free from any fastening or band.—2†. Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so *vntied* as this was. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 114. (*Davies.*)

**until** (un-til'), *prep.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *untill;* < ME. *until, untill, untyl, ontil, ontill;* < *un-*, as in *unto*, + *till*[2]: see *till*[2] and *unto.*] I. *prep.* 1†. To; unto: of place.

Hire wommen soon *untyl* hire bed hire broghte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin
Propirtese by preué gyn,
That it was like *untill* a henyn.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them *untill.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. To; unto; up to: of time.

From where the day out of the sea doth spring,
*Untill* the closure of the Euening.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 27.

II. *conj.* Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

*Until* I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer,
*Until* ye see my body bleed.
*Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine *until* they are married. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

*Until* that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.
*Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

We sat and talked *until* the night,
Descending, filled the little room.
*Longfellow*, The Fire of Drift-Wood.

The English *until* with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds its own at that point better than at any other in English.
*B. L. Gildersleeve*, Amer. Jour. Philol., No. 16, p. 422.

**untile** (un-tīl'), *v. t.* To take the tiles from; uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles. *Beau. and Fl.*, Women's Prize, i. 3.

**untillable** (un-til'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.

**untilled** (un-tild'), *a.* [< ME. *untiled;* < *un-*[1] + *tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There lines the Sea-Oak in a little shel;
There growes *vntill'd* the ruddy Cochenel.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and *untilled* manners.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. 4.

**untimbered** (un-tim'bėrd), *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's a then the saucy boat
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 43.

2. Not covered with timber-trees.

**untime**† (un-tīm'), *n.* [ME. *untime, untyme, ontyme;* < AS. *untima, untīme;* as *un-*[1] + *time*[1].] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat ete in *untyme.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**untimeliness** (un-tīm'li-nes), *n.* The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The *untimeliness* of temporal death.
*Jer. Taylor*, To Bishop of Rochester.

**untimely** (un-tīm'li), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *timely, a.*] Not timely. (*a*) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an *untimely* frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was *untimely*, and whatever is *untimely* is already doomed to perish.
*O. B. Frothingham*, Reply, p. 188.

(*b*) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper.

Some *untimely* thought did instigate
His all-too-timeless speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 43.

He kindles anger by *untimely* jokes.
*Crabbe*, Tales, Works, IV. 8.

(*c*) Happening before the natural time; premature: as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate.

The *untimely* fall of virtuous Lancaster.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 4.

**untimely** (un-tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *untimeliche;* < *un-*[1] + *timely, adv.*] In other than the natural time; unseasonably.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall *untimely?*
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

**untimeous, untimeously,** *adv.* See *untimous,* etc.

**untimous** (un-tī'mus), *a.* [Also *untimeous;* < *un-*[1] + *timous.*] Untimely; unseasonable: as, *untimous* hours.

Of *untymous* persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snaw in harvest.
*Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity.
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that *untimeous* hour.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

**untimously** (un-tī'mus-li), *adv.* [Also *untimeously;* < *untimous* + *-ly*[2].] In an untimous manner; untimely. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv.

**untin** (un-tin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *untinned*, ppr. *untinning.* To remove tin from: as, to *untin* waste tin-plates. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 42.

**untinctured** (un-tingk'tūrd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unimbued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely *untinctured* with military discipline. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

**untinged** (un-tinjd'), *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water *untinged;* *untinged* beams of light.—2. Not infected; unimbued. *Swift*, To Gay, July 10, 1732.

**untirable** (un-tīr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 11.

**untired** (un-tīrd'), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 44.

**untiring** (un-tīr'ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied: as, *untiring* patience.

**untithed** (un-tīthd'), *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *R. Pollok.*

**untitled** (un-tī'tld), *a.* Having no title. (*a*) Having no claim or right: as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 104.

False Duessa, now *untitled* queene.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 42.

(*b*) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only *untitled* person in his mess at Gray's Inn. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

**unto** (un'tö), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *unto* (not found in AS.), < OS. *untō, untuo, unte* = OFries. *ont ti,* until, = OHG. *unze, unzi, unza,* MHG. *unze, untze* = Goth. *unte,* up to, until; AS. *ōth,* up to, until, < OS. *und, unt* = OFries. *und, ont* = OHG. MHG. *unz* = Icel. *unz, uunz, unst* = Goth. *und,* up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix *and-, an-*[2], and with a reversive or negative force as *un-*[2]. The same first element appears in *until,* q. v.] I. *prep.* To: now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.

There men gon *un to* the See, that schal goon *un to* Cypre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

A semely man to be a kyng,
A gracious face to loke *vnto.*
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 151.

Lawes ought to be fashioned *unto* the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt *unto* they might so delight.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

Come *unto* me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

I'll follow you *unto* the death.
*Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 154.

They also brought a full intelligence in reference *unto* the particulars they were sent about.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 69.

Let the North *unto* the South
Speak the word befitting both.
*Whittier*, Texas.

**To go in unto**†. See *go.*—**To look unto.** See *look.*

II.† *conj.* Up to the time or degree that; until; till.

Almighty quene, *unto* this yer be gon.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 647.

In thys place abide *vnto* that ye see
He bering hym best and he better hnue.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4131.

**untoiling** (un-toi'ling), *a.* Without toil or labor. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 19.

**untold** (un-tōld'), *a.* [< ME. *untold;* < *un-*[1] + *told*.] 1. Not told; not related; not revealed. *Dryden.*—2. Not numbered; uncounted; that cannot be reckoned: as, money *untold*.

In the number let me pass *untold*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Anility and Puerility after all are forces, and might do *untold* mischief if they were needlessly provoked.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 129.

**untolerable**† (un-tol'e-ra-bl), *a.* Intolerable. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence of the Apologie, p. 618.

**untomb** (un-tōm'), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; disinter. *Fuller.*

**untonality** (un-tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being without definite tonality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 91. [Rare.]

**untongue**† (un-tung'), *v. t.* To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; silence.

Such who commend him in making condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so dangerous days. Especially he ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 77.

**untoomly**† (un-tōm'li), *adv.* Hastily.

Antenor *vntomly* turnet his way
Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1822.

**untooth** (un-tōth'), *v. t.* To deprive of teeth. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xviii.

**untoothsome** (un-tōth'sum), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

**untoothsomeness** (un-tōth'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 287.

**untormented** (un-tôr-men'ted), *a.* Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

Of hīs wo, as who seyth, *untormented*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1011.

**untorn** (un-tōrn'), *a.* Not torn; not rent or forced asunder. *Cowper.*

**untouchable** (un-tuch'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

*Untouchable* as to prejudice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

**untouched** (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

Depart *untouched*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 142.

The fresh leaves, *untouched* as yet
By summer and its vain regret.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 124.

The mineral resources [of Texas] are *untouched*.
*Warren*, Common School Geography, p. 44.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined.

*Untouched*, or slightly handled, in discourse.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 19.

We are carried forward to explore new regions of our souls as yet *untouched* and untrodden.
*H. S. Holland*, Logic and Life, p. 50.

3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not excited emotionally.

Wholly *untouched* with his agonies. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His heart 's *untouch'd* and whole yet.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

Time, which matures the intellectual part,
Hath tinged my hairs with grey, but left *untouched* my heart. *Southey* (Reid's Brit. Poets, II. 158).

I, *untouched* by one adverse circumstance,
Adopted virtue as my rule of life.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 219.

**untoward**[1] (un-tō'ärd), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *toward*.] 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

This *untoward* generation. Acts ii. 40.

What means this scorn, thou most *untoward* knave?
*Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 243.

Nay, look, what a rascally *untoward* thing this poetry is.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unfortunate; unlucky: as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow.

An *untoward* accident drew me into a quarrel.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Wilful, Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), intractable.

**untoward**[2]†, *prep.* [ME., < *unto* + *-ward*.] Toward.

Whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke *untowarde* hir drawe.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., iv.

**untowardliness** (un-tō'ärd-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untowardly.

**untowardly** (un-tō'ärd-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

*Untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke*, Education.

**untowardly** (un-tō'ärd-li), *adv.* In an untoward, froward, or perverse manner; perversely.

Matters go *untowardly* on our Side in Germany, but the King of Denmark will shortly be in the Field in Person.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

**untowardness** (un-tō'ärd-nes), *n.* The state or character of being untoward; awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*

**untowent, untown**†, *a.* [ME., also *untohen, untohe*, < AS. *ungetogen* (= MLG. *untogen*, MHG. *ungezogen*), uninstructed, untaught, < *un-*, not, + *togen*, pp. of *teón*, draw, educate, instruct: see *un-* and *tee*[1], and cf. *wanton*, earlier *wantowen*.] Untaught; untrained; rude.

**untowered** (un-tou'ėrd), *a.* Not having towers; not defended by towers. *Wordsworth.*

**untrace** (un-trās'), *v. t.* To loose from the traces or drawing-straps: as, to *untrace* a horse.

And now the fiery horses of the Sun
Were from their golden-flaming car *untrac'd*.
*Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

**untraceable** (un-trā'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed. *South.*

**untraced** (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.—3. Not marked out.

**untracked** (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless: as, *untracked* woods. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.—2. Not followed by tracking.

**untractability** (un-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Intractableness.

**untractable** (un-trak'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; intractable.

To speak with libertie, and to say you the truth, they say al in this Court that you are a verie good christian, and a verie *untractable* bishop.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 224.

The high-spirited and *untractable* Agrippina.
*Gifford*, note on Jonson's Sejanus.

There was room among these hitherto *untractable* irregularities for the additional results of the theory. *Whewell.*

2†. Difficult; rough.

I
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The *untractable* abyss. *Milton*, P. L., x. 476.

**untractableness** (un-trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Intractableness.

**untraded**† (un-trā'ded), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading: as, an *untraded* place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 682.—2. Unpractised; inexperienced.

A people not utterly *untraded* . . . in his discipline.
*J. Udall*, On Luke i.

3. Unhackneyed; unusual; not used commonly.

That I affect the *untraded* oath.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 178.

**untrading** (un-trā'ding), *a.* Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed; inexperienced.

*Untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

**untragic** (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragic; hence, comic; ludicrous.

Emblems not a few of the tragic and the *untragic* sort.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 12. (*Davies.*)

**untrained** (un-trānd'), *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 73.

I cannot say that I am utterly *untrain'd* in those rules which best Rhetoricians have giv'n.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Not only is the multitude fickle, but the best men, unless urged, tutored, disciplined to their work, give way; *untrained* nature has no principles.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

**untrammeled, untrammelled** (un-tram'eld), *a.* Not trammeled, hampered, or impeded.

**untrampled** (un-tram'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon. *Shelley.*

**untransferable** (un-tråns-fėr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another: as, power or right *untransferable*. *Howell*, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

**untransformed** (un-tråns-fôrmd'), *a.* Not transformed; unmetamorphosed.

**untranslatability** (un-tråns-lā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being untranslatable. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

**untranslatable** (un-tråns-lā'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated. *Gray*, To West, April, 1742.

**untranslatableness** (un-tråns-lā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being untranslatable. *Coleridge.*

**untranslatably** (un-tråns-lā'ta-bli), *adv.* In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable of translation. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 671.

**untransmutable** (un-tråns-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transmuted.

Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and *untransmutable*. *Hume.*

**untransparent** (un-tråns-pār'ent), *a.* Not transparent; opaque: literally or figuratively. *Boyle*, Works, I. 735.

**untraveled, untravelled** (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers: as, an *untraveled* forest.

*Untravelled* parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained experience by travel; hence, provincial; narrow.

An *untravelled* Englishman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 407.

**untread** (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; go back through in the same steps; retrace.

*Untreading* a good part of the aforesaid alley.
*Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 131.

**untreasure** (un-trezh'ūr), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 2. 7.

2. To bring forth, as treasure; set forth; display. [Rare in both uses.]

The quaintness with which he *untreasured* . . . the stores of his memory. *J. Mitford.*

**untreatable** (un-trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *untretable;* < *un-*[1] + *treatable*.] 1†. Unmanageable; inexorable; implacable.

Thow shalt nat wenen, quod she, that I bere *untretable* batayle ayenis fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2†. Not practicable. *Dr. H. More.*—3. Incapable of being treated, in any sense.

**untrembling** (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

**untremblingly** (un-trem'bling-li), *adv.* In an untrembling manner; firmly.

**untrespassing** (un-tres'pas-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing.

Others were sent more cheerefull, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an *untrespassing* honesty.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**untressed**† (un-trest'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *tressed*, pp. of *tress*[1].] With hair unarranged; not done up in tresses, as hair.

Hir gilte heres with a golden threde
Ybounden were, *untressed* as she lay.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 268.

**untried** (un-trīd'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.

By subtil Stratagema they act their Game,
And leave *untry'd* no Avenue to Fame.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

The generous past, when all was possible,
For all was then *untried*.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. Not yet felt or experienced: as, *untried* sufferings.

Remains there yet a plague *untried* for me?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to the test.

By its perfect shape, its vigor, and its natural dexterity in the use of all its *untried* limbs, the infant was worthy to have been brought forth in Eden.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 114.

4†. Unnoticed; unexamined.

I slide
O'er sixteen years and leave the growth *untried*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 6.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law: as, the cause remains *untried*.

**untrifling** (un-trī'fling), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities. *Savage.*

**untrim** (un-trim'), *v. t.* To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

By chance or nature's changing course *untrimm'd*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xviii.

**untrimmed** (un-trimd'), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped or cut; not put in order: as, an *untrimmed* wick; *untrimmed* leaves of a book.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
*Untrimmed* hang about thy bared neck.
*Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii. 221. (*Nares.*)

2†. Virgin.

The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 209.

3. Not furnished with trimmings.

**untrimmedness** (un-trimd'nes), *n.* The state of being untrimmed. [Rare.]

It [an old castle] is not particularly "kept up," but its quiet rustiness and *untrimmedness* only help it to be familiar. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 167.

**untriste**†, *a.* See *untrust*.

**untriumphable**† (un-trī'um-fa-bl), *a.* Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

**untrodden, untrod** (un-trod'n, un-trod'), *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 136.

What path *untrod*
Shall I seek out to 'scape the flaming rod
Of my offended, of my angry God?
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.

The path from me to you that led,
*Untrodden* long, with grass is grown.
*Lowell*, Estrangement.

**untroth**† (un-trôth'), *n.* [A var. of *untruth*, as *troth* is of *truth*.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be *untroth*,
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

2. An untruth; a falsehood.

There will be a yard of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut upon an *untroth* or two.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

**untrouble**† (un-trub'l), *v. t.* To free from trouble; disabuse. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

**untroubled** (un-trub'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an *untroubled* mind.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 149.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untroubled* sea.—3. Not foul; not turbid: as, an *untroubled* stream.

Bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

**untroubledness** (un-trub'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 479.

**untrowable**† (un-trō'a-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *trow* + *-able*.] Not to be credited; incredible. *Wyclif*.

**untruced**† (un-trōst'), *a.* Not interrupted by a truce; truceless.

All those four [elements]
Maintain a natural opposition
And *untruc'd* war the one against the other.
*Middleton*, No Wit Like a Woman's, iii. 1.

**untrue** (un-trö'), *a.* [< ME. *untrewe*, *ontrewe* (= MLG. *untrūwe* = G. *untreu* = Icel. *ūtrygyr*); < *un-*[1] + *true*.] 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

And he shewed him trewe tidynges and *untrewe*, for he made him beleue howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladlye haue hym to be their lorde.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 332.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.

Lete va take hede to saue the peple and the loude fro these *vn-trewe* and misbelevynge Sarazins that thus sodenly be entred vpon vs. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

For further I could say this man 's *untrue*.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form, pattern, intonation, alinement, or the like; incorrect.

Henry chastysed the olde *untrewe* mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme.
*Fabyan*, Chronycle, ccxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The millboards must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be *untrue*.
*W. Mathews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-pins wearing *untrue*, there is nothing for it but filing to caliper.
*The Engineer*, LXIX. 159.

**untrue**† (un-trö'), *adv.* [< ME. *untrewe*; < *untrue*, *a.*] Untruly.

Elles he moot telle his tale *untrewe*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 735.

**untrueness** (un-trö'nes), *n.* [< ME. *untrewenesse*; < *untrue* + *-ness*.] The character of being untrue.

**untruism** (un-trö'izm), *n.* [< *untrue* + *-ism*.] Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.
*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, vi.

**untruly** (un-trö'li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely.

Master More *untruly* reporteth of me in his dialogue.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

**untruss** (un-trus'), *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by untying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!
Quick, quick, *untruss* me.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iv. 4.

Our Muse is in mind for th' *untrussing* a poet.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

The Clerk of Chatham was *untrussing* his points preparatory to seeking his truckle-bed.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 71.

**untrusst**† (un-trus'), *n.* Same as *untrusser*.

Thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

**untrussed** (un-trust'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire
*Untrust* she silts, in shade of yonder hill.
*L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Aeglogue.

**untrusser**† (un-trus'ėr), *n.* One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

Neither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 3.

**untrust**† (un-trust'), *n.* [< ME. *untrust*, *untrist* (= Icel. *ūtraust*); < *un-*[1] + *trust*[1].] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leeve,
But speke to us of *untrust* and repreeve.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 902.

**untrust**†, *a.* [ME., also *untriste* (= Icel. *utraustr*), faithless: see *untrust*, *n.*] Faithless; distrustful.

Why hastow made Troylus to me *untriste* [var. *untruste*]?
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 839.

**untrustful** (un-trust'fûl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Scott.* [Rare.]

**untrustiness** (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Hayward.*

**untrustworthiness** (un-trust'wėr'ᵺi-nes), *n.* The character of being untrustworthy.

Much has been said about *untrustworthiness* of historical evidence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

**untrustworthy** (un-trust'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an *untrustworthy* servant; an *untrustworthy* boat.

It wants it [sifting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly *untrustworthy*.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 228.

**untrusty** (un-trus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *untrusty*, *ontrusty*, *ontristy*; < *un-*[1] + *trusty*.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Thomas Lodge* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

**untruth** (un-tröth'), *n.* [Also *untroth*, q. v.; < ME. *antreuthe*, *untrouthe*, *untrowthe*, < AS. *untrówth*, untruth; as *un-*[1] + *truth*.] 1. The character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity.

He who is perfect and abhors *untruth*. *Sandys.*

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

*Untruth* has made thee subtle in thy trade.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Moreover, they have spoken *untruths*; . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 220.

**untruthful** (un-tröth'fûl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth. *Clarke.*

**untruthfully** (un-tröth'fûl-i), *adv.* In an untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

**untruthfulness** (un-tröth'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being untruthful; falseness; unveracity.—2. Inaccuracy; incorrectness: as, the *untruthfulness* of a drawing.

**untuck** (un-tuk'), *v. t.* To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, *untuck'd*, descended her sheaved hat.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

**untuckered** (un-tuk'ėrd), *a.* Wearing no tucker: said of a woman.

**untufted** (un-tuf'ted), *a.* Without tufts or projecting bunches, as of scales or hairs: specifically noting certain moths.

**untunable** (un-tū'na-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

Then in dumb silence will I bury mine [news],
For they are harsh, *untuneable*, and bad.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 208.

Also *untuneable*.

**untunableness** (un-tū'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton.*

**untunably** (un-tū'na-bli), *adv.* In an untunable manner; discordantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 586.

**untune** (un-tūn'), *v. t.* 1. To put out of tune; make incapable of consonance or harmony.

*Untune* that string. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 109.

Naught *untunes* that Infant's voice; no trace
Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 16.

2. To disorder; confuse.

*Untuned* and jarring senses. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

**untuned** (un-tūnd'), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

With boisterous *untuned* drums.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 134.

**unturf** (un-tėrf'), *v. t.* To remove turf from; deprive of turf. *Nature*, XLIII. 80.

**unturn** (un-tėrn'), *v. t.* To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,
Till, so unwilling, thou *unturn'dst* the key?
*Keats*, The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison.

**unturned** (un-tėrnd'), *a.* Not turned.—**To leave no stone unturned.** See *stone*.

**untutored** (un-tū'tȯrd), *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; rude; raw.

Some *untutor'd* youth. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

**untwine** (un-twīn'), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be *untwined* with more facilitie thus.
*Holinshed*, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (*Encye. Dict.*)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine
Could e'er one wrinkled knot *untwine*.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *intrans.* To become untwined.

His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.
*Milton*, Divorce, i. 6.

**untwist** (un-twist'), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; turn back from being twisted. *Swift.*—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to *untwist* a riddle. *Fletcher*, A Woman Pleased, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become separate and loose or straight from having been twisted.

**untwist** (un-twist'), *n.* [< *untwist*, *v.*] A twist in the opposite direction.

Each coil of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or *untwist*.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

**ununderstandable** (un-un-dėr-stan'da-bl), *a.* Not to be understood; incomprehensible. *Piazzi Smyth.* [Rare.]

**ununderstood** (un-un-dėr-stûd'), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.]

**ununiform** (un-ū'ni-fôrm), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An *ununiform* piety. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**ununiformness** (un-ū'ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The character or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*.
*Clarke*, Answer to Sixth Letter.

**unurged** (un-ėrjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 10.

**unusage**† (un-ū'zāj), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *usage*.] 1. Unusualness; infrequency.

Defawte of *unusage* and entrecomunynge of marchaundise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use. *Halliwell.*

**unused** (un-ūzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.

*Unused* to the melting mood. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 349.

Her gaoler's torches fill with light
The dreary place, blinding her *unused* eyes.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him,
And filled with *unused* tears his hard wise eyes.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

**unusedness** (un-ū'zed-nes), *n.* Unwontedness; unusualness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, vii. [Rare.]

**unuseful** (un-ūs'fûl), *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292.

Those hands that gave the casket may the palsy
For ever make *unuseful*, even to feed thee!
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

**unusefully** (un-ūs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a useless manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.

**unusefulness** (un-ūs'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unuseful. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 304.

**unusual** (un-ū'zhŏ-al), *a.* Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange: as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* erudition.

Some comet or *unusual* prodigy.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 98.

The territory to whose free population Roman citizenship was now extended was of very *unusual* size according to the measure of ancient cities.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=Syn. Uncommon, unwonted, singular, remarkable, odd.

**unusuality** (un-ū-zhŏ-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *unusual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being unusual; unwontedness; rarity.

It is to be said of Sallust, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his *unusuality* of expression, and his Laconism . . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.
*E. A. Poe*, Marginalia, lvi.

**unusually** (un-ū'zhŏ-al-i), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely; unwontedly. *Paley.*

**unusualness** (un-ū'zhŏ-al-nes), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence; rarity.

**unutterability** (un-ut'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The character of being unutterable; unspeakableness.—2. Pl. *unutterabilities* (-tiz). That which cannot be uttered or spoken.

They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 3.

**unutterable** (un-ut'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; unspeakable: as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.

He is, sir,
The most *unutterable* coward that e'er nature
Bless'd with hard shoulders.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

He with sighs *unutterable* by any words, much less by a stinted Liturgie, dwelling in us makes intercession for us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

**unutterably** (un-ut'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; unspeakably; beyond expression.

There would have been something sad, *unutterably* sad, in all this. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 43.

**unvaccinated** (un-vak'si-nā-ted), *a.* Not vaccinated; specifically, having never been successfully vaccinated.

**unvaluable** (un-val'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being above price; invaluable; priceless.

I cannot cry his caract up enough;
He is *unvaluable*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. Valueless; worthless.

If nature . . . deny health, how *unvaluable* are their riches! *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

**unvalued** (un-val'ūd), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 19.—2†. Inestimable; not to be valued.

Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.
*Milton*, Epitaph on Shakspere.

Art or nature never yet could set
A valued price to her *unvalued* worth.
*Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised: as, an estate *unvalued*.

**unvanquishable** (un-vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conquered. *J. Udall*, On John xvii.

**unvanquished** (un-vang'kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 141.

**unvariable** (un-vā'ri-a-bl), *a.* Not variable; invariable; constant. *Norris.*

**unvaried** (un-vā'rid), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged.

The same *unvary'd* chimes.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, ii. 348.

So far as its [Salem's] physical aspect is concerned, with its flat *unvaried* surface, covered chiefly with wooden houses. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 231.

**unvariegated** (un-vā'ri-e-gā-ted), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**unvarnished** (un-vär'nisht), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish.—2. Not artfully embellished; plain.

A round *unvarnish'd* tale. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 90.

**unvarying** (un-vā'ri-ing), *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform; unchanging. *Locke.*

**unvaryingly** (un-vā'ri-ing-li), *adv.* In an unvarying manner; uniformly. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xvii.

**unvascular** (un-vas'kū-lär), *a.* Non-vascular; containing no blood-vessels.

**unvassal** (un-vas'al), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *vassal*.] To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vassalage. [Rare.]

**unveil** (un-vāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *unvail*; < *un-*[2] + *veil*.] I. *trans.* To remove a veil from; uncover; disclose to view; reveal: as, to *unveil* a statue. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 200.

II. *intrans.* To become unveiled; be disclosed to view; remove a veil; reveal one's self.

*Unveil*, O Lord, and on us shine
In glory and in grace.
*J. H. Newman*, The Two Worlds.

Also *unvail*.

**unveiledly** (un-vā'led-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18. [Rare.]

**unveiler** (un-vā'lėr), *n.* One who unveils; hence, one who expounds. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18.

**unvenerable** (un-ven'e-ra-bl), *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 77.

**unvenomed** (un-ven'umd), *a.* Having no venom; not poisonous: as, a toad *unvenomed*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, Postscript.

**unvenomous** (un-ven'um-us), *a.* Same as *unvenomed*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 297. (*Davies.*)

**unvented** (un-ven'ted), *a.* Not vented; not uttered; not opened for utterance or emission. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. [Rare.]

**unventilated** (un-ven'ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not ventilated. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

**unveracious** (un-vē-rā'shus), *a.* Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest; false.

**unveracity** (un-vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* Want of veracity; untruth; falsehood.

A certain very considerable finite quantity of *Unveracity* and Phantasm. *Carlyle.*

**unverdant** (un-vėr'dant), *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

**unveritable**† (un-ver'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not veritable; not true. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

**unversed** (un-vėrst'), *a.* 1. Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.

A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

2. Not put in verse: as, thoughts *unversed*.

**unvessel**† (un-ves'el), *v. t.* To empty. [Rare.]

**unvexed** (un-vekst'), *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed; not agitated or disquieted. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i. Also *unvext*.

In the noon now woodland creatures all
Were resting 'neath the shadow of the trees,
Patient, *unvexed* by any memories.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 174.

**unvicar** (un-vik'ar), *v. t.* To deprive of the office or position of vicar.

If I had your authority, I would be so bold to *unvicar* him. *Strype*, Cranmer, II. vii. (*Davies.*)

**unviolable** (un-vī'ō-la-bl), *a.* Not to be violated or broken. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 27. [Rare.]

**unviolated** (un-vī'ō-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured.

Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 88.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an *unviolated* vow. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1144.

**unvirtue** (un-vėr'tū), *n.* Absence of virtue; vice. [Rare.]

They think their children never do unvirtuous things; and yet they reek with *unvirtue*.
*H. W. Beecher*, Christian Union, March 3, 1887.

**unvirtuous** (un-vėr'tū-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 232.

**unvirtuously** (un-vėr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unvirtuous manner; viciously.

**unvisible**† (un-viz'i-bl), *a.* Invisible. *Chaucer.*

**unvisibly**† (un-viz'i-bli), *adv.* Invisibly. *Bp. Gardiner.*

**unvital** (un-vī'tal), *a.* Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal. [Rare.]

Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote. *Whewell.*

**unvitiated** (un-vish'i-ā-ted), *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 3.

**unvizard** (un-viz'ärd), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *vizard*.] To divest of a vizard or mask; unmask.

O what a death it is to the Prelates to be thus *un-vizarded*, thus uncas'd. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**unvoiced** (un-voist'), *a.* 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson.*—2. In *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath; unintonated; surd.

**unvoidable** (un-voi'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

He will from on high pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 173. (*Davies.*)

**unvoluntary**† (un-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Fuller.*

**unvoluptuous** (un-vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

**unvote** (un-vōt'), *v. t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote.

This was so sacred a rule that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliament, if things might be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

**unvowed** (un-voud'), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise.

If *vnuowed* to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 229. (*Davies.*)

**unvoyageable** (un-voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *De Quincey.*—2. Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable.

This *unvoyageable* gulf obscure.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 366.

**unvulgar** (un-vul'gär), *a.* Not vulgar or common.

Heat my brain
With Delphic fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xliv.

**unvulgarize** (un-vul'gär-īz), *v. t.* To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. *Lamb.*

**unwaited** (un-wā'ted), *a.* Not attended: with *on*.

To wander up and down *unwaited on*.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii.

**unwakeful** (un-wāk'fûl), *a.* Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep.

**unwakefulness** (un-wāk'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep.

**unwakened** (un-wā'knd), *a.* Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Milton*, P. L., v. 9.

**unwallet** (un-wol'et), *v. t.* To take from a wallet.

The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and *unwalleted* his cheese.
*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 14. (*Davies.*)

**unwandering** (un-won'dėr-ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Cowper*, Iliad, xiii.

**unwappered**† (un-wop'ėrd), *a.* Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence.

We come towards the gods,
Young and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes
Many and stale.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

**unwarded**† (un-wâr'ded), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 81.

**unware**† (un-wār'), *a.* [< ME. *unwar*, *onwar*, < AS. *unwær*, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, < *un-*, not, + *wær*, heedful: see *un-*[1] and *ware*[1].] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Upon thy glade day have in thy mynde
The *unwar* wo or harm that comth hihynde.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 329.

**unware**† (un-wār'), *adv.* [ME. *unwar*; prop. predicate use of *unware*, *a.*] Unawares; unexpectedly.

On thee, Fortune, I pleyne,
That *unwar* wrapped hast me in thy cheyne.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 628.

He put vp his goode swerde for doute leste he slough eny man *vn-war*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

**unwarely**† (un-wār'li), *adv.* [< *unwarely*, *unwarly*, *unwarliche*, < AS. *unwærlice*, unexpectedly, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware*, *a.*] Unawares; unforeseen; unexpectedly.

Elde is comen *unwarly* upon me.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

**unwareness**† (un-wār'nes), *n.* [< *unware* + *-ness*.] The condition of being unexpected. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 201.

**unwares**† (un-wārz'), *adv.* [< ME. **unwares*, < AS. *unwæres*, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware*.] Unawares; by surprise.

A great sort of Turks entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, . . . and droue our men out, I can not tell how, *vnwares* or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 84.

**unwarily** (un-wā'ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 63.

**unwariness** (un-wā'ri-nes), *n.* The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness.

**unwarlike** (un-wâr'lik), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

The *unwarlike* disposition of Ethelwolf gave encouragement, no doubt, and easier entrance to the Danes.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

**unwarm** (un-wârm'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *warm.*] To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*. *Hood.*

**unwarned** (un-wârnd'), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*

**unwarnedly** (un-wâr'ned-li), *adv.* Without warning or notice. [Rare.]

They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth.
*Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 88.

**unwarp** (un-wârp'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

**unwarped** (un-wârpt'), *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. *Thomson*, Spring.

**unwarrantability** (un-wor'an-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

**unwarrantable** (un-wor'an-ta-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South*, Sermons.

**unwarrantableness** (un-wor'an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unwarrantable. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vind. of Smectymnuus, § 3.

**unwarrantably** (un-wor'an-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall.*

**unwarranted** (un-wor'an-ted), *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable: as, an *unwarranted* interference.

What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abilities or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temptations unbidden, *unwarranted*.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 22t.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain.

Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest. *Bacon.*

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

**unwarrantedly** (un-wor'an-ted-li), *adv.* In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; unjustifiably.

**unwarrent**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *unwarenen*; < *un-*[2] + *warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren.

That alle the wareyn of Stanes wyth the apertinaunce be *vnwareyned* and vnforested for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citezens of London her eyers and successours haue alle the fraunceheses of the wareyn and forest vnblemysshyd. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

**unwary** (un-wā'ri), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *wary.* Cf. *unware*, the earlier form.] 1. Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. *Milton*, P. L., v. 695.—2†. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

**unwashed** (un-wosht'), *a.* Not washed. (*a*) Not cleansed by water; filthy; unclean: as, *unwashed* wool; hence, vulgar.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 201.

Such foul and *unwashed* bawdry as is now made the food of the scene. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

(*b*) Not overflowed by water: as, a rock *unwashed* by the waves.—**The unwashed, the great unwashed**, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

**unwashen**† (un-wosh'n), *a.* [< ME. *unwaschen, unweauschen*, < AS. *unwæscen*, not washed; as *un-*[1] + *washen.*] Not washed; unwashed. Mat. xv. 20.

Whan thei han eten, thei putten hire Dissches *unwasschen* in to the Pot or Cawdroun, with remenant of the Flessche and of the Brothe, til thei wole eten azen.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

**unwasted** (un-wās'ted), *a.* 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore.*—3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces.
*Burke*, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness.

**unwatchful** (un-woch'fúl), *a.* Not vigilant. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 20.

**unwatchfulness** (un-woch'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. iii.

**unwater** (un-wâ'tèr), *v. t.* In *mining*, to free, as a mine, of its water by draining, pumping, or in any other way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 457.

**unwatered** (un-wâ'tèrd), *a.* 1. Freed from water; drained, as a mine.—2. Not watered; undiluted; unmoistened.—3. Not supplied with water; not given water to drink.

**unwatering** (un-wâ'tèr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unwater*, *v.*] The act or process of taking water from anything; draining; drainage. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

**unwavering** (un-wā'vèr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1551.

**unwaveringly** (un-wā'vèr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.

**unwayed**† (un-wād'), *a.* [< ME. *unweied*; < *un-*[1] + *wayed.*] 1. Not used to the road; unaccustomed to the road.

Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel. *Suckling.*

2. Having no roads; pathless.

It [the land] shal be *vnweied* or wayles.
*Wyclif*, Ezek. xiv. 15.

**unweakened** (un-wē'knd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*

**unweaned** (un-wēnd'), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

The heathen Angle and Saxon, still *unweaned* from his fierce Teutonic creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

**unweariable** (un-wē'ri-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

**unweariably** (un-wē'ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an unweariable manner; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Assurance of Heaven.

**unwearied** (un-wē'rid), *a.* 1. Not wearied; not fatigued.

The *unwearied* sun from day to day
Does his creator's power display.
*Addison*, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, *unwearied* perseverance: of persons.

Would you leave me
Without a farewell, Hubert? fly a friend
*Unwearied* in his study to advance you?
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

**unweariedly** (un-wē'rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. *Chesterfield.*

**unweariedness** (un-wē'rid-nes), *n.* The state of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

**unweary**[1] (un-wē'ri), *a.* [< ME. *unwery*, < AS. *unwērig*, not weary; as *un-*[1] + *weary.*] Not weary.

I noot ne why, *unwery*, that I feynte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 410.

**unweary**[2] (un-wē'ri), *v. t.* To relieve of weariness; refresh after fatigue. [Rare.]

To *unweary* myself after my studies.
*Dryden*, Letters (ed. Malone), p. 23.

**unweave** (un-wēv'), *v. t.* 1. To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile fabric).

*Unweave* the web of fate. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which compose a textile fabric.

**unwebbed** (un-webd'), *a.* Not webbed; not web-footed. *Pennant.*

**unwed** (un-wed'), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

**unwedgeable** (un-wej'a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 116.

**unweeded** (un-wē'ded), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 135.

**unweened**† (un-wēnd'), *a.* [< ME. *unwened*, < AS. *unwēned*, unhoped; as *un-*[1] + *weened.*] Unthought of; unexpected.

Unhoped or *unwened*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

**unweeping** (un-wē'ping), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, *unweeping* eyes. *Drayton*, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

**unweeting**† (un-wē'ting), *a.* A variant of *unwitting.* *Spenser.*

The *unweeting* Child
Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart.
*Wordsworth*, Vaudracour and Julia.

**unweetingly**† (un-wē'ting-li), *adv.* A variant of *unwittingly.* *Milton*, S. A., l. 1680.

**unweighed** (un-wād'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*. 1 Ki. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not pondered; not considered; negligent; unguarded: as, words *unweighed.* [Rare.]

What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked . . . out of my conversation?
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 23.

**unweighing** (un-wā'ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 147.

**unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; producing sadness: as, an *unwelcome* guest.

I fear
We shall be much *unwelcome*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 35.

The *unwelcome* news of his grandson's dangerous state . . . induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

**unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *v. t.* To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

She can soften the occasional expression of half-concealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed—or *unwelcomed*.
*The Atlantic*, LXV. 550.

**unwelcomely** (un-wel'kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her. *J. Baillie.*

**unwelcomeness** (un-wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being unwelcome. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 43.

**unwell** (un-wel'), *a.* 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little *unwell*.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being *unwell*.
*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, I. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare *sick*[1], *a.*, 6.=**Syn.** 1. *Ailing*, etc. See *sick*[1].

**unwellness** (un-wel'nes), *n.* The state of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield*, Letter, 1755. [Rare.]

**unwemmed**†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwemmed*; as *un-*[1] + *wemmed.*] Unspotted; unstained.

Thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constaunce.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 826.

**unwept** (un-wept'), *a.* 1. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

*Unwept*, unhonoured, and unsung.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, *unwept* tears.

**unwet** (un-wet'), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

Though once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmoved and eyes *unwet*.
*Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 673.

**unwhipped** (un-hwipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. Also *unwhipt.*

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
*Unwhipp'd* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 53.

**unwhole**† (un-hōl'), *a.* [< ME. *unhol, unhal*, < AS. *unhāl* (= OHG. *unhail* = Icel. *úheill* = Goth. *unhails*), not whole, not sound, < *un-*, not, + *hāl*, whole: see *whole.*] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. *Todd.*

**unwholesome** (un-hōl'sum), *a.* [< ME. **unholsum, onholsom* (= Icel. *úheilsamr*); < *un-*[1] + *wholesome.*] 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthful: as, *unwholesome* air; *unwholesome* food.

A certaine Well . . . had once very foule water, and *unwholesome* to drink. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so *unwholesome*. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

One from whom the heart recoiled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, *unwholesome*, greasy hands, the powder, the scent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

**unwholesomely** (un-hōl'sum-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. 249.

**unwholesomeness** (un-hōl'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

Apulia, part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged heighth of the mountains or for the *unwholesomeness* of the air, and the wind Atabulus.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv., note 4.

**unwield**† (un-wēld′), *a.* [< ME. *unweelde, unwelde,* < *un-*[1] + *welde,* < AS. *wylde,* powerful, < *wealdan,* wield: see *wield.*] Weak; impotent.

The more he preyseth Eelde,
Though he be croked and *unweelde.*
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4886.

**unwieldily** (un-wēl′di-li), *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously. *Dryden.*

**unwieldiness** (un-wēl′di-nes), *n.* The state of being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being moved: as, the *unwieldiness* of a person having a corpulent body. *Donne,* Love's Diet.

**unwieldsome**† (un-wēld′sum), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *wieldsome.*] Unwieldy. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 582.

**unwieldy** (un-wēl′di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unweldie;* < *un-*[1] + *wieldy.*] Movable or moving with difficulty; unmanageable from size, shape, or weight; lacking pliability: as, an *unwieldy* hulk; an *unwieldy* rock.

Bestow on him some more heart, for that grosse and so *vnweldie* a body.
*Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 340.

Public business, in its whole *unwieldy* compass, must always form the subject of these daily chronicles.
*De Quincey,* Style, i.

**unwild**† (un-wīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wild*[1].] To tame. *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Handie-Crafts. [Rare.]

**unwilful** (un-wil′fûl), *a.* Not wilful; not characterized by or done through wilfulness: as, an *unwilful* slight. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, I. 8. (*Davies.*)

**unwill** (un-wil′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *will*[1].] To will the reverse of; reverse one's will in regard to.

He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed. *Longfellow.*

**unwilled** (un-wild′), *a.* 1. Deprived of the faculty of will; bereft of the power of volition. [Rare.]

Now, your will is all *unwilled.*
*Mrs. Browning,* Duchess May.

2. Not willed; not purposed; involuntary; unintentional; spontaneous. *Clarke.*

**unwilling** (un-wil′ing), *a.* 1. Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant: as, an *unwilling* servant.

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race. *Dryden.*

The next came Nedham in on lusty horse,
That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound,
Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground,
*Unwilling* of his master's tarriance. *Peele,* Polyhymnia.

2†. Undesigned; involuntary.

Patience, I pray you; 'twas a fault *unwilling.*
*Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 159.

=Syn. Opposed, averse, indisposed, backward.

**unwillingly** (un-wil′ing-li), *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; not with good will; reluctantly. *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2. 368.

**unwillingness** (un-wil′ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unwilling; loathness; disinclination; reluctance. *Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

**unwily** (un-wī′li), *a.* Not wily; free from cunning. *Eclectic Rev.*

**unwind** (un-wīnd′), *v.* [< ME. *unwinden, onwinden,* < AS. *unwindan,* unwind, < *un-,* back, + *windan,* wind: see *un-*[2] and *wind*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; set free or loose: as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—2. To disentangle; free from entanglement.

In regard of them who desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

**II.** *intrans.* To admit of being unwound; become unwound: as, a skein that *unwinds* easily. *Mortimer.*

**unwink**† (un-wingk′), *v. i.* [ME. *unwynken;* < *un-*[2] + *wink.*] To open; unclose.

When that thaire een gynneth forto *unwynk*
And that to brauuche, into the laude let ayuk
A reede right by.
*Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

**unwinking** (un-wing′king), *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

*Unwinking* vigilance. *V. Knox,* Essays, No. 17.

**unwinning** (un-win′ing), *a.* Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favor; unconciliatory. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., II. ii. 7.

**unwiped** (un-wīpt′), *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 3. 108.

**unwire** (un-wīr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wire.*] To remove the wire of; take out the wire from. [Rare.]

I must *unwire* that cage and liberate the captive.
*Walter Colton,* Ship and Shore, p. 88.

**unwisdom** (un-wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *unwisdom, onwisdom;* < *un-*[1] + *wisdom.*] Lack of wisdom; ignorance; foolishness; folly; unwise conduct or speech.

Let us not commit the *unwisdom,* rebuked ages ago by the highest voice, of disputing among ourselves which should be the greatest.
*E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 98.

**unwise** (un-wīz′), *a.* [< ME. *unwis,* < AS. *unwīs* (= OS. *unwīs* = OHG. MHG. *unwīs* = Goth. *unveis*), unwise, foolish, ignorant, < *un-,* not, + *wīs,* wise: see *un-*[1] and *wise*[1].] 1. Not wise; Lacking wisdom or judgment; foolish; indiscreet: as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1. 91.—2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the desired end; injudicious; imprudent: as, *unwise* measures; *unwise* delay. *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

**unwisely** (un-wīz′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwisely, unwysely, unwisliche,* < AS. *unwislīce,* unwisely; as *unwise* + *-ly*[2].] In an unwise manner; injudiciously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently: as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.

Sane thes fonnet folke, the frigies of troy,
That *vnwysely* has wroght with wyttis full febill,
And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom seluyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4207.

**unwish**† (un-wish′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wish.*] To wish not to be; make away with by wishing. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 3. 76.

**unwished** (un-wisht′), *a.* Not wished for; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1. 81.

**unwist**† (un-wist′), *a.* [ME. *unwist, unwyst;* < *un-*[1] + *wist.*] 1. Unknown; without being known.

*Unwist* of every wyght but of Pandare.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 603.

2. Unknowing; ignorant.

He shal the ese, *unwyst* of it hymseive.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1400.

**unwit**† (un-wit′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unwiten;* < *un-*[1] + *wit, v.*] To be ignorant.

Whan that God knoweth anything to be, he ne *unwot* nat that thilke wantith necessite to be.
*Chaucer,* Boëthius, v. prose 6.

**unwit**† (un-wit′), *n.* [< ME. *unwit, unwitt, onwit,* < AS. *ungewit,* unwisdom, folly; as *un-*[1] + *wit, n.*] Lack of wit; folly.

Hym wyte I that I dye,
And myn *unwit,* that ever I clomb so hye.
*Chaucer,* Complaint of Mars, l. 271.

**unwitch** (un-wich′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *witch.*] To free from the effects of witchcraft; disenchant. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7. [Rare.]

**unwithdrawing** (un-wiтн-drâ′ing), *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

Such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 711.

**unwithered** (un-wiтн′ėrd), *a.* Not withered or faded.

The yet *unwither'd* blush.
*Shirley (and Fletcher?),* Coronation, v.

**unwithering** (un-wiтн′ėr-ing), *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 570.

**unwithheld** (un-wiтн-held′), *a.* Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. *Thomson,* To Sir Isaac Newton.

**unwithstood** (un-wiтн-stûd′), *a.* Not opposed or resisted. *J. Philips,* Cider, i.

**unwitnessed** (un-wit′nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. *Hooker.*

**unwittily** (un-wit′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwittili;* < *unwitty* + *-ly*[2].] Without wit; not wittily. *Cowley.*

**unwitting**† (un-wit′ing), *n.* [< ME. *unwittinge;* < *un-*[1] + *witting, n.*] Ignorance.

And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwiting* yee diden.
*Wyclif,* Acts iii. 17.

**unwitting** (un-wit′ing), *a.* [Formerly also *unweeting;* < ME. *unwittyng, unwityng, unwetyng, onwitinde,* < AS. *unwitend* (= OHG. *unwizzende* = Icel. *úvitandi*); as *un-*[1] + *witting, a.*] Not knowing; ignorant.

*Unwittyng* of this Dorigen at al.
*Chaucer,* Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

Children that, *unwitting* why,
Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry.
*Scott,* L. of the L., iii. 20.

**unwittingly** (un-wit′ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwityngly, unwetandli;* < *unwitting* + *-ly*[2].] Without knowing; ignorantly. *Chaucer.*

They run from my pen *unwittingly,* if they be verse.
*B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

**unwitty** (un-wit′i), *a.* [< ME. *unwitti* (= OHG. *unwizzig* = Icel. *úvitugr*); < *un-*[1] + *witty.*] 1†. Not knowing; not wise; foolish. *Wyclif,* Wisdom iii. 12.—2. Not witty; destitute of wit: as, *unwitty* jokes. *Shenstone,* A Simile.

**unwived**† (un-wīvd′), *a.* Having no wife. *Selden.*

**unwoman** (un-wûm′an), *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman; unsex. *Sandys,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

**unwomanly** (un-wûm′an-li), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman; unfeminine.

A woman sat, in *unwomanly* rags,
Plying her needle and thread.
*Hood,* Song of the Shirt.

**unwomanly** (un-wûm′an-li), *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman.

For your poor children's sake, do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

**unwonder**† (un-wun′dėr), *v. t.* To deprive of wonder; explain so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel.

Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible continency, others easily *unwonder* the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmitie, partly to the distaste of his wife.
*Fuller,* Church Hist., II. vi. 17. (*Davies.*)

**unwondering** (un-wun′dėr-ing), *a.* Not wondering; incurious.

But, wiser now, the *unwondering* world, alas!
Gives all poor Herschel's glory to his glass.
*Walcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 236.

**unwont**† (un-wunt′), *a.* Unwonted; unaccustomed.

*Unwont* with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.
*Spenser,* F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

**unwonted** (un-wun′ted), *a.* 1. Not wonted; not common; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare: as, an *unwonted* sight; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*

And joy *unwonted,* and surprise,
Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.
*Scott,* Marmion, vi. 5.

2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice: as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

**unwontedly** (un-wun′ted-li), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

**unwontedness** (un-wun′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121.

**unwooed** (un-wöd′), *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.,* Sonnets, liv.

**unwoof** (un-wöf′), *v. t.* To remove the woof of. [Rare.]

**unworded** (un-wėr′ded), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; also, not speaking; silent.

You should have found my thanks paid in a smile
If I had felt *unworded.*
*Fletcher (and another),* Nice Valour, ii. 1.

So, still *unworded,* save in memory mute,
Rest thou, sweet hour of viol and of lute.
*R. W. Gilder,* Lyrics, Music and Words.

**unwork** (un-wėrk′), *v. t.* To undo.

If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them. *C. Butler,* Fem. Mon., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unworkable** (un-wėr′ka-bl), *a.* 1. Not workable; not capable of being wrought into shape.—2. Hard to manage or to induce to work; indocile.

I think it would be difficult to find a body more *unworkable,* or more difficult to bring together or to manage.
*Lancet,* No. 3522, p. 505.

**unworking** (un-wėr′king), *a.* Living without labor: as, the *unworking* classes. *J. S. Mill.*

**unworkmanlike** (un-wėrk′man-līk), *a.* Not workmanlike; unlike what a good workman would make or do.

Some of the most inartistic and *unworkmanlike* of the products have proudly been pointed to by school commissioners as proofs of the success of the manual-training course. *New York Evening Post,* April 25, 1891.

**unworld** (un-wėrld′), *v. t.* To cause not to be worldly or to belong to the world. [Rare.]

Take away the least vericulum out of the world, and it *unworlds* all. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 21.

**unworldliness** (un-wėrld′li-nes), *n.* The state of being unworldly.

**unworldly** (un-wėrld′li), *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritual.

**unwormed** (un-wėrmd′), *a.* Not wormed; not having the worm-like lytta cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

She is mad with love,
As mad as ever *unwormed* dog was.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Woman Pleased, iv. 3.

**unworn** (un-wōrn′), *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Burke.*

**unworship**† (un-wėr'ship), *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *worship*.] To dishonor; treat with dishonor. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 23.

**unworshiped, unworshipped** (un-wėr'shipt), *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton*, P. L., v. 670.

**unworshipful** (un-wėr'ship-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unworshipful*; < *un-*[1] + *worshipful*.] Not entitled to respect; dishonorable.

The *unworshipful* setes of dignitees.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 4.

**unworth**† (un-wėrth'), *a.* [< ME. *unworth, unwurth, onworth*, < AS. *unweorth*, not worth, unworthy; as *un-*[1] + *worth*[2].] Unworthy; little worth. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unworth** (un-wėrth'), *n.* Unworthiness. [Rare.]

Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth*.
*Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 9.

**unworthily** (un-wėr'ᴛʜi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit: as, to treat a man *unworthily*; to advance a person *unworthily*.

Lest my jealous aim might err
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 29.

**unworthiness** (un-wėr'ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The character of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

If thy *unworthiness* raised love in me,
More worthy I to be beloved of thee.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cl.

**unworthy** (un-wėr'ᴛʜi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unworthy, unwurthy, onwurthy*; < *un-*[1] + *worthy*.]

I. *a.* 1. Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving: usually followed by *of*.

The most *unworthy of* her you call Rosalind.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 197.

None but those who are *unworthy* protection condescend to solicit it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

Look you, now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 379.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

The brutal action roused his manly mind.
Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarmed, resolved to give her aid.
*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of: with *of*.

Something *unworthy of* the author. *Swift*.

I will take care to suppress things *unworthy of* him.
*Pope*, Letter to Swift.

5†. Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on thyself,
Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 88.

II. *n.* One who is unworthy. [Rare.]

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647–1680), born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was one of the *unworthies* of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 614.

**unwot**†. See *unwit*.

**unwounded** (un-wön'ded), *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by external violence.

His right arm 's only shot,
And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;
He 's else *unwounded*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, *unwounded* ears.

She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 260.

**unwrap** (un-rap'), *v.* [< ME. *unwrappen*; < *un-*[2] + *wrap*.] I. *trans.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

Verray need *unwrappeth* al thy wounde hid.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5.

II. *intrans.* To become opened or undone. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

**unwrast**†, **unwrest**†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwræst*, infirm, weak, bad, < *un-*, not, + *wræst*, strong, firm.] Infirm; unreliable.

He were *unwrast* of hus worde that witnesse is of trewthe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 313.

**unwray**†, *v. t.* A variant of *unwry*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 25. (*Nares*.)

**unwreaked** (un-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenged. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 9.

**unwreath, unwreathe** (un-rēth', un-rēᴛʜ'), *v. t.* To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. *Boyle*.

**unwrecked** (un-rekt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton*, Upon Lady Aston's Departure for Spain.

**unwrest**†, *a.* See *unwrast*.

**unwrinkle** (un-ring'kl), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; smooth.

**unwrinkled** (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows; smooth; hence, flowing; even. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

**unwrite** (un-rīt'), *v. t.* To cancel, as that which is written; erase. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and *unwrite* them in your Courts. *Milton*, Animadversions.

**unwriting** (un-rī'ting), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. [Rare.]

The honest *unwriting* subject. *Arbuthnot*.

**unwritten** (un-rit'n), *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, *unwritten* laws; *unwritten* customs.

Predestinat thei prechen prechours that this shewen,
Or prechen inparfit ypult out of grace,
*Vnwryten* for som wikkednesse as holy writ sheweth.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 209.

The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that *unwritten* wisdom of the common people for which . . . Spain has always been more famous than any other country. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 340.

2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing.

A rude, *unwritten* blank. *South*, Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding: as, an *unwritten* rule; an *unwritten* constitution.—**Unwritten law**, law which, although it may be reduced to writing, rests for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree. See *common law*, under *common*.

**unwrought** (un-rât'), *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

They [of Smyrna] export also a great deal of *unwrought* cotton. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 33.

**unwrung** (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

**unwry**†, *v. t.* To reveal; disclose. Also *unwerie, unwray*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 858.

**unyielded** (un-yēl'ded), *a.* Not having yielded; unyielding. [Rare.]

O'erpowered at length they force him to the ground,
*Unyielded* as he was, and to the pillar bound.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

**unyielding** (un-yēl'ding), *a.* Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

With fearless courage and *unyielding* resolution.
*Edwards*, Works, III. 412.

**unyieldingly** (un-yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In an unyielding manner; firmly.

**unyieldingness** (un-yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 47.

**unyoke** (un-yōk'), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 596.

Her purple Swans, *unyoak'd*, the Chariot leave,
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To part; disjoin.

Shall these hands . . .
*Unyoke* this seizure and this kind regret?
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 241.

II. *intrans.* To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease.

Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 50.

It is . . . but reason such an anger should *unyoke*, and go to bed with the sun.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

**unyoked** (un-yōkt'), *a.* 1. Not having worn a yoke.—2†. Licentious; unrestrained.

The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 220.

**unyolden**†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *yolden*, pp. of *yield*.] Same as *unyielded*.

By the force of tweuty is he take
*Unyolden*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1784.

**unzealous** (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

**unzoned** (un-zōnd'), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uncinctured.

Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**up** (up), *adv.* and *prep.* [< (*a*) ME. *up, upp*, rarely *op*, adv. and prep., < AS. *up, upp*, adv., = OS. *up, upp* = OFries. *up, op* = D. *op* = MLG. LG. *up* = OHG. MHG. *ūf*, G. *auf*, adv. and prep., = Icel. Sw. *upp* = Dan. *op* = Goth. *iup*, adv., up; (*b*) ME. *uppe, oppe, ope*, < AS. *uppe* = MLG. *uppe* = Icel. *uppi*, adv., up; Teut. **up*, **ūp*, perhaps connected with Goth. *uf*, under, *ufar*, over, = AS. *ofer* = E. *over*: see *over*. Cf. *open*.]

I. *adv.* 1. Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft: as, to climb *up* to the top of a ladder; *up* in a tree.

They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.
Num. xiv. 44.

True prayers
That shall be *up* at heaven and enter there
Ere sun-rise. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 152.

On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no convenuency of getting *up* to read it.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

He heard a laugh full musical aloft;
When, looking *up*, he saw her features bright.
*Keats*, Isabella.

And the souls mounting *up* to God
Went by her like thin flames.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Damozel.

Specifically—(*a*) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand *up*; to set chessmen *up* on the board; a stand-*up* collar; in a specific use, on one's feet: as, the member from A—— was *up*—that is, was addressing the House.

Pelleas, leaping *up*,
Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.
*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be *up* by ten o'clock.

And when the sun was *up* they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.
Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream *up* to its source; to run the eye *up* toward the top of a page; to go *up* to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, *up* north: sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

When thai assent with syn of pride,
*vp* for to trine my trone vnto.
*York Plays*, p. 8.

Send for him *up*; take no excuse.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36.

In his seventeenth year Oliver went *up* to Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

I was posting *up* to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army had pursued but a few weeks before. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, I.

I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seein' your advertisement, I called *up*. Where is the work, and what is it?
*The Century*, XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(*a*) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper *up* to a prince; to be *up* at the head of one's class; to feel set *up* by success. (*b*) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell *up*; the death rate mounted *up* to fifty. (*c*) Price: as, stocks have gone *up* 3 per cent.; sugar has been *up*. (*d*) Pitch, as of sound: as, this song goes *up* to A; to run *up* through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with *to* or *at*.

I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always *up at* high-water-mark.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 150.

The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand *up to* their knees in the water for a considerable time. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch *up* in a race; to keep *up* with the times; to live *up* to one's income.

We'll draw all our arrows of revenge *up* to the head but we'll hit her for her villany.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 2.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up* to the religion of their country. *Addison*.

They are determined to live *up* to the holy rule.
*Bp. Atterbury*.

We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it *up* to the revelations of the man-mind.
*Science*, XVI. 351.

Hence—6. In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well *up* in mathematics; to be *up* to the needs of an emergency. [Colloq.]

The Saint made a pause
As uncertain, because
He knew Nick is pretty well *up* in the laws.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be *up* to other people's tricks.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

"Come, Mercy, you are *up* to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb," said Alister.
*Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 283.

If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink

there was a rap at his front door, we should know that he was not *up* to his work.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 137.

**7.** In or into activity, motion, operation, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Out of bed; risen from sleep.

Fair day, my lords. You are all larkes this morning, *Vp* with the sun: you are stirring earely.
*Heywood*, If you Know not me, ii.

*May.* Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?
*Pren.* Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was *up*, sir.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

It was late, it is true, but on a May evening even country people keep *up* till eight or nine o'clock.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

(*b*) In commotion, tumult, or revolt; roused: as, to have one's temper *up;* to be *up* in arms.

'Tis treason to be *up* against the King.
*Marlowe*, Edward II., i. 4.

[*Within.*] Liberty, liberty!
*Duke.* What, is the city *up?*
*Boats.* They are *up* and glorious,
And rolling like a storm they come.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Now my anger's *up*,
Ten thousand virgins kneeling at my feet,
And with one general cry howling for mercy,
Shall not redeem thee.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

Till *up* in Arms my Passions rose,
And cast away her Yoke.
*Cowley*, The Chronicle, st. 3.

(*c*) In process of occurrence or performance; in progress: as, what is *up?*

The hunt is *up*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 1.

The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were *up*.
*Bryant*, Song of Marion's Men.

I'll finish my cigar in the betting-room, and hear what's *up*. *Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxiv.

(*d*) In or into activity, operation, or use; at work; on; going.

Loud is the vale, the voice is *up*
With which she speaks when storms are gone.
*Wordsworth*, At Grasmere after a Storm.

It will suffice just to name the meteorologic processes eventually set *up* in the Earth's atmosphere.
*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 151.

The Harriet Lane, not having steam *up*, could not draw near the scene of action, and confined herself to firing in the direction of the bridge.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 639.

(*e*) In or into prominence or consideration; into or to the light: as, a missing article turns *up;* a question comes *up* for discussion; to bring *up* a new topic of conversation.

How dangerous it was to bring *up* an ill report upon this good land, which God had found out and given to his people. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 400.

His name was *up* through all the adjoining Provinces, eev'n to Italy and Rome. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Whether it be possible for him, from his own imagination, to . . . raise *up* to himself the idea of that particular shade [previously unknown].
*Hume*, Human Understanding, ii.

**8.** Onward to or from a specified time: as, an account *up* to date.

We were tried friends: I from childhood *up*
Had known him. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

All men knew what the conduct of James had been *up* to that very time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**9.** To complete existence, maturity, or age: as, to spring or grow *up;* to bring *up* a child properly.

And so he dide, and put his owne sone, whiche was not fully of half yere age, to be norisshed *vp* with a-nother woman. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 112.

Train *up* a child in the way he should go. Prov. xxii. 6.

**10.** In or into a place of storage, retirement, concealment, etc., as for safe-keeping or as not being used or required at the time; aside; by: as, to put *up* one's work for an hour or two; to put *up* medicine in a bottle.

Lay not *up* for yourselves treasures upon earth.
Mat. vi. 19.

Keep *up* your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 59.

Those highly-compounded nitrogenous molecules in which so much motion is locked *up*.
*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 104.

**11.** In or into a state of union, contraction, closeness of parts, etc.; together; close: as, to fold *up* a letter; to shrivel *up;* to draw *up* cloth upon a gathering-thread; to shut *up* an umbrella; to add *up* a column of figures.

She starts, like one that spies an adder
Wreathed *up* in fatal folds just in his way.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 878.

To sum *up* the matter, a study of the statistics reveals the fact that no absolute participle occurs in Anglo-Saxon without having a prototype in Latin, either directly or indirectly. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 344.

**12.** To the required, desired, or uttermost point; to completion or fulfilment; wholly; thoroughly; quite: as, to pay *up* one's debts; to burn *up* the fuel; to build *up* one's constitution; to use *up* one's patience.

With marble greet ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Polisshe alle *uppe* thy werke in goodly time.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win *up* all the money in the town.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Indians killed *up* all their own swine, so as Capt. Lovell had none. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

**13.** To or at an end; over: specifically, in Great Britain, noting adjournment or dissolution: as, Parliament is *up*.

When the tyme was ourtyrnyt, and the tru *vp*,
Agamynon the grekys gedrit in the fild.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7207.

That shall be according as you are in the Mind after your Month is *up*.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 446.

The court is *up*—i. e., it does not now sit.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 11.

**14†.** Open.

His door is *uppe*.
*Chaucer*, Canterbury Tales (F), l. 615 (ed. Skeat).

[*Up* is often used elliptically for *go up, come up, rise up, stand up, speak up*, and similar phrases in which the verb is omitted; and with *with* following, it has the effect of a transitive verb. In provincial or vulgar speech the adverb so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will *up*, saith the Lord. Ps. xii. 6 (Psalter).

*Up* with my tent there! here will I lie to-night!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester *ups* afresh, and then
Falls to't again. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

She *up* with her pattens, and beat out their brains.
*The Farmer's Old Wife* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

So saying, she *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a douse on the side of her head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 134.]

**All up with.** See *all*.

I saw that it was *all up with* our animals. Weak as I was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not carry me up the steep inclination.
*Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 259.

**Hard up.** See *hard, adv.*—**To back, ball, bear up.** See the verbs.—**To bear up** or **put up the helm,** to move the tiller toward the upper or windward side of a vessel.

Captaine Ratliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to *beare vp the helme* to returne for England then make further search.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 150.

**To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire, flush, get, give,** etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To have up,** to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll *have* you *up* for assault. *Farrar.*

**To hitch, hold, hush up.** See the verbs.—**To look up,** to improve in health, value, etc.: as, the property seems to be *looking up*. See also *look*[1], *v. t.* [Colloq.]—**To make, pull, put, tear,** etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To up stick,** to pack up; make ready to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Billehong where they were fishing; and I made them *up stick* and take me home.
*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

**Up and down.** (*a*) In a vertical position or direction; upright: in nautical use said of the chain when the ship is directly over the anchor. (*b*) Here and there; to and fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept alway with a dragoun,
And many other mervells, *up and doun*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1431.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking *up and down* in it. Job ii. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him [the Cardinal], and I blush to hear what profane Hyperboles are printed *up and down* of him. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civill warres, a MS. of this Saint's concerning Chymistrey, and sayes that there are severall MSS. of his *up and downe* in England. *Aubrey*, Lives (Saint Dunstan).

(*c*) In every particular; completely; wholly; exactly; just.

He [Phocion] was cuen Socrates *vp and downe* in this pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 324. (*Davies.*)

The mother's mouth *up and down, up and down.*
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

(*d*) Downright; bluntly; without mincing matters; "without gloves": as, to handle a matter *up and down;* to talk *up and down:* sometimes used adjectively: as, to be *up and down* with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coddling! it's little we get o' that, the way the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's pretty *up and down* with us, by all they tell us. You must take things right off, when they're goin'. Ef you don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait for you.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 240.

**Up to.** (*a*) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See defs. 4, 5, 6. (*b*) On the point of doing; about to do; planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]

"Wot are you *up to*, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey, with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the man-about-town of the conversation.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia. "What are you *up to* now? Come, the waggin's waiting."
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 124.

Then he [King James II.] signified me to kneel, which I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely upon my shoulder before I knew what he was *up to*, and said, "Arise, Sir John Ridd!"
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

**Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt.** See *snuff*[1], *ear*[1], etc.—**Up to the knocker, up to the door,** reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Slang.]

**II.** *prep.* **1.** Upward or aloft in or on; to, toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb *up* a tree.

The wedercoc thet is *ope* the steple.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

As you go *up* the stairs into the lobby.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

A voice replied, far *up* the height,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber *up* a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**2.** To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or important part of: as, to walk *up* town; often, toward the interior of (a region): as, the explorers went *up* country.

*Up* Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war, in a small boat with a handful of men, to row *up* a river on the coast of Anam. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 656.

The man who abandoned a farm *up* the Hudson, which had been in the family for generations, and came to New York without having any particular vocation in view, . . . was a type of a large class. *The Century*, XL. 634.

**3†.** Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose *ope* the sautere.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes hastily hende.men i hote, *vp* goor liues i
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2378.

I yow forbede *up* peyne of deeth.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 753.

**Up a stump, up a tree.** See *stump, tree.*—**Up hill and down dale.** See *hill*[1].

**up** (up), *a.* and *n.* [< *up, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining or tending up; going up; upward: as, an *up* grade; an *up* train; an *up* beat in music; an *up* bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on *up*-grades than I exhausted myself by my vigorous back-pedalling.
*J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

**Up-bow mark,** in music for the violin, a sign, v, indicating that a note or phrase is to be played with an up bow.

**II.** *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to mention the bad choice of the situation in such a country; it is all *ups* that should be *downs*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his *ups and downs* in life, . . . must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns;
We value its *ups*, let us muse on its *downs*.
*F. Locker*, Piccadilly.

**U. P.** An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian.*

**up-and-down** (up'and-down'), *a.* Plain; direct; unceremonious; downright; positive. Compare *up and down*, under *up, adv.* [Colloq.]

Miss Debby was a well-preserved, *up-and-down*, positive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying somewhere in the indeterminate region between forty and sixty. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 291.

**upanishad** (ö-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skt.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a name given to a series of treatises of theosophic and philosophic contents. They are of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence.

An *upanishad* is a passage of more philosophic or theosophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer region of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial and their exposition.
*Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 1.

**upas** (ū'pas), *n.* [= F. *upas*, < Malay (Java) *upas*, poison; in the Celebes and Philippine Islands *ipo* or *hipo*.] **1.** The poisonous sap of different trees of the Malayan and Philippine Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The *upas-antiar* is yielded by the antiar or upas-tree. (See def. 2 and *antiar*.) The *upas tieuté*, or *upas radja*, is from the chettik or tjettek, *Strychnos Tieuté*, one of the strychnine-trees.

**2.** The tree *Antiaris toxicaria*, one of the largest Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mixed with the seed of *Capsicum frutescens* and various aromatic substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively wounded it exhales an effluvium producing cutaneous eruptions; otherwise the upas may be approached and ascended like other trees. See *Antiaris* and *sack-tree*.

Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,
Fell *upas* sits, the hydra-tree of death.
*Erasmus Darwin.*

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

**upas-tree** (ū'pas-trē), *n.* See *upas*, 2.

**upaventure**†, *adv.* [< *up*, *prep.*, + *aventure*. Cf. *peradventure*.] In case that; if.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventure* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 66. (*Davies.*)

**upbear** (up-bâr'), *v. t.* 1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 147.

Swift as on wings of winds *upborn* they fly.
*Pope*, Odyssey, viii. 127.

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve
*Upbore* him, and firm faith.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Language . . . *upborne* by . . . thought.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325.

3†. To hold up; commend.

No him for his desire no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and *upborn*
Of alle lovers, wel more than beforn.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 375.

**upbind** (up-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind up.

Thy injur'd robes *up-bind!* *Collins*, Ode to Peace, st. 3.

**upblaze** (up-blāz'), *v. i.* To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. *Southey*, Thalaba, vi. 8.

**upblow**† (up-blō'), *v.* I. *trans.* To blow up; inflate.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 21.

II. *intrans.* To blow up from a given quarter or point.

The watry Southwinde, from the seabord coste
*Upblowing.* *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 13.

**upbraid** (up-brād'), *v.* [< ME. *upbraiden*, *upbrayden*, *upbreiden*, *upbreyden*, *oupbreiden*, reproach, lit. 'seize upon, attack'; < *up* + *braid*[1], acold: see *braid*[1] and *abraid*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reproach for some fault or offense; charge reproachfully; reproach: regularly followed by *with* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, . . . yet do not
*Upbraid* us *with* our distress.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 35.

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them *for* transgressing old establishments.
*Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 19. (*Richardson.*)

2†. To offer as an accusation or charge against some person or thing: with *to* before the person or thing blamed.

You shall be very good friends hereafter, and this never to be remembered or *upbraided*.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

It hath been *upbraided* to men of my trade
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

May they not justly *to* our Climes *upbraid*
Shortness of Night? *Prior*, Solomon, i.

3. Specifically, to reprove with severity; chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

4. To bring reproach on; be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!
*Sir P. Sidney.*

Will not the sobriety of the very Turks *upbraid* our excesses and debaucheries? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

5†. To make a subject of reproach or chiding.

I would not boast my actions, yet 'tis lawful
To *upbraid* my benefits to unthankful men.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or *upbraids* it, hath paid himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

=Syn. 1. *Mock*, *Flout*, etc. See *taunt*[1].

II. *intrans.* To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host
The man who acts the least *upbraids* the most.
*Pope*, Iliad, ii. 312.

In vain the envious tongue *upbraids*;
His name a nation's heart shall keep
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!
*O. W. Holmes*, Birthday of D. Webster.

**upbraid**†, *n.* [< ME. *upbræid*, *upbraide*, *upbreid*, *oupbreid*; from the verb.] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 389.

**upbraider** (up-brā'dėr), *n.* [< *upbraid* + *-er*[1].] One who upbraids or reproves.

**upbraiding** (up-brā'ding), *n.* 1. The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 104.

2. Nausea; vomiting. [Prov. Eng.]

*Remors de l'estomac*, The *upbraiding* of the stomacke.
*Colgrave.*

**upbraiding** (up-brā'ding), *p. a.* Reproachful; chiding.

The pouting lip
And sad, *upbraiding* eye of the poor girl . . .
Must now be disregarded. *Halleck*, Fanny.

**upbraidingly** (up-brā'ding-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**upbray**† (up-brā'), *v.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 42.

**upbray**† (up-brā'), *n.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 50.

**upbreak** (up-brāk'), *v. i.* To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear. [Rare.]

When from the gloom of the dark earth *upbreaks* the tender bloom. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 66.

**upbreak** (up'brāk), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. *Imp. Dict.*

**upbreaking** (up-brā'king), *a.* Breaking up; dissolving.

An *upbreaking* and disparting storm.
*J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 104.

**upbreathe**† (up-brēŦH'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; exhale. *Marston.*

**upbreed**† (up-brēd'), *v. t.* To breed up; nurse; train up. *Holinshed*, Hist. of Scotland.

**upbring**†, *v. t.* To bring up; nourish; educate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 38.

**upbringing** (up'bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, or maintaining; training; education. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 68.

**upbuild** (up-bild'), *v. t.* To build up; edify; establish. [Rare.]

Plainly the science of zoölogy could not have been *upbuilt* without it. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 149.

**upbuilding** (up-bil'ding), *n.* The act or process of building up, in any sense; edification; establishment.

**upbuoyance** (up-boi'ans), *n.* The act of buoying up or uplifting. [Rare.]

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance.
*Coleridge*, Visit of the Gods.

**upburst** (up'bėrst), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking a way up and through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 232.

**upby** (up'bī), *adv.* [< *up* + *by*[1].] A little way further on; up the way. [Scotch.]

**upcast** (up-kâst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *upcasten*; < *up* + *cast*.] To cast or throw up.

Custance and eek hir child the see *upcaste*.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 808.

**upcast** (up'kâst), *a.* 1. Cast up: a term used in bowling.—2. Thrown or turned upward; directed up: as, *upcast* eyes. *Addison*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 61.

**upcast** (up'kâst), *n.* [< *upcast*, *v.*] 1. The act of casting or hurling upward, or the state of being cast upward; also, that which is cast upward; an upthrow.

Thus fall to the ground the views of those who have sought for the cause of these movements in the different specific gravities of the air in cyclones and anticyclones, in the *upcast* to which the air must be subject in a cyclone. *Nature*, XLIII. 16.

2. In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck! When I kiss'd the jack upon an *up-cast* to be hit away!
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 2.

3. In *mining*, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of *downcast* (which see) and *downtake*. *Intake* and *out-take* are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or horizontal passages; *downcast* and *upcast* to vertical or inclined shafts. 4. An upward current of air passing through a shaft or the like.—5. The state of being overturned; an upset. [Scotch.]

What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, . . . my head is aair eneugh. *Scott.*

6. A taunt; a reproach. [Scotch.]

**upcaught** (up-kât'), *a.* Caught or seized up.

She bears *upcaught* a mariner away.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, xii. 118.

**upchance**†, *adv.* [< ME. *upchaunce*; < *up*, *prep.*, + *chance*. Cf. *perchance*.] Perchance; perhaps.

*Up-chaunce* ye may them mete.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

**upcheer**† (up-chēr'), *v. t.* To cheer up; enliven. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 44.

**Upchurch pottery.** See *pottery*.

**upclimb** (up-klīm'), *v. t.* and *i.* To climb up; ascend. [Rare.]

*Up-clomb* the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

**upcoil** (up-koil'), *v. t.* and *i.* To wind up into a coil; coil.

**upcoming** (up'kum-ing), *n.* The act or process of coming up; uprising. *Athenæum*, No. 3218, p. 831.

**up-country** (up'kun'tri), *adv.* Toward the interior; away from the seaboard. [Colloq.]

**up-country** (up'kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The interior of the country. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an *up-country* village. [Colloq.]

**upcurl** (up-kėrl'), *v. t.* To curl or wreathe upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv., 36.

**up-curved** (up'kėrvd), *a.* Curved upward; recurved: as, in entomology, an *up-curved* margin.

**updelve**† (up-delv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updelven*; < *up* + *delve*.] To dig up. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

**updive** (up-div'), *v. i.* To rise to the surface. [Rare.]

Thence make thy fame *updive*.
*Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 81.

**updraw** (up-drâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updrawen*; < *up* + *draw*.] 1. To draw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.—2. Figuratively, to train or bring up.

A knight, whom from childhode
He had *updrawe* into manhode.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., v. (*Encye. Dict.*)

**updress**† (up-dres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updressen*; < *up* + *dress*.] To set up; prepare.

He wolde *updresse*
Engyns, bothe more and lesse,
To cast at us, by every side.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7067.

**upend** (up-end'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a barrel.

An approaching heavy sea may carry the boat away on its front, and turn it broadside on, or *up-end* it.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 611.

**Upending-tongs**, heavy tongs with a swinging support, used in iron-works to turn the bloom, that the hammer may strike upon its end.

**upfill** (up-fil'), *v. t.* To fill up; make full. [Rare.]

A cup . . . to the brim *upfild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

**upflow** (up-flō'), *v. i.* To ascend; stream up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

**upflow** (up'flō), *n.* A flowing up; rise: as, an *upflow* of air. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 501.

**upfling** (up-fling'), *v. t.* To fling or throw up. [Rare.]

**upfolded** (up-fōl'ded), *a.* Folded up. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. [Rare.]

**upgather** (up-gaŦH'ėr), *v. t.* To gather up or together; contract. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

**upgaze** (up-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze upward; look steadily upward. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. [Rare.]

**upgirt** (up-gėrt'), *a.* Girded up. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 35. [Rare.]

**upgive**† (up-giv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *upgiven*; < *up* + *give*[1].] To give up or out; yield. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1569.

**upgoing** (up'gō-ing), *a.* Going up; moving upward. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 955.

**upgrow** (up-grō'), *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 677. [Rare.]

**upgrowth** (up'grōth), *n.* 1. The process of growing up; development; rise and progress; upspringing. *J. R. Green.*

The prelate still keeping some shreds of civil power notwithstanding the *upgrowth* of the plebeian layman's power. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous *upgrowths*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., i. 22.

**upgush** (up-gush'), *v. i.* To gush upward. [Rare.]

**upgush** (up'gush), *n.* A gushing upward: as, an *upgush* of feeling. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 155. [Rare.]

**uphand** (up'hand), *a.* Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an *uphand* sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen.
*Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

**uphang** (up-hang'), *v. t.* To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, vi. [Rare.]

**Uphantænia** (ū-fan-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very

problematic character, classed by Schimper with *Dictyophyton* in a group of *Algæ* to which he gave the name of *Dictyophyteæ:* but at the same time he calls attention to the fact that this most extraordinary fossil possesses some of the characters of the skeleton of a silicious sponge, and it has been recently more generally referred to this class of organisms. See *Dictyophyton.*

**uphasp** (up-hâsp′), *v. t.* To hasp or fasten up. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iv. 254. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**uphaud** (up-hâd′), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *uphold.*

**upheap** (up-hēp′), *v. t.* To pile or heap up; accumulate. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

**upheaping**† (up-hē′ping), *n.* [ME. *upheping;* < *up* + *heaping.*] Accession; addition to full measure.

The syngler *uphepynge* of thi welfulnesse.
*Chaucer,* Boëthius, il. prose 3.

**upheaval** (up-hē′val), *n.* The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a heaving or lifting up; specifically, in *geol.*, a disturbance of a part of the earth's crust, having as one of its results that certain areas occupy a higher position with reference to adjacent areas than they did before the disturbance took place. Upheaval is a part of the process by which mountain-chains have been formed; it is the opposite of subsidence. The subsidence of one region may cause the apparent upheaval of another adjacent to it.—**Doctrine of violent upheavals.** Same as *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

**upheave** (up-hēv′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To heave or lift up; raise up or aloft.

Arcita anon his hand *uphaf.*
*Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1570.

Continents are *upheaved* at the rate of a foot or two in a century. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 378.

**II.** *intrans.* To be lifted up; rise.

The pavement bursts, the earth *upheaves*
Beneath the staggering town!
*O. W. Holmes,* Agnes.

**upheaving** (up-hē′ving), *n.* The act or process of lifting up or being lifted up; an upheaval.

All waves save those coming from submarine *upheavings* are caused by the wind. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LXII. 82.

**upheld** (up-held′). Preterit and past participle of *uphold.*

**uphelm** (up-helm′), *v. i.* To put the helm to windward. *Tribune Book of Sports,* p. 284.

**upher** (ū′fėr), *n.* In *building,* a fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used in scaffoldings and sometimes in slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. *Gwilt.* [Eng.]

**uphild**† (up-hild′). An obsolete form of *upheld,* preterit and past participle of *uphold. Spenser,* F. Q., VI. xi. 21.

**uphill** (up′hil′), *adv.* Upward; up, or as if up, an ascent: as, to walk *uphill.*

**uphill** (up′hil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Leading or going up a rising ground; sloping upward: as, an *uphill* road.—2. Attended with labor, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; burdensome: as, *uphill* work; hence, not having free course; hampered: as, an *uphill* acquaintance.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner.
*Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe.

These will be *uphill* intimacies, without charm or freedom to the end; and freedom is the chief ingredient in confidence. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, IV.

**II.**† *n.* Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

A man can have no even way, but continually high *uphils* and steepe down-hils. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 56.

**uphilt**† (up-hilt′), *v. t.* To plunge in up to the hilt. [Rare.]

His blayd he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted.* *Stanihurst,* Æneid, ii. 577.

**uphoard** (up-hōrd′), *v. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 136. [Rare.]

**uphold** (up-hōld′), *v. t.* [< ME. **upholden;* < *up* + *hold*[1].] 1. To hold up; raise or lift on high; keep raised or elevated; elevate.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To keep erect; keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; keep up; keep from declining or being lost or ruined: as, to *uphold* a person, a decision, or a verdict.

Of whom Judas Maccabeus did *uphold* their State from a further declination. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 112.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 106.

3. To countenance; give aid to: as, to *uphold* a lawbreaker.—4. To warrant; vouch for. *Seventeenth Century Words.*

**upholder** (up-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *upholdere,* a dealer; < *up* + *holder.* Cf. *upholdster.*] 1†. One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesman; a broker; a dealer, especially a dealer in small wares.

*Vpholderes* on the hul [Cornhill] shullen haue hit to selle.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 218.

*Vpholdere,* that sellythe smal thyngys. Velaber, velabra.
*Prompt. Parv.,* p. 512.

2†. An undertaker; one who has charge of funerals.

Th' *upholder,* rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
*Gay,* Trivia.

3†. An upholsterer.

Birchover, otherwise Birchin, Lane, in the reign of Henry VI., "had ye for the most part dwelling Frippierers or *Upholders,* that sold old apparel and household stuff" (Stow, "Annals," p. 75, ed. 1876).
*N. and Q.,* 7th ser., X. 328.

4. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer: as, an *upholder* of religious freedom.

An earnest and zealous *upholder* of his country.
*Holinshed,* Chron. of Ireland, an. 1546.

**upholdster**†, **upholster**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *upholstar;* < late ME. *upholdster, upholster;* < *uphold* + *-ster.*] An upholder or upholsterer.

*Upholdsters*—viewwariers.—Enerard the *vpholster* can well stoppe a mantel hooled, full agayn, carde agayn, skowre agayn a goune, and alle old cloth.
*Caxton,* Booke for Travellers (quoted in Prompt. Parv., [p. 512, note).

These are they that pay the loyner, the rope-maker, the *upholster,* the Laundrer, the Glazier.
*Heywood,* Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 49).

*Upholdster* or upholsterer, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber furniture. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

**upholster** (up-hōl′stėr), *v. t.* [< *upholsterer,* regarded as formed < *upholster, v.,* + *-er*[1]: see *upholsterer.*] 1. To furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, and the like, and, by extension, with furniture of different kinds.

Farewell, thou old Château with thy *upholstered* rooms!
*Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 97.

2. To provide with textile coverings, together with cushions, stuffing, springs, etc., as a chair or sofa.

The [Assyrian] seats were cushioned or *upholstered* with rich materials. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 847.

Hence—3. To provide with any covering.

The whole thorax hollow is now laid bare and *upholstered* with the skin-muscle flap. *Lancet,* No. 3517, p. 218.

**upholsterer** (up-hōl′stėr-ėr), *n.* [< *upholster, upholster,* + *-er*[1] (with needless repetition of *-er,* as in *poult-er-er*).] 1. One who upholsters, or provides and puts in place curtains, carpets, textile coverings for furniture, and the like.—2. An upholsterer-bee; a leaf-cutter.

**upholsterer-bee** (up-hōl′stėr-ėr-bē), *n.* A bee of one of certain genera of the family *Apidæ,* such as *Megachile* or *Anthocopa,* which upholsters its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves or petals of flowers.

Cell of Upholsterer-bee.

Also called *leaf-cutter.* See *Megachile, leaf-cutter,* and *poppy-bee.*

**upholstering** (up-hōl′stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *upholster, v.*] 1. The occupation of an upholsterer.—2. Upholstery.

**upholstery** (up-hōl′stėr-i), *n.* [< *upholster* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] 1. Furniture covered with textile material, and hangings, curtains, and the like: a general term for all such interior decorations and fittings as are made with textiles.—2. The art or trade of using textiles, leather, and the like in making furniture, decorating an interior, etc.

**uphroe** (ū′frō), *n.* [Also *euphroe, uvrou;* < D. *juffrouw,* a young lady, also reduced *juffer,* a young lady, in naut. use applied to "pulleys without truckles put up only for ornaments sake" (Sewel), also to spars, beams, joists, etc.: a contracted form of *jonkvrouw, jongvrouw* (= G. *jungfrau, junfer*), a young lady, < *jong,* young, + *vrouw,* woman, lady: see *young* and *frow*[1], and cf. *younker, junker.*] *Naut.,* an oblong or oval piece of wood with holes in it through which small lines are rove, forming a crowfoot, from which an awning is suspended.

**uphurl** (up-hėrl′), *v. t.* To hurl or cast up. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iii. 633. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

**upland** (up′land), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *upland;* < *up, prep.,* upon, on, + *land*[1]. Cf. *inland, outland.* In the later use the *up* is used in its adverbial sense.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The region in the interior; inland districts; country as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts.—2. The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, etc.

Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side.
*Goldsmith,* The Traveller.

3. *pl.* A grade of cotton. See *cotton*[1].

**II.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the inland districts, or the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite.
*Milton,* L'Allegro, l. 92.

Hence—2†. Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. Compare *inland,* 4. *Chapman.*—3. Of or pertaining to uplands, or higher grounds: as, *upland* pasturage; also, frequenting uplands: as, the *upland* plover.

I stood upon the *upland* slope, and cast
Mine eyes upon a broad and beauteous scene.
*Bryant,* After a Tempest.

**Upland boneset,** a tall branching thoroughwort, *Eupatorium sessilifolium,* found from Massachusetts to Illinois and southward along the mountains.—**Upland cotton.** See *cotton*[1].—**Upland flake.** See *flake*[2].—**Upland goose,** *Chloëphaga magellanica,* of South America.—**Upland Mennonite.** See *Mennonite.*—**Upland moccasin,** a venomous serpent of the southern United States, related to but probably distinct from the common or water moccasin. It is not well determined, but appears to be the moccasin originally described by Troost in 1836 as *Toxicophis atrofuscus,* by Holbrook in 1842 as *Trigonocephalus atrofuscus,* later referred to the genus *Ancistrodon,* and to be that commonly called *cottonmouth.*—**Upland plover** or **sandpiper,** the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda;* the uplander. See *plover,* 3, and cut under *Bartramia.* [New Eng.]

**uplander** (up′lan-dėr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the uplands.

But fifty knew the shipman's gear,
The rest were *uplanders.*
*William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 10.

2. The upland plover or sandpiper. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**uplandish**† (up′lan-dish), *a.* [< ME. *uplondish;* < *upland* + *-ish.*] 1. Of or pertaining to uplands; pertaining to or situated in country districts: as, *uplandish* towns.

The duke elector of Saxony came from the war of those *uplandish* people . . . into Wittenberg.
*Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

2. Hence, rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined.

The rude and *uplandish* ploughmen of the country are not supposed to be greatly afraid of your gentlemen's idle serving-men.
*Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3. Upland.

Fifteen miles space of *uplandish* ground.
*Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii.

**uplay** (up-lā′), *v. t.* To lay up; hoard. *Donne,* Annunciation and Passion. [Rare.]

**uplead** (up-lēd′), *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton,* P. L., vii. 12.

**uplean** (up-lēn′), *v. i.* To lean upon anything. [Rare.]

This shepheard drives, *vpleaning* on his batt.
*Spenser,* Virgil's Gnat, l. 154.

**upleap** (up-lēp′), *v. i.* [< ME. *uplepen;* < *up* + *leap*[1].] To leap up; spring up. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3283. [Rare.]

**uplift** (up-lift′), *v. t.* To lift or raise up; raise; elevate: literally or figuratively: as, to *uplift* the arm; *uplifted* eyes.

Earth
*Uplifts* a general cry for guilt and wrong,
And heaven is listening. *Bryant,* Earth.

And shall not joy *uplift* me when I lead
The flocks of Christ by the still streams to feed?
*Jones Very,* Poems, p. 100.

**uplift** (up-lift′), *a.* Uplifted. [Rare.]

With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton,* P. L., i. 193.

We humbly screen
With *uplift* hands our foreheads.
*Keats,* Endymion, i.

**uplift** (up′lift), *n.* 1. An upheaval. See *upheaval.*

A geologically sudden, high *uplift* of the northeastern part of the continent. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XLI. 40.

2. Raising; elevation; mental, moral, or physical exaltation.

The rapidity of the *uplift* in health in many of the cases.
*Lancet,* No. 3448, p. 661.

There has been a wonderful *uplift* in the enthusiasm and faith of Christians.
*The Congregationalist*, Nov. 19, 1879.

**uplock**† (up-lok′), *v. t.* To lock up.

His sweet *up-locked* treasure. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

**uplook** (up-lůk′), *v. i.* To look up.

**uplooking** (up′lůk′ing), *a.* Looking up; uspiring.

It takes stalwart and *uplooking* faith to make history [such as the Puritans made]. *Phelps*, My Study, p. 294.

**uplying** (up′lī′ing), *a.* Elevated; of land, upland.

In *up-lying* situations, where the drift consists of raw material, fluxion-structures are seldom detected.
*Nature*, XXX. 530.

**upmaking** (up′mā′king), *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of plank or timber piled one on another as a filling up, especially those placed between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching.

**upmost** (up′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *up* + *-most*. Cf. *uppermost*.] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Wherto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the *upmost* round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 24.

**upon** (u-pon′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *upon, upon, upone, opon, oppon, upon, appone, uppen,* < AS. *uppon, uppan* (= Icel. *upp á, upp á* = Sw. *på* (< *uppå*) = Dan. *paa*, upon), npon, up on, < *up, upp*, up, + *an, on*, on: see *up* and *on*[1]. Cf. AS. *uppan* (= OS. *uppan* = OFries. *uppa, oppa* = OHG. *ūfen, uffen*), up, < *up, upp* + adv. suffix *-an:* see *up, adv.*] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of *on*, the force of *up* being almost or entirely lost. See *on*[1], *prep.* Specifically—(*a*) Aloft on; in an elevated position on; on a high or the highest part of: noting rest or location.

The hyze trone ther mozt ze hede . . .
The hyze godez self hit set *vpone*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1053.

Two theues also thoied deth that tyme,
*Vppon* a crosse bisydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted *upon* a pole, and underwrit,
"Here may you see the tyrant."
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings *upon* the skyes,
And giue this Virgin Christall plaudities.
*C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers
Stood hie *upon* the gait.
*Sir William Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived *upon* a pillar, high
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point.

The nihtegale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupte [hopped] *uppon* on blowe ris [branch].
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1636.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon *upon* a leddere, and settyn the tabyl abovyn Crystes hed.
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 324.

They shall climb up *upon* the houses. Joel ii. 9.

Four nimble goats the horses were, . . .
Fly Cranion the charioteer
*Upon* the coach-box getting.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

Lucan vaulted *upon* Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity
*Upon* an even pedestal with man.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

**2.** On, in any sense: conveying no notion of height, elevation, rise, or ascent. See *on*[1]. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, *upon* is strictly synonymous with *on*, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn *vpon* day, daunsyng on nyztes,
Al watz hap *vpon* heze in halles & chambrez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Swyerez [squires] that swyftly swyed *on* blonkez [horses], & also felu *vpon* fote, of fre & of bonde.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 88.

The flode with a felle cours flowet *on* hepis,
Rose *vppon* rockes [*i. e.*, in towering masses] as any ranke hyles. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1991.

Also, that enery brother and suster schul be boxom, and come whan they be warned, . . . *vpon* the oth th[t] they haue maad, and *on* the peyne of xl. d. to paie to the box; . . . *Vpon* the peyne afore-seid, but he haue a verrey enchesoun wherfore th[t] they mowe be excused.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread *on* Emperors,
And walk *upon* the dreadful adder's back.
*Marlowe*, Faustus, iii. 1.

*Upon* whom doth not his light arise? [Compare Mat. v. 45: He maketh his sun to rise *on* the evil and *on* the good.]
Job xxv. 3.

*Val.* And *on* a love-book pray for my success.
*Pro.* *Upon* some book I love I'll pray for thee.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
*On* your broad main doth wilfully appear;
Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he *upon* your soundless deep doth ride.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxx.

*Upon* the head of all who sat beneath . . .
Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction *on* himself.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1652.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair
*Upon* the straits;—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone. *M. Arnold*, Dover Beach.

**To beat**†, **blow, fall, pass,** etc., **upon.** See the verbs. —**Upon an average, a thought, occasion, one's hands, one's oath,** etc. See the nouns.

**II.**† *adv.* Hereupon; thereupon; onward; on.

Til May it wol suffice *upon* to fede,
But lenger not thenne Marche if it shal sede.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek
Comes fast *upon*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 3. 3.

**uponon**†, **uponone**†, *adv.* At once; anon. See *anon* (the same word without the element *up*).

When mercury hade menyt this mater to ende,
And graunt me thise gyftis hit gladit my hert.
I onswaret hym esely enyn *vponon*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

**up-peak** (up-pēk′), *v. i.* To rise in or to a peak. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 209. [Rare.]

**upper** (up′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upper* (= D. *opper* = MLG. *uppere*), compar. of *up:* see *up*, and cf. *over.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Higher in place: opposed to *nether:* as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; an *upper* story; the *upper* deck.

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in *upper* air.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 25.

**2.** Superior in rank or dignity: as, the *upper* house of a legislature; an *upper* servant.

Few of the *upper* Planters drinke any water: but the better sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavitæ, and good English Beere.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 258.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the *upper* circles of society. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

**To have** or **get the upper hand.** See *hand.*—**To have the upper fortune**†, to have the upper hand.

You *have the upper fortune* of him.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, I. 2.

**To hold the upper hand**†. Same as *to have the upper hand.*—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip.*—**Upper Bench,** in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.—**Upper case.** See *case*[2], 6.—**Upper coverts,** in *ornith.*, the coverts on the upper side of the wings and tail; superior tectrices. See *covert, n.*, 6.—**Upper crust,** the higher circles of society; the aristocracy; the upper ten. [Slang.]—**Upper culmination.** See *culmination.*—**Upper house.** See *house*[1].—**Upper keyboard.** See *keyboard.*—**Upper leather.** (*a*) Leather used in making the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. (*b*) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes collectively. Also called simply *uppers.*

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rubbing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 227.

**Upper story,** a story above the ground floor; the top story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my *upper story*, and there is some folks as says I hain't never got right up thar sence. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 348.

**Upper ten thousand,** or elliptically **upper ten,** the wealthier or more aristocratic persons of a large community; the higher circles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the *upper ten thousand* of the city. *N. P. Willis*, Ephemera.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the favorite promenade of the *upper ten.*
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 568.

**Upper works** (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works.*

**II.** *n.* **1.** The upper part of a shoe or boot, comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button *upper* with straight toe cap.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 109.

**2.** *pl.* Separate cloth gaiters to button above the shoes over the ankle.—**To be on one's uppers,** to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condition of one's shoes. [Slang.]

**upper**† (up′ėr), *adv. compar.* [< ME. *upper;* compar. of *up, adv.*] Higher.

And with this word *upper* to sore
He gan. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 884.

**upperest**† (up′ėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *upperest;* < *upper* + *-est.*] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nethereste lettre to the *uppereste*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, I. prose 1.

**upper-growth** (up′ėr-grōth), *n.* That part of a plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting denizen of the wilderness, the Saxaous, . . . which with a scanty and often ragged *upper-growth* strikes its sturdy roots deep down into the sand. *Nature*, XXXIX. 470.

**upper-machine** (up′ėr-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *shoe-making*, any one of the various machines used in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots and shoes, including *crimping-, trimming-,* and *seaming-machines.*

**uppermost** (up′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *upper* + *most;* cf. *upmost.*] **1.** Highest in place; first in precedence: as, the *uppermost* seats.

Euen vpon the *uppermost* pinnacle of the temple.
*J. Udall*, On Luke iv.

**2.** Highest in power; predominant; most powerful; first in force or strength.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*.
*Dryden*, Eleanora, l. 154.

**uppermost** (up′ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* **1.** In the highest position or place; also, first in a series or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing whatever words came *uppermost*, as fast as the pen could put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what had been produced with no forethought.
*Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 41.

**2**†. First in order of precedence.

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter go *vpermost*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 14.

**upper-stocks**† (up′ėr-stoks), *n. pl.* Breeches. Also *overstocks.* Compare *nether-stock.*

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stuft with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.
*J. Heywood*, Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

**uppertendom** (up-ėr-ten′dum), *n.* [< *upper ten* + *-dom.*] Same as *upper ten thousand* (which see, under *upper*).

**up-pile** (up-pīl′), *v. t.* To pile up; heap up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

**upping** (up′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **up*, *v.*, < *up, adv.*] The act of marking a swan on the upper mandible. See *swan-upping.*

**uppish** (up′ish), *a.* [< *up* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Proud; arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [Colloq.]

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not *uppish* enough, but his Lordship must rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppish* upon the death of the King of Spain.
*Tom Brown*, Works, I. 154. (*Davies.*)

Americans are too *uppish;* but when you get hold of a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it 's easy to keep him so. *F. R. Stockton*, Merry Chanter, xvii.

**2.** Tipsy. [Slang.]

*Lady Head.* Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us?
*Serv.* Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he 's a little *upish.* *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

**uppishly** (up′ish-li), *adv.* In an uppish manner.

**uppishness** (up′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being uppish; arrogance; airiness; pretentiousness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Landor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his loftiness of mind, should not sometimes rather be called *uppishness*, so often is the one caricatured into the other by a blusterous self-confidence and self-assertion.
*Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 512.

**up-plight**†, *v. t.* [ME., < *up* + *plight*[3].] To fold up; carry off.

The gates of the toun he hath *upplyght*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 59.

**up-plow** (up-plou′), *v. t.* To plow up; tear up as by plowing. *G. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

**up-pluck** (up-pluk′), *v. t.* To pluck up; pull up. [Rare.]

And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, . . .
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie.
*G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph over Death.

**up-pricked** (up-prikt′), *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly; erected; pricked up. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 271. [Rare.]

**up-prop** (up-prop′), *v. t.* To prop up; sustain by a prop. *Donne*, Progress of the Soul, i.

**up-putting** (up′půt′ing), *n.* Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**upraise** (up-rāz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *upreysen;* < *up* + *raise*[1].] To raise; lift up.

Upon a night
Whan that the mone *upreysed* had her light.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1163.

The man
His spear had reached in strong arms he *upraised*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 323.

**upraising** (up′rā′zing), *n.* Rearing; nurture. [Scotch.]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his *upraising*, as the Scotch call it.
*The Portfolio*, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.

**uprear** (up-rēr′), *v. t.* To rear up; raise.

She doth *vprear*
Her aclfe vpon her feet.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

The distant mountains, that *uprear*
Their solid bastions to the skies.
*Longfellow*, The Ladder of St. Augustine.

**upridge** (up-rij′), *v. t.* To raise up in ridges or extended lines. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xix. [Rare.]

**upright** (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upriht, uprigt, oprigt*, < AS. *upriht* (= D. *opregt* = MLG. *uprecht, upricht* = OHG. MHG. *ufreht*, G. *aufrecht* = Icel. *upprēttr* = Sw. *upprätt* = Dan. *opret*), straight up, erect, < *up-*, up, + *riht*, straight, right: see *right*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Erect; vertical.

And sodeynly he was yslayn to-nyght,
Ferdronke, as he sat on his bench *upryght*.
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 212.

*Upright* as the palm-tree. Jer. x. 5.

2. Erect on one's feet; hence, erect as a human being; in general, having the longest axis vertical: as, an *upright* boiler.

And there ben othere that han Crestes upon hire Hedes; and thei gon upon hire Feet *upright*.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 52.

3. Erected; pricked up; standing out straight from the body.

Their ears *upright*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*.
*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 145.

4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty.

That man was perfect and *upright*, and one that feared Ged, and eschewed evil. Job i. 1.

I shall be found as *upright* in my dealings as any woman in Smithfield. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

5. In accord with what is right; honest; just.

It is very meet
The Lord Bassanio live an *upright* life.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 79.

6†. Well adjusted or disposed; in good condition; right.

If it should please God ye one should faile (as God forbid), yet ye other would keepe both recconings, and things *upright*e.
*Sherley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 270.

**Bolt upright**, straight upright.

Then she sat *bolt upright*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

**Upright man**, a chief rogue; a leader among thieves. [Thieves' cant.]

An *Vpright man* is one that goeth wyth the trunchion of a staffe, which staffe they cal a Filtchman. This man is of so much authority that, meeting with any of his professien, he may cal them to accompt, & commaund a share or snap vnto him selfe of al that they haue gained by their trade in one moneth. *Fraternity of Vacabonds* (1561).

**Upright piano.** See *pianoforte*.—**Upright steam-engine.** Same as *vertical steam-engine*. See *steam-engine*.

=**Syn. 1.** Plumb.—**4** and **5.** *Just, Rightful*, etc. (see *righteous*), honorable, conscientious, straightforward, true.

**II.** *n.* 1. Something standing erect or vertical. Specifically, in *building*—(*a*) A principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters. (*b*) The newel of a staircase.

2. In *arch.*, the elevation or orthography of a building. *Gwilt.* [Rare.]—3. A molding-machine of which the mandrel is perpendicular. *E. H. Knight.*—4. An upright pianoforte.

**upright** (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *upright*, < AS. *uprihte*, upright, < *upriht*, upright: see *upright*, *a.*] 1. Vertically.

Ye wonderful grewing and swelling of the water *vpright* . . . is to yo height of a huge mountalne.
*Webbe*, Travels, p. 22.

You are now within a foot
Of th' extreme verge. For all beneath the moon
Would I not leap *upright*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 27.

2†. Flat on the back; horizontally and with the face upward.

The corps lay in the fleor *upright*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 768.

He fill to the erthe *vp-right*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

I throwe a man on his backe or *upright*, so that his face is upwarde. Je renuerse. *Palsgrave*.

And Mab, his merry Queen, by night
Bestrides young folks that lie *upright* . . .
(In elder times the mare that hight),
Which plagues them out of measure.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**uprighteously**† (up-rī′tyus-li), *adv.* [< *upright* + *-eous*, after *righteous*.] Righteously; justly; uprightly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 205.

**uprightly** (up′rīt-li), *adv.* In an upright manner. (*a*) Vertically. (*b*) With strict observance of rectitude; honestly and justly: as, to live *uprightly*.

I deal not *uprightly* in buying and selling.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

**uprightness** (up′rīt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being upright. (*a*) Erectness; verticalness. *Waller.*

Guards walked their post with a stiffness and *uprightness* that was astonishing. *The Century*, XXIX. 109.

(*b*) Moral integrity; honesty and equity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*.
*Bp. Atterbury.*

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Integrity, Honor*, etc. (see *honesty*), fairness, principle, trustworthiness, worth.

**uprise** (up-rīz′), *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*, pp. *uprisen*, ppr. *uprising*. [< ME. *uprisen*; < *up-* + *rise*: see *rise*[1].] 1. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; get up; rise.

*Uprose* the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally or figuratively.

Floures fresshe, honouren ye this day;
For, when the sonne *uprist*, then wol ye sprede.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 4.

Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head
The glorious sun *uprist*. *Coleridge.*

With what an awful power
I saw the buried past *up-rise*,
And gather in a single hour
Its ghost-like memories!
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, v.—4. To swell; well up; rise in waves.

At thy call
*Uprises* the great deep.
*Bryant*, A Forest Hymn.

5. To spring up; come into being or perception; be made or caused.

*Uprose* a great shout from King Olaf's men.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

**uprise** (up′rīz or up-rīz′), *n.* [< *uprise*, *v.*] 1†. Uprising.

The sun's *uprise*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 159.

2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuberance.

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle *uprise* to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.
*Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, viii.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmentation, as of price or value. [Colloq.]

**uprising** (up-rī′zing), *n.* [< ME. *uprisinge, oprisinge* (= MLG. *oprisinge*); verbal n. of *uprise*, *v.*] 1. The act of rising up, as from below the horizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The whiche Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward, whan thei comen to the Sepulcre, the Day of his Resurrexieun; and there founden an Aungelle, that tolde hem of oure Lordes *uprysynge* from Dethe to Lyve.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine *uprising*.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

2. Ascent; acclivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill?
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrection; popular revolt.

Such tumults and *uprisings*.
*Holinshed*, Chronicles of England, Hen. I., an. 1115.

4. The ceremonies connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child. Compare *lying-down*.

**uprist**†, *n.* [< ME. *uprist, opriste*; < *uprise*, *v.*] 1. Uprising.

In the gardin, at the sonne *upriste*,
She walketh up and doun.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 193.

2. The resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

**uproar** (up-rōr′), *v.* [< D. **oproeren* (= G. *aufrühren* = Sw. *uppröra* = Dan. *oprøre*), stir up, < *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir: see *up* and *rear*[4]. No connection with *roar*. Cf. *uproar*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To stir up to tumult; throw into confusion; disturb. [Rare.]

*Uproar* the universal peace. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 99.

**II.** *intrans.* To make an uproar; cause a disturbance. [Rare.]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to act or *uproar* for his own safety.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vi. 2.

**uproar** (up′rōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *uprore*; < D. *oproer* (= MLG. *uprōr*, G. *aufruhr* = Sw. *uppror* = Dan. *oprør*), tumult, sedition, revolt, < *oproeren*, stir up: see *uproar*, *v.*] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor; confusion; excitement.

To haue all the werlde in an *vprore*, and vnquieted with warres. *J. Udall*, On Mark, Pref.

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an *uproar*. Acts xvii. 5.

There was a greate *uprore* in London that the rebell armie quartering at Whitehall would plundre the Citty.
*Evelyn*, Diary, April 26, 1648.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no *uproar*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

**uproarious** (up-rōr′i-us), *a.* [< *uproar* + *-i-ous*.] Making or accompanied by a great uproar, noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud. *Moore.*

**uproariously** (up-rōr′i-us-li), *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with great noise and tumult; clamorously.

**uproariousness** (up-rōr′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

**uproll** (up-rōl′), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 291.

**uproot** (up-röt′), *v. t.* To root up; tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate.

**uprootal** (up-rö′tal), *n.* [< *uproot* + *-al*.] The act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted. [Rare.]

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and weakness and the shock of *uprootal*.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Curate in Charge, xviii.

**uprouse** (up-rouz′), *v. t.* To rouse up; rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 40.

**uprun** (up-run′), *v. t.* [< ME. *uprinnen*; < *up* + *run*[1].] To run up; ascend. [Rare.]

The yonge sonne,
That in the ram is four degrees *upronne*.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son
Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant
*Upran* to manhood, while his lusty growth
I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.
*Cowper*, Iliad, xviii.

**uprush** (up-rush′), *v. i.* To rush upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

**uprush** (up′rush), *n.* [< *uprush*, *v.*] A rush upward.

These *uprushes* of most intensely heated gas from the prominences which are traceable round the edge of the sun. *Stokes*, Lects. on Light, p. 237.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points, contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to be regions of *uprush* and of heightened temperature.
*A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

**upsee-Dutch**† (up′sē-duch′), *adv.* [Also *upsie Dutch, upsey Dutch, upse-Dutch*; < D. *op zijn Duitsch*, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion: *op*, upon, in; *zijn* = G. *sein*, his, its; *Duitsch*, Dutch, i. e. German: see *Dutch*. Cf. *upsee-English, upsee-Freese*. *Upsee* in this and the following words has been conjectured to mean 'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name of the place where it was brewed. For the allusion to German drinking, cf. *carouse*, ult. < G. *gar aus*, 'all out.'] In the Dutch fashion or manner: as, to drink *upsee-Dutch* (to drink in the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so as to be drunk).

I do not like the dulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

**upsee-English**† (up′sē-ing′glish), *adv.* [Found as *upsey-English*; < D. *op zijn Engelsch*, in the English fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the English manner.

*Prig.* Thou and Ferret,
And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.
*Hig.* Which must be *upsey-English*,
Strong, lusty London beer.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 4.

**upsee-Freese**† (up′sē-frēs′), *adv.* [Also *upse-Freeze*; < D. *op zijn Fricsch*, in the Friesian fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the Friesian manner.

This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,
Has drunk a thousand potties *upse-Freeze*.
*John Taylor.*

**upsee-freesy**† (up′sē-frē″zi), *a.* Drunk; tipsy.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, *upsy-freesy* tipplers, and super-naculum topers. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

**upseek** (up-sēk′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *upsought*, ppr. *upseeking*. To seek or strain upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

**upsees**† (up′sēz), *adv.* [< *upsee-Dutch, upsee-Freese*, etc., misunderstood: see *upsee-Dutch*.] Same as *upsee-Dutch*.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.
*Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 5.

**upsend** (up-send′), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, xviii. [Rare.]

**upset** (up-set′), *v.* [< ME. *upsetten*, set up (= MD. *opsetten*, set up, propose or fix, as the price of goods, D. *ozzetten*, set up, raise, raise the price of, venture, = G. *aufsetzen*, set up, compose); < *up* + *set*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To set or place up.

Now is he in the see with saile on mast *upsette*.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 70.

2. To overturn; overthrow; overset, as a boat or a carriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into confusion; interfere with; spoil: as, to *upset* one's plans.

I have observed, however, that your passionate little men, like small boats with large sails, are easily *upset* or blown out of their course. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 244.

She had sallied forth determined somehow to *upset* the situation, just as one gives a shake purposely to a bundle of spillikins on the chance of more favorable openings.
*Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, I. ix.

3. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder; of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say.
*Trollope*.

You needn't mind if your house is *upset*, for none of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door.
*The Century*, XXXV. 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are upset by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After upsetting they are welded into a solid mass or soldered together.

**II.** *intrans.* To be overturned or upset.—**Upsetting thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

**upset** (up-set′), *n.* [< *upset*, *v.*] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an *upset;* the news gave me quite an *upset*.

Him his sermon ballasts from utter *upset*.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the *upset* works, the thing upset will never be set up again. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1134.

**upset** (up′set), *p. a.* [Pp. of *upset*, *v.*, prob. after D. use.] Set up; fixed; determined.—**Upset price,** the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposer below which the thing is not to be sold.—**Upset rate, valuation,** etc. Same as *upset price*.

**upsetment** (up-set′mẽnt), *n.* [< *upset* + *-ment*.] Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

**upsetter** (up-set′ėr), *n.* One who or that which upsets; also, one who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

**upsetting** (up-set′ing), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

**upshoot** (up-shöt′), *v. i.* To shoot upward.

Trees *upshooting* high. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

**upshoot** (up′shöt), *n.* That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. *Nature*, XLI. 228. [Rare.]

**upshot** (up′shot), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 76.

**upside** (up′sīd), *n.* The upper side; the upper part.

This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the *up-side* of that! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

**To be upsides with,** to be even with; be quits with. *Scott.* [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Upside down.** [Historically, an accom. form, as if *up* + *side*[1] + *down*[2], of *upsedown, upsodown:* see *upsodown*. Cf. *topsideturvy*.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

A burning torch that's turned *upside down*.
*Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 2. 32.

**upside** (up′sīd), *adv.* On the upper side. [Prov. Eng.]

People whose ages are *up-side of* forty.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 73.

**upsiloid** (ū′psi-loid), *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an *upsiloid* depressed line with lateral branches.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, p. 156.

**upsitting**† (up′sit′ing), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The jest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pewfellows in laughing at christenings, cryings out, and *upsittings* this twelve month.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, v. 1.

**upskip**† (up′skip), *n.* An upstart.

Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these *upskips*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**upsnatch** (up-snach′), *v. t.* To seize or snatch up. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. [Rare.]

**upsoar** (up-sōr′), *v. i.* To soar aloft; mount up. *Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 556. [Rare.]

**upsodown**†, *adv.* [< ME. *up so doun, up so doun, up soo doune, up se doun, up swa doune*, lit. 'up as down,' < *up* + *so*[1] + *down*[2]. Hence the later accom. form *upside down*.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al *up-so-doun*,
Bothe habit and eek disposicioun
Of him, this wofui lovere, daun Arcite.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 519.

To Turne *vp so down;* Enertere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 397.

**upsolve**† (up-solv′), *v. t.* To solve; explain.

You are a scholar; *upsolve* me that, now.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

**upspear**† (up-spēr′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

The bents
And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.
*Cowper*, Winter Morning Walk, l. 23.

**II.** *trans.* To root up; destroy. [Dubious.]

Adam by hys pryda ded Paradyse *vpspeare*.
*Bp. Bale*, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538). (*Davies.*)

**upspring** (up-spring′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upspringen;* < *up* + *spring*.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I singe
Upon thy day, er sonne gan *upspringe*.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 14.

On his feet *upspringing* in a hurry.
*Hood*, The Dead Robbery.

The lemon-grove
In closest covertura *upsprung*.
*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**upspring**† (up′spring), *n.* [< *upspring*, *v.*] 1. A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances;
An almain and an *upspring*, that is all. *Chapman*.

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

**upspurner**† (up-spėr′nėr), *n.* A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the erth.
*Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

**up-stairs** (up′stārz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* In or to an upper story: as, to go *up-stairs*.

**up-stairs** (up′stārz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; being above stairs: as, an *up-stairs* room.

**II.** *n.* An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Coulomb gave the charge of the *upstairs* to our party and when he exposed himself audaciously.
*R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 329.

**upstanch**†, **upstaunch**† (up-stänch′, up-stänch′), *v. t.* [ME. *upstaunchen*; < *up* + *stanch*[1].] To stanch; stop the flow of. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

**upstand**† (up-stand′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upstanden;* < *up* + *stand*.] To stand up; be erect; rise.

A dight vyne in provinciale manere,
That like a boshe *upstonte*, IIII armes make.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

The kings of the earth *upstand*
With power. *Milton*, Ps. ii.

**upstare** (up-stār′), *v. i.* To stare or stand on end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair *up-staring*, . . .
Was the first man that leap'd.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 213.

**upstart** (up-stärt′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upsterten, upstirten;* < *up* + *start*[1].] To start or spring up suddenly.

With that word *upstirte* the olde wyf.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 190.

Her father's fiddler he came by, . . .
*Upstarted* her ghaist before his eye.
*The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

**upstart** (up′stärt), *n.* and *a.* [< *upstart*, *v.* Cf. *upskip*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this *upstart* is old Talbot's ghost.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 87.

A mere *upstart*,
That has no pedigree, no house, no coat,
No ensigns of a family! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

If it seeme strange that the Turkish Religion (a newer *vpstart*) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.—3. A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

**II.** *a.* 1†. Starting up suddenly; quickly rising.

With *upstart* haire and staring eyes dismay.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 54.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of *upstart* creatures," *Milton*, P. L., ii. 834.

New, *vp-start* Gods, of yester-dayes device.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

An *upstart* institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 128.

3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pretentious.

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?
*Marlowe*, Edward the Second, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
Refusing friendship with the *upstart* roof.
*Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**upstaunch**†, *v. t.* See *upstanch*.

**upstay** (up-stā′), *v. t.* To sustain; support. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 430.

**upstep**† (up-step′), *v. i.* To step up; move upward. *Hynd Horn* (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

**upstir**† (up′stėr), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke*, The Hurt of Sedition.

**upstream** (up-strēm′), *v. i.* To stream, flow, or flame up: as, *upstreaming* flames.

**up-stream** (up′strēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current: as, to row *up-stream*.

**up-stream** (up′strēm), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *up-stream, adv.*] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current.

An *up-stream* wind increases the surface resistance.
*Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270.

**up-street** (up′strēt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* At or toward the higher part or upper end of a street.

**upsun**† (up′sun), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**upsurge** (up-sėrj′), *v. i.* To surge up. *The Century*, XXVI. 130. [Rare.]

**upswarm**† (up-swârm′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise in swarms; swarm up.

*Upswarming* show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears.
*Cowper*, Iliad, xii.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

**upsway** (up-swā′), *v. t.* To sway or swing up; brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway*.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

**up-sweep** (up′swēp), *n.* A sweeping upward: as, the *up-sweep* of a curve; the *up-sweep* of an arch. [Rare.]

**upswell** (up-swel′), *v. i.* To swell up; rise up. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1814.

**upsyturvy**† (up-si-ter′vi), *adv.* [A variation of *topsyturvy*, substituting *up* for *top*.] Upside down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

There fonnd I all was *upsy turvy* turn'd.
*Greene*, James IV., iii. 3.

**uptails-all**† (up′tālz-âl), *n.* Confusion; riot; hence, revelers. (*Davies.*)

**uptake** (up-tāk′), *v. t.* 1. To take up; take into the hand. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 11.—2†. To succor; help.

The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee.
*Wyclif*, Isa. xli. 10.

**uptake** (up′tāk), *n.* [< *uptake*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking up; lifting.

To this ascensional movement [in cyclones] undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there—rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the *uptake* is less strong. *Science*, XI. 215.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the *uptake*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The upeast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler, leading to the chimney.—**Gleg at the uptake.** See *gleg*[1].

**uptaker**† (up-tā′kėr), *n.* [ME., < *uptake* + *-er*[1].] A helper; a supporter. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxxviii.

**uptear** (up-tār′), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

**upthrow** (up-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw up; elevate.

**upthrow** (up′thrō), *n.* [< *upthrow*, *v.*] An upheaval; an uplift: in *mining*, the opposite of *downthrow*. Where a fault has occurred which has been attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the *upthrow*, and that in the downward direction the *downthrow*. As a result of this motion, under great pressure,

of the two adjacent rock-faces, it is sometimes observed that the bedding of the formation has been influenced in its position along the line of the fault, and to a greater or less distance from it, the dip being downward on the downthrow side and upward on the upthrow side of the fault. This is called by the miner "dipping to the downthrow" and "rising to the upthrow." Also used attributively.

We rarely meet with a fissure which has been made a true fault with an *upthrow* and downthrow side.
*Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, xi.

**upthrust** (up'thrust), *n.* A thrust in an upward direction; in *geol.*, an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term *upheaval* or *uplift* is used. Thus, the *uplift* of a continent; the *upthrust* of a mass of eruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

To this mass, which I have no doubt is an *upthrust* portion of the old crystalline floor, succeeds another mass of "spotted rock." *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 216.

**upthunder** (up-thun'dėr), *v. i.* To send up a loud thunder-like noise. [Rare.]

Central fires through nether seas *upthundering*.
*Coleridge*, To the Departing Year.

**uptie**† (up-tī'), *v. t.* To tie or twist up; wind up. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

**uptill**† (up-til'), *prep.* [< *up* + *till*[2].] On; against; up to.

She [the nightingale] . . . as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast *up-till* a thorn,
And then sang the dolefull'st ditty; . . .
"Fie, fie, fie," now would she cry;
"Tereu, tereu," by and by!
*Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, xxi. 10.

**uptilt** (up-tilt'), *v. t.* To tilt up: chiefly in the past participle.

He finds that he has crossed the *uptilted* formations, and has reached the ancient granitic and crystalline rocks.
*Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ix.

**up-to-date** (up'tǫ̈-dāt'), *a.* Extending to the present time; inclusive of or making use of the latest facts: as, an *up-to-date* account. [Colloq.]

A good *up-to-date* English work on the islands.
*The Academy*, No. 822, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 73.

**uptoss** (up-tos'), *v. t.* To toss or throw up, as the head, with a sudden motion. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 866. [Rare.]

**uptossed, uptost** (up-tost'), *a.* 1. Tossed upward.—2. Agitated; harassed.

*Uptost* by mad'ning passion and strife.
*Jones Very*, Poems, p. 124.

**up-town** (up'toun), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town. [U. S.]

**up-town** (up'toun'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town: as, an *up-town* residence. [Colloq., U. S.]

**uptrace** (up-trās'), *v. t.* To trace up: investigate; follow out. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1746.

**uptrain**† (up-trān'), *v. t.* To train up; educate. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 27.

**uptrill** (up-tril'), *v. t.* To sing or trill in a high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's *uptrilled* strain
Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment.
*Coleridge*, In a Concert-Room. (*Davies.*)

**upturn** (up-tėrn'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To turn up: as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing.

With lusty strokes *up-turn'd* the flashing waves.
*Cowper*, Odyssey, xiii.

**II.** *intrans.* To turn up.

The leaden eye of the sidelong shark
*Upturned* patiently. *Lowell*, The Sirens.

**upturning** (up-tėr'ning), *n.* The act of turning or throwing up, or the state of being upturned.

There was at this time (as the mammalian age draws to a close) no chaotic *upturning*, but only the opening of creation to its fullest expansion.
*Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 235.

**Upucerthia** (ū-pū-sėr'thi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832; also *Uppucerthia*, the same, 1838), also *Huppucerthia*, in full form *Upupicerthia* (Agassiz, 1846), < NL. *Upu(pa)* + *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*. There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and general brownish plumage, varying much in the size and shape of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is *U. dumetoria* of Chili, Patagonia, and parts of the Argentine Republic. *Coprotretis* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) is a strict synonym; and the species with the nearly straight bill (*U. ruficauda*) has been the type of a genus *Ochetorhynchus* (Meyer, 1832).

*Upucerthia dumetoria.*

**Upucerthidæ** (ū-pū-sėr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (first as *Uppucerthidæ*, D'Orbigny), < *Upucerthia* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds: same as *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*[1].

**Upupa** (ū'pū-pą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *upupa* = Gr. ἔποψ, the hoopoe: see *hoop*[3], *hoopoe*.] The only extant genus of *Upupidæ*. There are several species, as the common hoopoe of Africa and Europe, *U. epops*. See cut under *hoopoe*.

**Upupidæ** (ū-pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of tenuirostral picarian or non-passerine birds, of which the genus *Upupa* is the type. The family was founded by Bonaparte in 1838, but its limits vary with different authors. Gray makes it cover 3 subfamilies, *Upupinæ*, *Irrisorinæ*, and *Epimachinæ*; but it is now restricted to the first of these. 2. A family of upupoid picarian birds, of which *Upupa* is the only living genus, of terrestrial habits, with non-metallic plumage, short square tail, and large erectile compressed circular crest; the true hoopoes, as distinguished from the wood-hoopoes or *Irrisoridæ*.

**upupoid** (ū'pū-poid), *a.* [< *Upupa* + *-oid*.] Resembling a hoopoe; of or pertaining to the *Upupoideæ*.

**Upupoideæ** (ū-pū-poi'dę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of tenuirostral picarian birds, approaching the passerines in many respects, but most nearly related to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the arboricole hoopoes (not the plumebirds: see *Epimachinæ*). The group is peculiar to the Old World, and is chiefly African. There are 2 families, *Upupidæ* and *Irrisoridæ*.

**upwafted** (up-wâf'ted), *a.* Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion. *Cowper*, Iliad, viii.

**upwall** (up-wâl'), *v. t.* [ME. *upwallen*; < *up* + *wall*[1].] To wall up; inclose with a wall. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

**upward** (up'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **upward*, < AS. *upweard*, upward, upright, < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place; having an ascending direction, literally or figuratively.

Thus far our fortune keeps an *upward* course.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with *upward* eyes the motions of their queen.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1254.

**Upward irrigation.** See *irrigation*.

**II.** *n.* The top; the height. [Rare.]

The extremest *upward* of thy head.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 136.

**upward, upwards** (up'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *upward, uppard*, also *upwardes*, < AS. **upweard, upweardes* (= D. *opwaarts* = MLG. *upwart, upwort*, also *upwordes* = G. *aufwärts*), < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward, a.*] 1. Toward a higher place; in an ascending course: opposed to *downward*.

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon,
And ever gaped *upward* into the eir.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone; and so *upward* and *upward*, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 27.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Crizinge *vpward* to Crist and to his clene moder.
*Piers Plowman* (A), v. 262.

Whose mind should always, as the fire, aspire *upwards* to heavenly things.
*Sir T. More*, Life of Picus (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxvii.).

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts.

*Upward* man, and downward fish. *Milton.*

4. Toward the source or origin: as, trace the stream *upward*.

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.
*Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

5. More: used indefinitely.

Children of th[e] age of .xii. or .xiii. yeares or *vppewarde* are diuided into two companyes, whereof the one breske the stones into smaule pieces, and the other cary furth that which is broken.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Diodorus Siculus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 369).

I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 61.

6. On; onward.

From the age of xiiii. yeres *uppewarde*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 16.

**Upward of,** more than; above: as, *upward of* ten years have elapsed; *upward of* a hundred men were present.

I have been your wife . . .
*Upward of* twenty years.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 36.

**upwardly** (up'wärd-li), *adv.* In an upward manner or direction; upward.

A filament was fixed to a young *upwardly* inclined leaf.
*Darwin*, Movement in Plants, iv.

**upwards,** *adv.* See *upward*.

**upways** (up'wāz), *adv.* [< *up* + *ways* for *-wise*.] Upward. [Colloq.]

Distance measured *upways* from O A indicates roughly the degree of hardness. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 653.

**upwell** (up-wel'), *v. i.* To upspring; issue forth, as water from a fountain. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 435.

**upwhirl** (up-hwėrl'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise upward in a whirl; whirl upward.

**II.** *trans.* To raise upward in a whirling course. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 493.

**upwind** (up-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind up; roll up; convolve. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 15.

**up-wind** (up'wind'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Against or in the face of the wind. [Colloq.]

Snipe nearly always rise against and go away *up-wind*, as closely as possible.
*Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 256.

**upwreathe** (up-rēŦH'), *v. i.* To rise with a curling motion; curl upward. *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship. [Rare.]

**upyaf**†. An obsolete preterit of *upgive*.

**ur** (ėr), *interj.* [Intended to represent a meaningless utterance also denoted by *uh*, *er*, etc.] Used substantively in the quotation.

And when you atick on conversation's burrs
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful *urs*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

**uracano**†, *n.* [Another form of *hurricano*, with an Italian-seeming plural *uracani*: see *hurricano, hurricane*.] A hurricane.

Iamaica is almost as large as Boriquen. It is extremely subiect to the *uracani*, which are such terrible gusts of Winde that nothing can resist them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 903.

**urachus** (ū'rą-kus), *n.*; pl. *urachi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐραχός*, the urinary canal of a fetus, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] In *anat.*, a fibrous cord extending from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilicus. It represents in the adult a part of the sac of the allantois and associate allantoic vessels of the fetus, whose cavities have become obliterated. It is that intra-abdominal section of the navel-string which is constituted by so much of the allantoic sac and the hypogastric arteries as becomes impervious, the section remaining pervious being the bladder and superior vesical arteries. It sometimes remains pervious, as a malformation, when a child may urinate by the navel. See also *ureter*.

**uræa,** *n.* Plural of *uræum*.

**uræmia, uræmic.** See *uremia, uremic*.

**uræum** (ū-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *uræa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *οὐραῖον*, the hinder part, the tail; neut. of *οὐραῖος*, of the tail, < *οὐρά*, tail.] In *ornith.*, the entire posterior half of a bird: opposed to *stethiæum*. [Rare.]

**uræus** (ū-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐραῖος*, of the tail: see *uræum*.] The sacred serpent, either the head and neck, or sometimes the entire form, of a serpent, represented by the ancient Egyptians upon the head-dresses of divinities

Uræus.—Head of Statue of Menephtah (the supposed "Pharaoh of the Exodus") from Memphis, now in the Berlin Museum.

and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winged solar disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of good over evil, or of Horus over Set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or cobra, *Naja haje*. See also cut under *asp*.

**ural** (ū′ral), *n.* A hypnotic remedy, formed by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethane.

**Ural-Altaic** (ū′ral-al-tā′ik), *a.* See *Altaic*.

**Uralian** (ū-rā′li-an), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) (Russ. *Uralŭ*) + *-i-an*.] Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural Mountains, in Russia and Siberia.

**Uralic** (ū-ral′ik), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Ural Mountains or river Ural.

**uralite** (ū′ral-īt), *n.* [< *Ural* + *-ite*[2].] The name given by G. Rose to a mineral which has the crystalline form of augite, but the physical properties and especially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is frequently accompanied by some chemical change, especially the elimination of more or less lime, which appears intermingled with the hornblende in the form of calcite or epidote. See *uralitization*. — **Uralite-syenite**, a variety of syenite, from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains, in which the orthoclase exhibits a very peculiar form of cleavage. There are three cleavage-planes, instead of two as in the ordinary orthoclase, and in all of these lie minute scales of specular iron. *Jeremejeff*.

**uralitic** (ū-ra-lit′ik), *a.* [< *uralite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See *uralitization*.

**uralitization** (ū-ra-lit-i-zā′shon), *n.* The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. See *uralite*. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, especially among the diabases, some varieties of which rock are, for this reason, called *uralite-diabase;* the same is true also of the porphyries and porphyrites, giving rise to the name *uralite-porphyry* and *uralite-porphyrite*.

**uralitize** (ū′ral-i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uralitized*, ppr. *uralitizing*. [< *uralite* + *-ize*.] In *lithol.*, to convert into uralite.

**uran** (ū′ran), *n.* Same as *varan*.

**uranate** (ū′ra-nāt), *n.* [< *uran(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of uranic oxid with a metallic oxid.

Uraeus.—From an antique in the Louvre.

**uran-glimmer** (ū′ran-glim′ėr), *n.* Same as *uranite*.

**Urania** (ū-rā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Urania*, < Gr. *Οὐρανία*, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One,' fem. of *οὐράνιος*, heavenly, < *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky: see *Uranus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or a compass for indicating the course of the stars. See *Muse*[2].

2. A genus of large and handsome diurnal moths, typical of the family *Uraniidæ*, as *U. fulgens*. *Fabricius*, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior wings with a very oblique external margin, and dentate hind wings with long tails. They greatly resemble butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, and are sometimes called *butterfly hawk-moths*. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setæ, and the pupa is inclosed within a thin cocoon.

3. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Fitzinger*, 1863.

Butterfly Hawk-moth (*Urania fulgens*), two thirds natural size.

**Uranian** (ū-rā′ni-an), *a.* [< *Uranus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus.

> The most singular circumstance attending the whole *Uranian* system.
>
> *Ball*, Story of the Heavens, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**uranic**[1] (ū-ran′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, the sky (see *Uranus*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

> On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles.
>
> *Carlyle*.

**uranic**[2] (ū-ran′ik), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium sesquioxid, or in which uranium oxid acts as an acid.

**uraniferous** (ū-ra-nif′e-rus), *a.* Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

**Uraniidæ** (ū-ra-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Urania* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, belonging between the *Sesiidæ* and *Zygænidæ*. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family *Castniidæ*. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are *Urania* and *Nyctalæmon*.

**uraninite** (ū-ran′i-nīt), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *-in*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octahedrons, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxids of uranium ($UO_3$,$UO_2$), also thorium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with, further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called *pitch-blende*.

**uranion** (ū-rā′ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

**uranisci**, *n.* Plural of *uraniscus*.

**uranisconitis** (ū-ra-nis-kō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth (see *uraniscus*), + *-n-itis*.] Inflammation of the uraniscus or palate.

**uraniscoplasty** (ū-ra-nis′kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also *uranoplasty*.

**uraniscorraphy** (ū′ra-nis-kor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Suture of the palate.

**uraniscus** (ū-ra-nis′kus), *n.*; pl. *uranisci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven: see *Uranus*.] In *anat.*, the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth — that is, the palate. See cut under *palate*.

**uranite** (ū′ra-nīt), *n.* [< *uranium* + *-ite*[2].] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two species — autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite), and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called *uran-glimmer* and *uran-mica*.

**uranitic** (ū-ra-nit′ik), *a.* [< *uranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

**uranium** (ū-rā′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; < *Uranus*, q. v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 240. A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called *pitch-blende*, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zinc or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Péligot, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxid. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 18.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them rare. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranoso-uranic oxid, with usually a considerable percentage of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphuret of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. Uranium pigments are much rarer and more expensive than those of which chromium forms the essential part.

**uran-mica** (ū′ran-mī′kȧ), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *mica*.] Same as *uranite*.

**uran-ocher** (ū′ran-ō′kėr), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *ocher*.] A yellow earthy oxid of uranium. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of Saxony and France.

**uranographic** (ū′ra-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also *ouranographic*.

**uranographical** (ū′ra-nō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *uranographic* + *-al*.] Same as *uranographic*. Also *ouranographical*.

**uranographist** (ū-ra-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in uranography. Also *ouranographist*.

**uranography** (ū-ra-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; uranology. Also *ouranography*.

**uranolite**† (ū-ran′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called *uranolites*, more generally *aërolites;* in later years the name *meteorite* has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

**uranology** (ū-ra-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of the heavens.

**uranometry** (ū-ra-nom′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *uranometries* (-triz). [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The measurement of stellar distances. — 2. A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

> The *uranometries* of Bayer [1603], Flamsteed, Argelander, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both hemispheres laid down on maps.
>
> *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 435.

**uranoplasty** (ū′ra-nō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

**uranoscope** (ū′ra-nō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Uranoscopus*.] A fish of the genus *Uranoscopus;* a star-gazer. See cut under *star-gazer*.

**Uranoscopidæ** (ū′ra-nō-skop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Uranoscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is *Uranoscopus;* the star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate seas of both hemispheres, which have an oblong body, cuboid head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See cut under *star-gazer*.

**Uranoscopus** (ū-ra-nos′kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *uranoscopus*, < Gr. *οὐρανοσκόπος*, a fish called otherwise *καλλιώνυμος* (see *Callionymus*), lit. 'observing the heavens,' < *οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, view.] The typical genus of *Uranoscopidæ*. *U. scaber* is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients.

**uranoscopy** (ū′ra-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανοσκοπία*, < *οὐρανοσκόπος*, observing the heavens, < *οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

**uranostomatoscopy** (ū′ra-nō-stom′a-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + *στόμα(τ-)*, the mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic *uranostomatoscopy*." *Medical News*, XLIX. 559. [Rare.]

**uranothorite** (ū′ra-nō-thō′rit), *n.* A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxid of uranium.

**uranous** (ū′ra-nus), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxid.

**Uranus** (ū′ra-nus), *n.* [< L. *Urānus*, < Gr. *Οὐρανός*, Uranus, a personification of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens, = Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters, < √ *var*, cover, encompass.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Also written *Ouranos*.

2. In *astron.*, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13th, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to these is less than that parallel to them by $\frac{1}{15}$. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{22000}$ of the sun, or 14.7 times

that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

**urao** (ö-rä′ō), *n.* [= F. *urao;* S. Amer. name.] A native name for natron found in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of South America: same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See *natron, trona.*

**Urapterygidæ** (ū-rap-te-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), ‹ *Urapteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Urapteryx*, having the fore wings always acuminate and the hind wings usually caudate. The species are mainly tropical, but the family is represented in all parts of the world. The larvæ are much elongated, and are furnished with protuberances, especially on the eighth segment. The pupæ are inclosed in loose net-like cocoons suspended from leaves. Fourteen genera and more than 100 species have been described. *Chærodes* and *Oxydia* are the other principal genera. Also *Urapterydæ, Ourapteridæ, Ourapterygidæ,* etc.

**Urapteryx** (ū-rap′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), ‹ Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *πτέρυξ,* wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the family *Urapterygidæ*, having the body moderately slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, the fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border. The species are found in tropical America, Asia, and Europe. *U. sambucaria* is the only European one.

**urari** (ö-rä′ri), *n.* Same as *curari.*

**urarize** (ö-rä′rīz), *a.* Same as *curarized.*

**urate** (ū′rāt), *n.* [‹ *ur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of uric acid. See *uric.*

**uratic** (ū-rat′ik), *a.* [‹ *urate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urates.—**Uratic diathesis,** in *med.*, a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates from the blood in the joints and other parts of the body; a predisposition to gout.

**uratoma** (ū-rā-tō′mä), *n.* A deposit of urates in the tissues; tophus.

**uratosis** (ū-rā-tō′sis), *n.* In *med.*, the condition in which a deposition of crystalline urates takes place in the tissues.

**Urauges** (ū-rā′jēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), ‹ Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *αἰγή,* light, sheen, pl. the eyes. Cf. *Lipaugus.*] A genus of African glossy starlings, having the tail in the typical species greatly lengthened. It is based upon the glossy thrush of Latham (1783), which is the same bird that served as type of the genera *Lamprotornis* (Temminck) and *Juida* (Lesson). *U. caudatus* inhabits western and

*Urauges caudatus.*

northeastern Africa; the male is 18 inches long, of which the tail makes two thirds; the plumage is glossy oil-green, with steel-blue, purple, violet, and bronze tints, in some parts marked with velvety black. Several other species of this genus are described.

**urban** (ėr′ban), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urbain* = Sp. Pg. It. *urbano,* ‹ L. *urbanus,* of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence polite, refined, urbane; as a noun, a dweller in a city; ‹ *urbs,* city. Cf. *suburb, suburban.* Cf. also *urbane.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; resembling a city; characteristic of a city; situated or living in towns or cities: as, an *urban* population; *urban* districts.

And, however advanced the *urban* society may be, . . . the spirit of progress does not spread very far in the country. *G. P. Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 183.

**2**†. Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense *urbane* is now used.]—**Urban servitudes,** in *law.* See *predial servitude,* under *servitude.*

**II.** *n.* One who belongs to or lives in a town or city.

**urbane** (ėr-bān′), *a.* [‹ L. *urbanus,* of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence refined, polished, urbane: see *urban.* *Urbane* is to *urban* as *humane* is to *human.*] **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; urban. [Rare.]

Though in no sense national, he [Horace] was, more truly than any has ever been since, till the same combination of circumstances produced Béranger, an *urbane* or city poet. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 239.

**2.** Civil; courteous; polite; usually, in a stronger sense, very polite; suave; elegant or refined: as, a man of *urbane* manners.

A more civil and *urbane* kind of life.
*World of Wonders* (1608).

So I the world abused—in fact, to me
*Urbane* and civil as a world could be.
*Crabbe,* Works, VIII. 159.

=**Syn. 2.** *Civil, Courteous,* etc. See *polite.*

**urbanely** (ėr-bān′li), *adv.* In an urbane manner; courteously; politely; suavely.

**Urbanist** (ėr′ban-ist), *n.* [‹ *Urban* (L. *Urbanus*) (see def.) + *-ist.*] **1.** An adherent of Pope Urban VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII. in 1378, thus beginning the great schism.—**2.** A member of a branch of the Clarisses following a mitigated rule. See *Clarisse.*

**urbanity** (ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* [‹ F. *urbanité* = Sp. *urbanidad* = Pg. *urbanidade* = It. *urbanità,* ‹ L. *urbanita(t-)s,* politeness, ‹ *urbanus,* polite, urbane: see *urbane, urban.*] **1.** The character of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; courtesy.

So will they keep their measures true,
And make still their proportions new,
Till all become one harmony,
Of honour, and of courtesy,
True valour and *urbanity.*
*B. Jonson,* Love Restored.

Do you find all the *urbanity* in the French which the world gives us the honour of?
*Sterne,* Sentimental Journey, p. 87.

**2.** A polished humor or facetiousness.

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity,* or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.
*Dryden,* tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If in this respect [the wrong use of pleasantry and humor] we strain the just measure of what we call *urbanity,* and are apt sometimes to take a buffooning rustick air, we may thank the ridiculous solemnity and sour humour of our pedagogues.
*Shaftesbury,* Wit and Humour, I. v.

=**Syn. 1.** Complaisance, amenity. See *polite.*

**urbanize** (ėr′ban-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *urbanized,* ppr. *urbanizing.* [‹ *urban* + *-ize.*] To render urbane. *Howell,* Forraine Travell, p. 9.

**Urbicolæ**† (ėr-bik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *urbicola:* see *urbicolous.*] A group of butterflies including forms now placed in the *Hesperidæ;* the skippers.

**urbicolous** (ėr-bik′ō-lus), *a.* [‹ NL. *urbicola,* dwelling in a city, ‹ L. *urbs* (*urbis*), city, + *colere,* dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

**urbi et orbi** (ėr′bī et ôr′bī). [L.: *urbi,* dat. of *urbs,* city (see *urban*); *et,* and; *orbi,* dat. of *orbis,* the world (see *orb*).] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world. The phrase is used in the publication of papal bulls, and (according to Larousse) by the Pope in pronouncing his blessing in the church of the Lateran on Maundy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

**Urceola** (ėr-sē′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher or urn: see *urceolus.*] **1.** [Roxburgh, 1798: so called with ref. to the form of the corolla.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ,* tribe *Echitideæ,* and subtribe *Ecdysanthereæ.* It is characterized by an urceolate or globose corolla with somewhat induplicately valvate lobes (in its order a very rare arrangement). It includes 7 or 8 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with opposite feather-veined leaves, and dense cymes of small flowers corymbosely panicled at the ends of the branches. *U. elastica* is the caoutchouc-vine of Sumatra and Borneo, a large climber, often with a trunk as thick as a man's body, covered with soft, thick, rugged bark. The milky juice which oozes from incisions separates, on standing in the open air, into a watery fluid and an elastic mass which has been used as a substitute for india-rubber. The greenish flowers are followed by twin roundish fruits with rough leathery skin, resembling oranges, and containing a tawny pulp which is eaten both by Europeans and by natives.

**2.** [*l. c.*] *Eccles.,* same as *cruet,* 2.

**urceolar** (ėr′sē-ō-lär), *a.* [‹ *urceolus* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *urceolate.*

**urceolareine,** *a.* See *urceolariine.*

**Urceolaria** (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher (see *urceolus*), + *-aria.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A small genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate apothecia (whence the name). *U. scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing. (*b*) Same as *Urceolina.*—**2.** [Lamarck, 1801.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Urceolariidæ*, having the posterior acetabulum provided with an entire internal horny ring. *U. mitra* is found in fresh water as a parasite of planarian worms.

**urceolarian** (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Urceolariidæ* or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* An infusorian of this family.

**Urceolariidæ** (ėr″sē-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [‹ *Urceolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of commensal or parasitic peritrichous infusorians, containing *Urceolaria* and a few other genera of fresh and salt water.

**urceolariiform** (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Urceolaria* + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.*, having the form of lichens of the genus *Urceolaria.*

**urceolariine** (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Urceolaria.* Also spelled *urceolareine.*

**urceolate** (ėr′sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [‹ *urceolus* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.—**2.** Provided with or contained in an urceolus, as a rotifer.

**urceole** (ėr′sē-ōl), *n.* [‹ L. *urceolus:* see *urceolus, urceola.*] Same as *cruet,* 2.

**urceoli,** *n.* Plural of *urceolus.*

**Urceolina** (ėr″sē-ō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach), from the shape of the flowers; dim. of L. *urceolus,* an urn: see *urceolus.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ,* tribe *Amarylleæ,* and subtribe *Cyathiferæ.* It is characterized by broadly tubular or urn-shaped flowers with short lobes, an ovary with numerous ovules, and stamens more or less winged at the base, but not united into a cup as in the related genera. The 3 species are natives of the Andes, and are bulbous plants with flat-petioled leaves, ovate-oblong or narrower, and umbels of numerous showy flowers, usually yellow and green. The genus is also known as *Urceolaria* (Herbert, 1821). *U. pendula* and *U. latifolia* are border plants from Peru, known in cultivation as *urn-flower,* and by the generic names. *U. miniata,* often called *Pentlandia,* is a very showy greenhouse plant, producing a solitary leaf and afterward an umbel of drooping vermilion flowers.

**urceolus** (ėr-sē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *urceoli* (-lī). [NL., ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher, dim. of *urceus,* a pitcher: see *urceus.*] **1.** A little pitcher or ewer.—**2.** In *bot.*, any pitcher- or urn-shaped body.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the external tubular casing or sheathing of a wheel-animalcule; the zoöthecium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mixed with hard foreign particles; in rare cases, as that of *Melicerta,* the urceolus is not organic, but fabricated from extrinsic matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 5.

**urceus** (ėr′sē-us), *n.*; pl. *urcei* (-ī). [‹ L. *urceus,* a pitcher; cf. *orca,* a large vessel, Gr. *ὑρχα,* a pickle-jar.] *Eccles.,* a ewer, usually of metal, to hold water for washing.

**urchin** (ėr′chin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *urchon, urchone, urchyn;* ‹ ME. *urchin, urchon, urchone, urchoun, urchun, irchon, irchoun, hircheoune,* ‹ OF. *ireçon, ereçon, heriçon, herisson, herysson,* F. *hérisson* = Pr. *crisson* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ericio, ouriço* = It. *riccio,* ‹ L. **ericio(n-),* ‹ *ericius,* a hedgehog, ‹ *ēr,* orig. **hēr,* = Gr. *χήρ,* a hedgehog: see *ericius.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hedgehog. See *hedgehog* and *Erinaceus.*

Like sharp *urchouns* his here was growe.
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 3135.

The common hedgehog or *urchin.* *Ray.*

**2.** A sea-urchin.

The *urchins* of the sea called echini.
*Holland,* tr. of Pliny, ix. 31.

**3**†. An elf; a fairy: from the supposition that it sometimes took the form of a hedgehog.

*Urchins*
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2. 326.

**4.** A roguish child; a mischievous boy.

I trowe the *vrchyn* will clyme
To some promocion hastely.
*Roy and Barlow,* Rede me and be nott Wrothe (ed. Arber, [p. 43).

Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
"And who's blind now, mamma?" the *urchin* cried.
*Prior,* Venus Mistaken.

**5.** One of a pair of small cylinders covered with card-clothing, used in connection with the card-drum in a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

**II.** *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischievous. [Rare.]

Oft at eve [she]
Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all *urchin* blasts and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 845.

2†. Trifling; foolish.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easie it was to stride over such *urchin* articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 91. (*Davies.*)

**urchin-fish** (ėr'chin-fish), *n.* A prickly globe-fish or sea-porcupine, *Diodon hystrix*, or a similar species. See cut under *Diodon*.

**urchin-form** (ėr'chin-fôrm), *n.* The form or type of form of a sea-urchin. *Gegenbaur.*

**urchon†, urchoun†,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

**urdé** (ėr-dā'), *a.* [AF. *urilee, ordé*, pointed, < OHG. MHG. *ort*, a point, end, angle, edge, place, = AS. ME. *ord*, point of a sword, point: see *ord*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having one or more extremities pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding it making an angle of 90 degrees. (*b*) Having a single blunt-pointed projection from some part: as, a bend *urdé*, which has usually in the middle of the upper side a prominence ending in a blunt point. (*c*) Same as *varriated*. Also *urdy, mately*.

**Urdu** (ör'dö), *n.* [Also *Oordoo;* = F. *urdu, ourdou;* < Hind. *urdū*, Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan; prop. *zabān-i-urdū*, 'camp-language,' < *urdū* = Turk. *ordū, ordī, ordā*, a camp, < Pers. *urdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *ōrdū*, whence ult. E. *horde*.] A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See *Hindustani*. Also used adjectively.

**urdy** (ėr'di), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urdé*.

**ure1†** (ūr), *n.* [< ME. *ure*, < OF. *eure, uevre, ovre*, F. *œuvre*, work, action, operation, = Sp. Pg. *obra* = It. *opera*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera, operate*, and cf. *inure, manure, manœuver*.] Operation; use; practice.

And sure it is taken by custome and *vre*,
Whyle yonge yon be there is helpe and cure.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

His Majesty could wish the ancient statutes were in *ure* of holding a parliament every year.
*Bacon*, Draft of King's Speech, 1614.

We will never from henceforth enact, put in *ure*, promulge, or execute any new canons, etc.
*Act of Submission of Clergy to Henry VIII.*, in R. W. [Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note.

**ure1†** (ūr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *ure1*, *n.*] To work; practise; inure; exercise. *More.*

**ure2†,** *n.* [< ME. *ure*, < OF. *eur, eür, aür*, F. *heur* (in *bon-heur, mal-heur*), fate, luck, fortune, F. also *augure* = Pr. *agur* = Sp. *agüero* = Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, augury: see *augury*. Doublet of *augury*.] Fortune; destiny.

Myne hole affiaunce, and my lady free,
My goddesse bright, my fortune and my *ure*.
*Court of Love*, l. 634.

**ure3†** (ūr), *n.* [< L. *urus*, a kind of wild bull: see *urus*.] The urus.

The third kind is of them that are named *uros*. Theis are of bignes somwhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull. *Golding*, Cæsar, fol. 163.

**ure4†,** *pron.* A Middle English form of *our*1.

**ure5†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *hour*.

**ure6†,** *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *uir*, mold, earth. Cf. *urry*.] Soil: as, an ill *ure* (a bad soil). [Scotch.]

**ure7,** *n.* See *ewer*3.

**-ure.** [F. *-ure* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ura*, < L. *-ura*, a term. of fem. nouns denoting employment or result. It is usually attached to the pp. stem of verbs, and the noun has the same form as the fem. of the future participle: examples are *apertura*, an opening, *armatura*, equipment, *junctura*, a joining, *scriptura*, a writing, *textura*, web, etc. In some E. words the termination *-ure* represents L. *-atura* (> OF. *-eüre*, > E. *-ure*), as in *armure*, now *armour, armor*, ult. identical with *armature*.] A termination of Latin origin, appearing in the formation of many nouns, as in *aperture, armature, juncture, scripture, texture, fissure, pressure*, etc. It is sometimes used as an English formative, as in *waflure*.

**urea** (ū'rē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] Carbamide, $CO.(NH_2)_2$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with both acids and bases. It is the final product of the proteid decomposition in the body, and forms the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. It appears also in the urine of birds.

**ureal** (ū'rē-al), *a.* [< *urea* + *-al*.] Of, relating to, or containing urea: as, a *ureal* solution.

**ureameter** (ū-rē-am'e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in the urine.

**ureametry** (ū-rē-am'e-tri), *n.* The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

**ured†,** *a.* [< *ure*2 + *-ed*2.] Fortunate.

In my selfe I me assured
That in my body I was wel *ured*.
*The Isle of Ladies*, l. 144.

**Uredineæ** (ū-rē-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronguiart, 1824), < *Uredo* (*-din-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of minute ascomycetous fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known as *rust, smut, mildew*, etc. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the æcidium form, uredoform, and teleutoform, and which were long considered as independent genera. *Puccinia graminis*, the so-called corn-mildew, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most *Uredineæ*, the three form-genera *Æcidium, Uredo*, and *Puccinia* being different stages of it. The first or æcidium stage is the cluster-cup of the barberry; the second or uredoform is the red-rust of grain; and the third or *Puccinia* is the mature form. See *Fungi, Puccinia, rust*1, 3, *mildew, Micropuccinia, Coniomycetes, heteræcism*.—**Tremelloid Uredineæ**, a group of *Uredineæ* which do not possess a sporocarp generation, but consist of a teleutospore-bearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes.

**uredineous** (ū-rē-din'ē-us), *a.* [< *Uredineæ* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ*.—2. Affected by uredo.

**Uredines** (ū-red'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Uredo*.] In *bot.*, the *Uredineæ*.

**uredinoid** (ū-red'i-noid), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling the *Uredineæ*, or having their characters.

**uredinous** (ū-red'i-nus), *a.* Same as *uredineous*.

**Uredo** (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *uredo*, a blight, a blast, < *urere* (√ *us*), kindle, burn: see *ustion*.] 1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. It is the stage next preceding the final or *Puccinia* stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium*.

2. [*l. c.*] A receptacle or hymenium in which uredospores are produced.

**uredoform** (ū-rē'dō-fôrm), *n.* In *bot.*, the form assumed by a uredineous fungus in the uredo condition—that is, that stage in which the uredospores are produced.

**uredo-fruit** (ū-rē'dō-früt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredospore*.

**uredo-gonidium** (ū-rē'dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredospore*.

**uredospore** (ū-rē'dō-spōr), *n.* In *bot.*, in *Uredineæ*, the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by acrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelium which bears uredospores or both uredospores and teleutospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See *Puccinia*, 1 (*a*) (with cut), *heteræcism*, and *spore*2.

**uredosporic** (ū-rē-dō-spor'ik), *a.* [< *uredospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a uredospore.

**ureide** (ū'rē-id or -īd), *n.* [< *urea* + *-ide*1.] A compound of urea with an acid radical. The ureides include a large number of urea-derivatives of very complex structure.

**uremia, uræmia** (ū-rē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *uræmia*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of waste products, chiefly urea, that should normally be eliminated by the kidneys. Its symptoms are mainly those of a nervous character, such as headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or somnolence followed by coma.

**uremic, uræmic** (ū-rē'mik), *a.* [< *uremia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uremia; causing uremia; affected with uremia: as, *uremic* convulsions.

**Urena** (ū-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), < *uren*, its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ureneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five connate bractlets, and fruit everywhere roughened by minute hooks. There are 4 or perhaps 6 species, known as *Indian mallow*, natives of tropical Asia or Africa, with one or two also widely dispersed through warm parts of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually angled or lobed leaves, and small yellowish flowers, commonly in sessile clusters. They are employed medicinally for their mucilaginous properties in India and elsewhere. In Brazil the flowers of *U. lobata* furnish an expectorant, and the roots and stems a decoction used for colic. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata*, both common throughout the tropics, yield from their inner bark a useful fiber; that of the former, the *guaxima* of Brazil, makes a strong cordage and a good paper. At Penang the scentless leaves of *U. lobata*—there an abundant weed, known as *perpulut*—are collected, dried, and sold for mixing with patchouli, which they resemble.

**Ureneæ** (ū-rē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Urena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with ten styles, by the stamen-column being truncate or five-toothed at the top and externally anther-bearing below, and by five carpels, which separate at maturity. It includes 5 genera, mainly tropical herbs or shrubs. See *Pavonia* and *Urena* (the type).

**ure-ox** (ūr'oks), *n.* [< *ure*3 + *ox*.] The urus. *J. T. White*, Dict.

**Urera** (ū-rē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present; irreg. < L. *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe *Ureræ*, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Urtica* by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as *U. elata* of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 30 feet. They constitute, together with species of *Pilea*, the plants known as *nettle* in the West Indies, replacing there the genus *Urtica*. *U. glabra* (*U. Sandwicensis*), the opuhe of the Hawaiians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly esteemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as *U. baccifera*, a small prickly tree frequent from Cuba to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. *U. tenax*, a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie.

**uresis** (ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρησις*, urination, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] Urination; micturition.

**uretal** (ū-rē'tal), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

**ureter** (ū-rē'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, the urethra, also one of the urinary ducts of the kidneys, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See cut under *kidney*. In man the ureter is a very slender tube, from 15 to 18 inches long, running from the pelvis of the kidney to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas muscle, behind the peritoneum. Its structure includes a fibrous coat, longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pierces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch between the muscular and mucous coats of that viscus.

**ureteral** (ū-rē'tę-ral), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

**ureteric** (ū-rē-ter'ik), *a.* [< *ureter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ureter.

**ureteritis** (ū-rē-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ureter.

**ureterolith** (ū-rē'tėr-ō-lith), *n.* A urinary concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

**urethane, urethan** (ū'rē-thān, -than), *n.* [< *ur(ea)* + *eth(er)* + *-ane*.] In *chem.*, any ester of carbamic acid.—**Ethyl urethane**, $CO.NH_2.O.CH_3$, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

**urethra** (ū-rē'thrą), *n.*; pl. *urethræ* (-thrē). [= F. *urèthre* = Sp. *uretra* = Pg. *urethra* = It. *uretra*, < L. *urethra*, < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, the passage for urine, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] A modification of a part of a urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the secretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most mammals, including man, a complete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The urethra of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial urethra, continuous usually with the urethral part of the urogenital sinus; that of the female is only exceptionally a part of the clitoris. In man the urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The *prostatic* is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 1¼ inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the *verumontanum* or *caput gallinaginis*, on each side of which is a depression, the *prostatic sinus*, perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the verumontanum is a median depression or cul-de-sac, variously known as the *vesicula prostatica, vagina masculina, sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus*, etc.; and the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The *membranous* is that second section of the urethra, about ¾ inch long, which extends from the prostatic gland to the corpus spongiosum; it is contracted in caliber, perforates the deep perineal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor urethræ muscle. The *spongy* section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus spongiosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the *bulbous* section of the urethra, and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the *fossa navicularis*. The urethra ends in a narrow vertical slit, the *meatus urinarius*. Numerous submucous follicles, the *glands of Littré*, open into the spongy section of the urethra; one of these openings forms a recess of considerable size, the *lacuna magna*. The substance of the urethra includes mucous, muscular, and erectile tissue. In the female the urethra is very short, about 1½ inches in length, and much more simple in structure and relations than that of the male.—**Bulb of the urethra.** See *bulb*.—**Bulbous urethra**, that part of the extent of the urethra which corresponds to its bulb. See *bulb*.—**Crista urethræ.** See *crista*.—**Membranous urethra**, the membranous section of the urethra. See def.—**Penial urethra**, a urethral groove or tube which forms part of

the penis of any animal; in man, the spongy urethra.—**Prostatic urethra**, the prostatic section of the urethra. See def.—**Spongy urethra**, the spongy section of the urethra. See def.—**Triangular ligament of the urethra.** See *triangular*. Also called *Camper's ligament* and *Carcassonne's ligament*.

**urethral** (ū-rē′thral), *a.* [< *urethra* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the urethra.—**Urethral crest.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).—**Urethral fever.** See *fever*[1].

**urethritic** (ū-rē-thrit′ik), *a.* [< *urethritis* + *-ic*.] Affected with urethritis.

**urethritis** (ū-rē-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *urethra* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the urethra.

**urethrocele** (ū-rē′thrō-sēl), *n.* Protrusion of a part of the urethral wall through the meatus urinarius.

**urethrometer** (ū-rē-throm′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra, and for locating and determining the degree of contraction of a stricture.

**urethroplastic** (ū-rē-thrō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *urethroplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethroplasty.

**urethroplasty** (ū-rē′thrō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρήθρα, urethra, + πλαστός, < πλάσσειν, form, shape, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

**urethroscope** (ū-rē′thrō-skōp), *n.* An instrument, somewhat resembling a catheter, through which, by means of a projected light, it is possible to see the mucous membrane lining the wall of the urethra.

**urethroscopy** (ū-rē′thrō-skō-pi), *n.* Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane by means of the urethroscope.

**urethrotome** (ū-rē′thrō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρήθρα, urethra, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for performing internal urethrotomy.

**urethrotomic** (ū-rē-thrō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *urethrotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethrotomy.

**urethrotomy** (ū-rē-throt′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρήθρα, urethra, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, cutting of the urethra, usually for the relief of stricture. *External urethrotomy* is division of the deep parts of the urethra by a knife passed through the perineum; *internal urethrotomy* is division of any part of the urethra by a cutting-instrument introduced through the meatus.

**uretic** (ū-ret′ik), *a.* [Also *ouretic*; < L. *ureticus*, < Gr. οὐρητικός, of or pertaining to urine, < οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine: see *urine*.] In *med.*, of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

**urf** (ėrf), *n.* A stunted, ill-grown child. [Scotch.]

Ye useless, weasel-like *urf* that ye are.
*Hogg*, The Brownie o' Bodsbeck.

**urge** (ėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urged*, ppr. *urging*. [< L. *urgere*, press, push, force, drive, urge; perhaps akin to *vergere*, bend, turn, and Gr. εἴργειν (**ϝειργειν*), repress, constrain, εἱργνύναι, shut in, Skt. √ *varj*, wrench. Cf. *verge*[2] and *wrick*, *wreak*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; impel; force onward.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.
*Pope*, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 253.

Evening must usher night, night *urge* the morrow.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xxl.

2. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

And there will want at no time who are good at circumstances; but men who set their minds on main matters, and sufficiently *urge* them in these most difficult times, I find not many. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.
*Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

3. To press the mind or will of; serve as a motive or impelling cause; impel; constrain; spur.

My tongue,
*Urg'd* by my heart, shall utter all the thoughts
My youth hath known. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

And when they *urged* him till he was ashamed, he said, Send. 2 Kl. ii. 17.

*Urge* the king
To do me this last right.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 157.

5. To press upon attention; present in an earnest manner; press by way of argument or in opposition; insist on; allege in extenuation, justification, or defense: as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge *urged* more modestly.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 53.

For God's sake, *urge* your faults no more, but mend!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 2.

6. To ply hard in a contest or an argument; attack briskly.

Every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion with all its absurd consequences. *Tillotson.*

7†. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

*Urge* not my father's anger. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3. 27.

The Britans, *urg'd* and oppress'd with many unsufferable injuries, had all banded themselves to a generall revolt. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To press on or forward.

He strives to *urge* upward. *Donne.*

2. To incite; stimulate; impel.

The combat *urges*, and my soul 's on fire.
*Pope*, Iliad, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; insist; persist.

One of his men . . . *urged* extremely for't, and showed what necessity belonged to't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 14.

4. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

I do beseech your lordships
That, in this case of justice, my accusers,
Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,
And freely *urge* against me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 48.

**urge** (ėrj), *n.* [< *urge*, *v.*] The act of urging; impulse. [Rare.]

Creation dumb, unconscious, yet ulive
With some deep inward passion unexpressed,
And swift, concentric, never-ceasing *urge*.
*R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, Recognition.

**urgence** (ėr′jens), *n.* [< F. *urgence* = Sp. Pg. *urgencia* = It. *urgenza*; as *urgen(t)* + *-ce*.] Urgency. *Heywood*, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 356).

**urgency** (ėr′jen-si), *n.* [As *urgence* (see *-cy*).] The state or character of being urgent. Specifically—(*a*) Importunity; insistence; earnest solicitation: as, to yield to a person's *urgency*. (*b*) Pressure of necessity; imperativeness: as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion. (*c*) In the British Parliament, a formal declaration that a measure is urgent, in the interest of the state, and ought to receive prompt and early action, taking precedence of all other measures. Urgency may be declared by a vote of three to one in a house of not less than 300 members.

**urgent** (ėr′jent), *a.* [< F. *urgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *urgente*, < L. *urgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *urgere*, push, urge: see *urge*.] Having the character of urging, pressing, or constraining. Specifically—(*a*) Of things: Pressing; demanding immediate action; forcing itself upon notice; cogent; vehement: as, an *urgent* case or occasion. See *urgency* (*c*).

Please your highness
To take the *urgent* hour. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 465.

Which Jesus seeing, He upon him threw
The *urgent* yoak of an express Injunction.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 147.

He evaded the *urgent* demands of the Castilians for a convocation of cortes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

In ten minutes he had a second telegraphic message on its way, . . . one so direct and *urgent* that I should be sure of an answer to it.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 63.

(*b*) Of persons: Pressing with importunity. Ex. xii. 33.

However, Œdipus is almost out of his wits about the Matter, and is *urgent* for an account of Particulars.
*Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 107.

**urgently** (ėr′jent-li), *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; insistently; pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

**urger** (ėr′jėr), *n.* [< *urge* + *-er*[1].] One who urges or importunes. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

**urgewonder**† (ėrj′wun″dėr), *n.* A variety of barley.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder*.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**Urginea** (ėr-jin′ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Steinheil, 1834), so called with ref. to the compressed seeds; < L. *urgere*, press, urge: see *urge*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Scilleæ*, including the officinal squill. It is distinguished from the type genus *Scilla*, in which it was formerly included, by its deciduous perianth, a three-angled capsule, and much-flattened seeds. It includes about 24 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and India, especially of the Mediterranean region. They are bulbous plants with linear or thong-like radical leaves, and an unbranched leafless scape bearing in a terminal raceme many small whitish flowers, rarely yellowish or pink, usually with a median band of deeper color along each segment. *U. maritima* (*U. Scilla*), the officinal squill (see *scilla*, 2) or sea-onion, produces large bulbs inclosing many fleshy whitish layers, very acrid when fresh, but less so on drying: they are imported from the Mediterranean for medicinal use. *U. altissima* is similarly used in South Africa.

**Urgonian** (ėr-gō′ni-ąn), *n.* [< L. *Urgo(n-)*, F. *Orgon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A division of the Lower Cretaceous, according to the systematic nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists. The typical Urgonian from Orgon, near Avignon (whence the name), is a massive limestone, in places developed to a thickness of over 1,000 feet, and containing an abundance of hippuritids and various other fossils.

**Uria** (ū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752; Brisson, 1760), < L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive: see *urinant*, *urinator*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*; the guillemots and murres: used with various restrictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cepphus*. See cuts under *guillemot* and *murre*.

**uric** (ū′rik), *a.* [= F. *urique* = Sp. Pg. *urico*, < NL. **uricus*, < Gr. οὖρον, urine: see *urine*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—**Uric acid**, an acid, $C_5N_4H_4O_3$, characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called *lithic acid*.

**uricemia, uricæmia** (ū-ri-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *uricæmia*, irreg. < *uricus*, uric, + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] Same as *lithemia*.

**Uriconian** (ū-ri-kō′ni-ąn), *n.* [< *Uriconium* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The name given by some English geologists to a series of volcanic rocks, of which the Wrekin, in Shropshire, England, is chiefly made up, and which is supposed to occupy a position very near the bottom of the fossiliferous series. The name is from the Roman station Uriconium, the site of the present village of Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

**uridrosis** (ū-ri-drō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + ἱδρώς, sweat.] The excretion of certain urinary constituents, notably urea, in the sweat.

**Uriinæ** (ū-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uria* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, named from the genus *Uria*; the murres and guillemots. Also *Urinæ*.

**urile** (ū′ril), *n.* A kind of cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* of Gmelin, or *P. bicristatus* of Pallas.

The fowl *urile*, of which there is great plenty in Kamtschatka. *Kraschenninikoff*, Kamtschatka (trans.), p. 157.

**urim** (ū′rim), *n. pl.* [< Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr*, light, < *ūr*, shine.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the rational, or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with oracular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummim (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the so-called "breastplate," which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost.

**urinaccelerator** (ū″ri-nak-sel′e-rā-tor), *n.*; pl. *urinacceleratores* (-sel″e-rā-tō′rēz). [< L. *urina*, urine, + NL. *accelerator*.] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urinæ. *Coues*, 1887.

**urinæmia**, *n.* See *urinemia*.

**urinal** (ū′ri-nal), *n.* [< ME. *urinal*, *urynal*, *orynal*, < OF. *urinal*, *orinal*, F. *urinal* = Pr. *urinal* = Sp. *orinal* = Pg. *ourinol* = It. *orinale*, < ML. *urinal*, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. *urinalis*, of or pertaining to urine, < *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] 1. A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an *urinal*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 41.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

**urinalist**† (ū′ri-nal-ist), *n.* [< *urinal* + *-ist*.] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

My *urinalist* . . . left no artery
Unstretcht upon the tenters.
*Dekker*, Match me in London, iii.

**urinalysis** (ū-ri-nal′i-sis), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. λύσις, loosing (cf. *analysis*).] Chemical examination of urine.

**urinant** (ū′ri-nant), *a.* [< L. *urinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *urinari*, dive, plunge under water, < *urina*, in the orig. sense 'water': see *urine*.] In *her.*, being in the attitude of diving or plunging: noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

**urinary** (ū′ri-ną-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urinaire* = Sp. Pg. *urinario* = It. *orinario*, < ML. **urinarius* (in neut. *urinarium*, a urinal), < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine.—**Urinary canal**, a primitive urinary passage.—**Urinary cast.** Same as

*renal cast* (which see, under *cast*[1]).—**Urinary organs**, the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the elimination of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a mollusk, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See *urogenital* and *uropoietic*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *urinaries* (-riz). 1. In *agri.*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—2. Same as *urinal*, 2.

**urinate** (ū'ri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *urinated*, ppr. *urinating*. [< ML. *urinatus*, pp. of *urinare*, urinate: see *urine*, *v.*] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.

**urination** (ū-ri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *urinate* + *-ion*.] The act of passing urine; micturition.—**Precipitant urination**, urination where the desire to pass urine is very sudden and imperative.

**urinative** (ū'ri-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *urinate* + *-ive*.] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

**urinator** (ū'ri-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *urinator*, a diver, < *urinari*, dive, plunge under water: see *urine*, *v.*] 1. A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. *Ray.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacépède, 1801).] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the *Urinatoridæ*: variously applied. Quite recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the loons, whose usual generic name, *Colymbus*, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See *Colymbus*, and cuts under *loon* and *tibia*.

**urinatorial** (ū'ri-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [See *urinator*.] Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridæ*; being or resembling one of the *Urinatoridæ*.

**Urinatoridæ** (ū'ri-nā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Urinator* + *-idæ*.] A family of diving birds; the loons: same as *Colymbidæ* (*b*). When the loons are called *Urinatoridæ*, the grebes become *Colymbidæ*.

**urine** (ū'rin), *n.* [< ME. *urine*, < OF. *urine*, *orine*, F. *urine* = Pr. *urina* = Sp. *orina* = Pg. *ourina* = It. *orina*, *urina* = D. *urine* = G. Sw. Dan. *urin*, < L. *urina*, urine, in form as if fem. of **urinus*, of water, < **urum*, water, urine, = Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, orig. water, = Skt. *vāri*, *vār*, water, = Zend *vāru*, rain, = Icel. *úr* = Sw. *ur-* in *ur-väder*, drizzle, drizzling rain, = AS. *wer*, the sea.] An excrementitious fluid excreted by the kidneys, holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change. Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brackish taste, a peculiar odor, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limits of health, however, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and density, according to the age, occupation, and diet of the individual, the time of day, and the season of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for analysis, as presenting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during the twenty-four hours. The average amount passed during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to seven parts or more, from 45 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and uric acid. The chemical analysis of the urine and the microscopical examination of its sediment are important aids in the diagnosis and prognosis of many diseases. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidney the urine passes at once through the ureters to the bladder, where it is held for a period and voided through the urethra at the will of the individual.

The Kyng of the Contree hathe alle wey an Ox with him; and he that kepethe him hathe every day grete fees, and kepethe every day his Dong and his *Uryne* in 2 Vesselles of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

**Retention of urine.** See *retention*.—**Smoky urine.** See *smoky*.—**Urine indican.** Same as *urozanthin*.

**urine**† (ū'rin), *v. i.* [< F. *uriner* = Sp. *orinar* = Pg. *ourinar* = It. *orinare*, < ML. *urinare*, make water, urine (in L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive), < L. *urina*, urine (orig. water): see *urine*, *n.*] To discharge urine; urinate.

No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do *urine*, except the tortoise. *Sir T. Browne.*

**urinemia, urinæmia** (ū-ri-nē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *urinæmia*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

**uriniferous** (ū-ri-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying urine: as, *uriniferous* tubes or ducts.

**urinific** (ū-ri-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Secreting urine; uriniparous; uropoietic; urogenous.

**uriniparous** (ū-ri-nip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *parere*, produce.] In *physiol.*, producing or preparing urine: specifically applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

**urinogenital** (ū'ri-nọ-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *genitalis*, genital.] Same as *urogenital*.

**urinogenitary** (ū'ri-nọ-jen'i-tạ-ri), *a.* [As *urinogenit(al)* + *-ary*.] Same as *urogenital*.

These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and *urino-genitary* organs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

**urinology** (ū-ri-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appearance.

**urinometer** (ū-ri-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

**urinometric** (ū'ri-nọ-met'rik), *a.* [As *urinometry* + *-ic*.] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or pertaining to urinometry.

**urinometry** (ū-ri-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer.

**urinoscopic** (ū'ri-nọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *urinoscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopic*.

**urinoscopy** (ū'ri-nọ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy*.

**urinose** (ū'ri-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **urinosus*, urinous: see *urinous*.] Same as *urinous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

**urinous** (ū'ri-nus), *a.* [< F. *urineux*, < NL. **urinosus*, < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its properties.

**urion** (ū'ri-ọn), *n.* [Mex.] One of sundry burrowing quadrupeds, as the marmot-squirrel of Mexico, *Spermophilus mexicanus*.

**urite** (ū'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ite*[2].] The sternite, or sternal sclerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. *Lacaze-Duthiers.*

**urjoon** (ėr'jön), *n.* An Indian plant, *Terminalia Arjuna*. See *Terminalia*.

**urlar** (ėr'lạr), *n.* See *pibroch*.

**urle** (ėrl), *n.* In *her.*, same as *orle*. [Rare.]

**urman** (ėr'mạn), *n.* In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word *cedar-swamp* as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

Impenetrable forests and quivering marshes—the dreadful *urmans*, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 50 miles around the widely separated settlements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 429.

**urn** (ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *urne*, < OF. (and F.) *urne* = Sp. Pg. It. *urna*, < L. *urna*, a jar, vase, prop. a vessel of burnt clay or pottery, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] 1. A kind of vase, usually rather large, having an oviform or rounded body with a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the dead were formerly put into such vessels), any receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

A vessell that men clepeth an *urne*,
Of gold. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 311.

Two *urns* by Jove's high throne have ever stood,
The source of evil one, and one of good.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 663.

Storied *urn* and animated bust. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corse that ever herald
Did follow to his *urn*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—4. A tea-urn.—5. In *bot.*, the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or sporecase; the theca. See cut under *moss*.—6. In the *Dicyemida*, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous dicyemid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See *Dicyemida*, and cut under *Dicyema*.—**Cinerary urn.** See *cinerary*.

**urn** (ėrn), *v. t.* [< *urn*, *n.*] To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

When horror universal shall descend,
And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race.
*Young.*

**urnal** (ėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *urnalis*, of or pertaining to an urn, < *urna*, an urn: see *urn*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an urn.

*Urnal* interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

**urn-flower** (ėrn'flou'ėr), *n.* See *Urceolina*.

**urnful** (ėrn'fụl), *a.* [< *urn* + *-ful*.] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

**urn-shaped** (ėrn'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

**Uroaëtus** (ū-rō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1844, and *Uraëtus*, 1845), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian eagles, with one species, *U. audax*, the so-

*Uroaëtus audax.*

called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the iridea are hazel.

**urobilin** (ū-rọ-bil'in), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fever. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

**urobilinuria** (ū-rọ-bil-i-nū'ri-ạ), *n.* [< *urobilin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

**urocardiac** (ū-rọ-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *καρδία*, the heart: see *cardiac*.] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated with *uropyloric*. See cut under *Astacidæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—**Urocardiac process**, a strong calcified process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric ossicle.—**Urocardiac tooth**, a strong bifid process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric ossicle of the crawfish's stomach.

**Urocerata** (ū-rọ-ser'a-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant *Hymenoptera*, contrasted with *Tenthredinidæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Uroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*). See *Uroceridæ*.

**Uroceridæ** (ū-rọ-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Urocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horntails, auger-flies, or *Siricidæ*, named from the genus *Urocerus*. They are distinguished from the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*), which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fore-tibial spur (the *Tenthredinidæ* having two-spurred front tibiæ). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 12 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, *Tremex columba*, is an example. Also *Urocerata*, *Uroceratæ*, and *Urocerides*. The family is called *Siricidæ* in Europe, *Uroceridæ* being held by American hymenopterists.

**Urocerus** (ū-ros'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of horntails, typical of the family *Uroceridæ*, and distinguished by the exserted ovipositor, short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are some-

times called *tailed wasps*. *Sirex* (Linnæus, 1767) is a synonym.

**urochord** (ū′rō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χορδή*, a chord.] 1. The caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate, likened to the notochord, chorda dorsalis, or dorsal chord of a vertebrate; the central axis of the appendage of certain adult tunicates, as an appendicularian, and the corresponding structure of embryonic or larval tunicates in general. It is considered to represent the primordial spinal column of a vertebrate, and to indicate the affinity of the *Tunicata* with the *Vertebrata*. See *Chordata*, *Urochorda*, *Vertebrata*, and cut under *Appendicularia*. Also *urocord*.

2. Any member of the *Urochorda*. *Bell*, Comp. Anat., p. 313.

**Urochorda** (ū-rō-kôr′dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *urochord*.] The tunicates or ascidians regarded as a branch of *Chordata*, correlated with *Hemichorda*, *Cephalochorda*, and *Craniata:* same as *Ascidia*, 1: so called from the possession, permanently or transiently, of a urochord. The *Urochorda* have been divided into *Larvalia* and *Saccata*, the latter including the true ascidians, salpa, and doliolids, the former the *Appendiculariidæ*. The same divisions are also named *Perennichordata* and *Caducichordata*. See cuts under *Ascidia*, *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, *Salpa*, and *Tunicata*.

**urochordal** (ū-rō-kôr′dạl), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-al*.] Provided with a urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda*. Compare *notochordal*, *parachordal*.

**urochordate** (ū-rō-kôr′dāt), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-ate*[1].] Having a urochord, as an ascidian; belonging to the *Urochorda*.

**Urochroa** (ū-rok′rō-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1856), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of humming-birds, with one species, *U. bougueri* of Ecuador, having a straight bill much longer than the head, and wings reaching almost to the end of the nearly square tail, whose feathers are pointed. It is a large hummer, 5½ inches long, the bill 1¼ inches, the wing 2¾, the tail 2. The upper parts are grass-green, bronzed on the rump; the throat and breast are dark metallic-blue and the flanks shining-green; the

Whitetail (*Urochroa bougueri*).

wings are purplish; the middle tail-feathers are dark-green, but the others are white, edged with blackish, and hence of conspicuous coloration (whence the name).

**urochrome** (ū′rō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A yellow pigment of the urine.

**urochs** (ū′roks), *n.* Same as *aurochs*.

**Urocichla** (ū-rō-sik′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] A genus of wrens or wren-like birds, with one species, *U. longicaudata*, of the Khasia Hills and other hills of India. It is 4½ inches long, the wing and tail each about 2 inches, and of dark-olive and rusty-brown coloration, varied in some parts with whitish streaks.

Red-billed Tree-jay (*Urocissa erythrorhyncha*).

**Urocissa** (ū-rō-sis′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίσσα*, the magpie.] A genus of Asiatic *Corvidæ*, with very long and much-graduated tail, like a magpie's, the central feathers long-exserted, the wings short, the head crestless and without wattles, and the bill stout. Four species range from the Himalayan region into Burma, Siam, and China: *U. occipitalis*, *U. magnirostris*, *U. erythrorhyncha* (the red-billed jay and black-headed roller of Latham, with a coralline beak), and *U. flavirostris* (yellow-billed); a fifth, *U. cærulea*, inhabits Formosa. They are large handsome jays, 20 to 24 inches long, of which the tail is a foot or more. Blue is the leading color. See cut in preceding column.

**Urocyon** (ū-ros′i-on), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common gray fox of the United States, *Urocyon virginianus*, is the type, closely related in most respects to *Canis* and *Vulpes*. The name is derived from a peculiarity of the hairs of the tail; but more important characters subsist in certain cranial bones, par-

Gray Fox (*Urocyon virginianus*).

ticularly the shape of the angle of the lower jaw-bone. The genus includes the coast-fox of California, *U. littoralis*. See also cut under *Canidæ*.

**urocyst** (ū′rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *urocystis*, < Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the cystic vesicle.

**urocystic** (ū-rō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *urocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

**urocystis** (ū-rō-sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *urocystes* (-tēz). [NL.: see *urocyst*.] 1. Same as *urocyst*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ustilagineous fungi, containing several very destructive species, as *U. Cepulæ*, the smut of onions, *U. pompholygodes* on *Ranunculaceæ*, etc. See *onion-smut*.

**Urodela** (ū-rō-dē′lạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. F. pl. *urodèles*, Duméril), neut. pl. of **urodelus:* see *urodele*.] An order of *Amphibia;* the tailed amphibians; the ichthyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the *Anura*, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retain gills as well as tail, being thus either perennibranchiate or caducibranchiate. The salamanders, sirens, efts, newts, tritons, etc., are urodele. Equivalent names are *Caudata*, *Ichthyomorpha*, *Saurobatrachia*. See cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, *Proteus*, *salamander*, *Salamandra*, and *Spelerpes*.

**urodelan** (ū-rō-dē′lạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *urodele* + *-an*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodele** (ū′rō-dēl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **urodelus*, < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] I. *a.* Tailed, as an amphibian; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eft; belonging to the *Urodela*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Urodela*.

**urodelian** (ū-rō-dē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ian*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodelous** (ū-rō-dē′lus), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ous*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodialysis** (ū′rō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* A partial suppression of urine.

**uroërythrin** (ū-rō-er′i-thrin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + E. *erythrin*.] A red coloring matter, seldom if ever found in normal urine, but present in this fluid in fevers, especially rheumatic fever.

**Urogalba** (ū-rō-gal′bạ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *Galb(ul)a*.] The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars, a genus of birds of the family *Galbulidæ*. They have the characters of *Galbula* proper, but the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. *U. paradisea* is the best-known species. It is 11½ inches long, purplish-black bronzed on the wings and tail, with white throat and brown cap. It inhabits tropical America. See cut in next column.

Paradise Jacamar (*Urogalba paradisea*).

**Urogallus** (ū-rō-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *urus*, bull, + *gallus*, a cock.] A genus of grouse: a synonym of *Tetrao*, and now the specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. See cut under *capercaillie*.

**urogaster** (ū-rō-gas′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues pervious, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare *peptogaster*.

**urogastric** (ū-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< *urogaster* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. *Huxley*.

**urogenital** (ū-rō-jen′i-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also *urinogenital*, *urinogenitary*, *genito-urinary*.—**Urogenital canal**, the urethra.—**Urogenital sinus.** See *sinus*.

II. *n.* A urogenital organ.

**urogenous** (ū-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen*.] Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

**uroglaucin** (ū-rō-glâ′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *γλαυκός*, bluish-green.] A blue coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

**urohyal** (ū-rō-hī′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urohyal.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median azygous backward-projecting element of that bone, borne upon the basihyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

**Urolestes** (ū-rō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A monotypic genus of African shrikes,

*Urolestes melanoleucus*.

of the family *Laniidæ*, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tail is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. *U. melanoleucus* of southern and east-

ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 13 inches; the wing is only 5½. The resemblance of this shrike to a magpie is striking.

**urolithiasis** (ū″rō-li-thī′ā-sis), *n.* Same as *lithiasis* (*a*).

**urological** (ū-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *urology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to urology.

**urologist** (ū-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *urology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in urology. *Lancet*, No. 3433, p. 1216.

**urology** (ū-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *urinology*.

**uromancy** (ū′rō-man-si), *n.* Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine.

**Uromastix** (ū-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *μάστιξ*, whip, scourge.] A genus of agamoid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also *Mastigurus*.

**uromelanin** (ū-rō-mel′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A black pigment occasionally found in the urine as a result of the decomposition of urochrome.

**uromelus** (ū-rom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *uromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; sympus.

**uromere** (ū′rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *μέρος*, part.] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See *urosome*. *A. S. Packard.*

**uromeric** (ū-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *uromere* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

**urometer** (ū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *urinometer*.

**Uromyces** (ū-rom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), < Gr. *οὐρά*, a tail, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 180 species have been described.

**Uropeltidæ** (ū-rō-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uropeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Uropeltis*, having no rudiments of hind limbs, and the tail of variable character according to the genus; the roughtails. The family is also called *Rhinophidæ*. There are 7 genera.

**Uropeltis** (ū-rō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Uropeltidæ*.

**urophaëin** (ū-rō-fā′ē-in), *n.* A pigment-body contained in the urine, to the presence of which the characteristic odor of this fluid has been attributed.

**urophthisis** (ū-rō-thī′sis), *n.* Diabetes mellitus. [Rare.]

**uroplania** (ū-rō-plā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *πλανᾶν*, wander: see *planct.*] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare *uræmia*, *uridrosis*.

**uroplatoid** (ū-rō-plā′toid), *a.* [< NL. *Uroplates* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Uroplatoidea*.

**Uroplatoidea** (ū″rō-plą-toi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uroplates* (the type genus) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by a family *Uroplatidæ* alone, having biconcave vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

**uropod** (ū′rō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. *A. S. Packard.*

**Uropoda** (ū-rop′ō-dą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see *uropod*.] A genus of parasitic mites, of the family *Gamasidæ*, having an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasitic upon various beetles. *U. americana* is commonly found clustering upon the Colorado potato-beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*.

**uropodal** (ū-rop′ō-dal), *a.* [< *uropod* + *-al*.] Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods: as, *uropodal* appendages.

**uropoësis, uropoïesis** (ū-rō-pō-ē′sis, -poi-ē′sis), *n.* 1. The formation of urine; the excretion of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body: noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result. —2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; urination.

**uropoietic** (ū″rō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ποιητικός*, doing, < *ποιεῖν*, make, do. Cf. *chylopoietic*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, secreting or excreting urine; urinific; uriniparous; urogenous: noting urinary or uriniparous organs or their function: as, the *uropoietic* system; the *uropoietic* viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the renal-portal venous system, and also to the representative urinary organs, often very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolffian bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates.

**uropsammus** (ū-rop-sam′us), *n.* Urinary gravel.

**uropsile** (ū-rop′sil), *n.* [< *Uropsilus*.] A shrew-like animal of the genus *Uropsilus*.

**Uropsilus** (ū-rop′si-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ψιλός*, bare, smooth.] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Myogalinæ*. The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, *U. soricipes* of Tibet, combines the external form of a shrew with cranial characters of a mole.

**Uropygi** (ū-rō-pī′ji), *n. pl.* A suberder of pedipalp arachnidans, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the *Thelyphonidæ*: contrasted with *Amblypygi*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*, and compare that under *Phrynida*.

**uropygial** (ū-rō-pij′i-ąl), *a.* [< *uropygium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the uropygium or rump: as, *uropygial* feathers.—**Uropygial gland.** See *gland*, and cut under *elæodochon*.

**uropygium** (ū-rō-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *uropygia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *οὐροπύγιον*, another reading of *ὀρροπύγιον*, the rump of birds, < *ὄρρος*, rump (*οὐρά*, tail), + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *ornith.*, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebræ, into which the tail-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the notæum, with limits not defined. See cuts under *bird*[1] and *elæodochon*.

**uropyloric** (ū″rō-pī-lor′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *pylorus*: see *pyloric*.] Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish: as, a *uropyloric* ossicle: correlated with *urocardiac*. *Huxley*.

**urorrhagia** (ū-rō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* Excessive micturition; diabetes.

**urorrhea, urorrhœa** (ū-rō-rē′ą), *n.* Involuntary passage of urine; enuresis.

**urosacral** (ū-rō-sā′krąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx: as, the *urosacral* region. The term is specifically applied to the numerous equivocal vertebræ of the sacrarium of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebræ proper and the free caudal or coccygeal vertebræ, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral vertebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

**II.** *n.* In *ornith.*, any vertebra of the urosacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*.

**urosacrum** (ū-rō-sā′krum), *n.*; pl. *urosacra* (-krą). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *sacrum*, q. v.] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrarium which is formed of urosacral or false coccygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*.

**Urosalpinx** (ū-rō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL. (W. Stimpson, 1865), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*, having a fusiform shell with radiating undulations or folds. *U. cinerea*, known as the *drill* or *borer*, is very destructive to oysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tongue. See *drill*[1], 5.

Drill or borer (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one half.

**uroscopic** (ū-rō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *uroscop-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *urinoscopic*.

**uroscopist** (ū′rō-skō-pist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of uriuary examinations; one who practises uromancy.

Actuarius, the *Uroscopist* of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 403.

**uroscopy** (ū′rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *urinoscopy*.

**urosis** (ū-rō′sis), *n.* A disease of the urinary organs.

**urosomatic** (ū″rō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *urosome* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urosome; consisting of urosomites, as the segments of a lobster's tail.

**urosome** (ū′rō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The last morphological segment of the tail; the terminal somatome of a vertebrate. See *gephyrocercal*. (*b*) The post-thoracic region of the body of arthropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as composed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

**urosomite** (ū-rō-sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *somite*.] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

**urosomitic** (ū″rō-sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *urosomite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

**Urospermum** (ū-rō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Scorzonera* by an involucre of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one, *U. picroides*, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply cut leaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a spiny involucre. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See *sheep's-beard*.

**urostealith** (ū-rō-stē′a-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *στέαρ*, fat, tallow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifiable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoin, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

**urostegal** (ū′rō-stē-gąl), *a.* and *n.* [< *urostege* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

**II.** *n.* A urostege or urostegite.

**urostege** (ū′rō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *στέγη*, a roof.] In *herpet.*, one of the large special scales or scutes, generally alternating or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoölogical characters in many cases. Compare *gastrostege*.

**urostegite** (ū′rō-stē-jīt), *n.* [< *urostege* + *-ite*[2].] One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.

**urosteon** (ū-ros′tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as *Dicholophus cristatus*, arising from an independent ossifie center. *W. K. Parker.*

**urosternite** (ū-rō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *sternite*.] The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod. Compare *urite*. *A. S. Packard.*

**urosthene** (ū′ros-thēn), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *zoöl.*, an animal whose greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose organization is comparatively large and strong in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean or a sirenian.

**urosthenic** (ū-ros-then′ik), *a.* [< *urosthene* + *-ic*.] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to *prosthenic*.

**Urosticte** (ū-rō-stik′tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1853).] A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, *E. benjamini* and *E. rufigrissa*, of small size, 3¼ inches long, the bill ⅞ to ¾ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as *white-tips*.

**urostylar** (ū-rō-stī′lär), *a.* [< *urostyle* + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle: as, a *urostylar* bone or process.

**urostyle** (ū′rō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*[2].] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some *Amphibia* forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

**urotoxic** (ū-rō-tok′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.

**Urotrichus** (ū-rot′ri-kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of fossorial shrew-moles, of the subfamily *Myogalinæ* and family *Talpidæ*. They have 2 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. *Urotrichus talpoides* is a small Japanese species. This genus formerly contained the United States species *U. gibbsi*, now placed in *Neürotrichus*.

**uroxanthin** (ū-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] Urine indican: a derivative of indol, present in minute quantities in normal urine.

**uroxin** (ū-rok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-in*2.] Same as *alloxantin*.

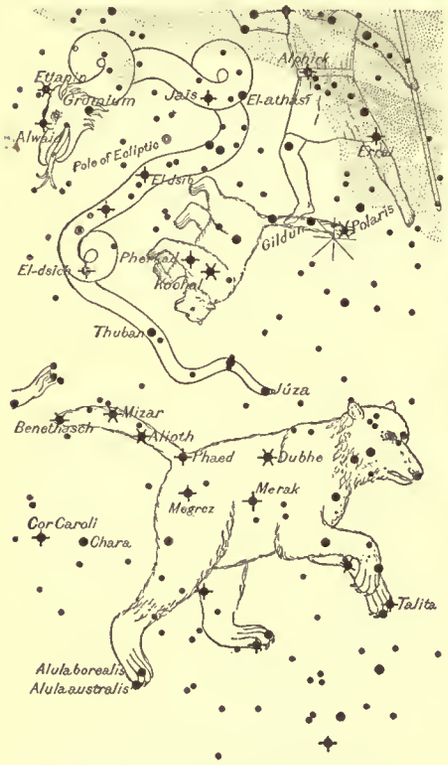
**Uroxiphus** (ū-rok′si-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus of hemipterous insects; the swordtails. The walnut swordtail, *U. caryæ*, is an example.

**urrhodin** (ū′rō-din), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ῥόδινος*, made of or from roses, < *ῥόδον*, the rose.] A red coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

**urry** (ur′i), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *uireach*, equiv. to *uirlach*, soil, dust, < *uir*, mold, earth: see *ure*6.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a bed of coal. [Local.]

> In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**Ursa** (ėr′sä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursa*, a she-bear, fem. of *ursus*, bear: see *Ursus*.] A name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the Great and the Little Bear.—**Ursa Major**, the most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation—a wagon. (See *wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *riksha*—a word which means in different genders a 'bear' and a 'star.' As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages




The Constellations Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco.

called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major.—**Ursa Minor**, a constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail.' At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near α Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. See cut above.

**ursal** (ėr′sal), *n.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *-al*.] An ursine seal, or sea-bear. [Rare.]

**urset**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *worse*.

> Uds blood, and hang him for *urse* than a rogue that will slash and cut for an oman, if she be a whore. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**ursid** (ėr′sid), *n.* A bear as a member of the *Ursidæ*.

**Ursidæ** (ėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, outwardly characterized by large size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like snout, rudimentary tail, and shaggy hair. The family belongs to the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and is the type of the arctoid series of the latter. (See *Arctoidea*.) The bears are less exclusively carnivorous than most other representatives of the order, being frugivorous as well, and almost omnivorous; the dentition is correspondingly modified, the grinders being more or less tubercular, not sectorial. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and three on each side of the lower jaw, all tubercular, as is the last upper premolar; there are also special cranial characters. The family was formerly of greater extent, including the racoon, badger, glutton, and other plantigrade *Carnivora;* it is now limited to the genus *Ursus* and its immediate relatives, or the bears proper, inhabiting chiefly the northern hemisphere. There are about 6 genera, of which *Melursus* or *Prochilus* is the most distinct from *Ursus* proper. See *Ursus* and *bear*2 (with cuts), and cuts under *aswail, bruang, Plantigrada, scapholunar*, and *spectacled*.

**ursiform** (ėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a bear; related to the bears in structure; arctoid.

**Ursinæ** (ėr-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the bears proper; the *Ursidæ* in a strict sense.—2. In *entom.*, the bears: noting all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvæ. See *bear*2, 6, and *ursine*, *a.*, 2. *Burmeister*.

**ursine** (ėr′sin), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ursin* = It. *orsino*, < L. *ursinus*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bear, < *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (see *arctic*).] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bear or bears: as, an *ursine* genus; related to the bear; arctoid: as, the *ursine* series of *Carnivora;* resembling a bear or what relates to a bear: as, an *ursine* walk.—2. In *entom.*, thickly clothed with long, bristle-like, erect hairs: applied especially to certain lepidopterous larvæ.—**Ursine dasyure, howler, sloth.** See the nouns.—**Ursine otary, ursine seal**, the northern sea-bear, an eared seal of the North Pacific, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal*.

**II.** *n.* A bear; any member of the family *Ursidæ*.

**urson** (ėr′sọn), *n.* [< F. *ourson*, a bear's cub, < *ours*, bear, < L. *ursus*, a bear: see *ursine*.] The Canada porcupine, or tree-porcupine of eastern North America, sometimes called *bear-porcupine*, as by Harlan. The name was given or applied by Buffon. See *Erethizon* and *cawquaw*, and second cut under *porcupine*.

**ursula** (ėr′sū-lą), *n.* [< NL. *ursula*, specific name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursuline*.] A North American butterfly, *Basilarchia* or *Limenitis astyanax* (formerly *L. ursula*). It is purple-black with slight blue and red

Ursula (*Limenitis astyanax*), about two thirds natural size.

blotches, and hence is called *red-spotted purple*. Its larva feeds on many plants, as willow, oak, blackberry, cherry, and species of *Vaccinium*.

**Ursuline** (ėr′sū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ursulinus*, < LL. *Ursula* (see def.), a woman's name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursa*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic order or company of Ursulines.

**II.** *n.* One of an order or company of Roman Catholic women founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. The Ursulines took their name from St. Ursula, whose protection they invoked. At first they neither took regular vows nor adopted conventual rules, but in 1612 they were divided into the *congregated Ursulines*, who still adhere to the original organization, and the *religious Ursulines*, who take solemn vows, observe inclosure, and follow the rule of St. Augustine. The order was introduced into Canada in 1639, and into the present territory of the United States in 1727.

**Ursus** (ėr′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος* = Ir. *art* = Skt. *riksha*, a bear.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, of the family *Ursidæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, and was even applied to some animals not now included in *Ursidæ*. It is now restricted to such species as the brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, *U. horribilis* and

American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

*U. americanus;* for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sun-bear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of *Thalassarctos, Tremarctos, Helarctos*, and *Melursus* (or *Prochilus*) respectively. See *bear*2 (with cuts), and cuts under *scapholunar* and *Plantigrada*.

**Urtica** (ėr′ti-kä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; Brunfels, 1530), < L. *urtica*, a nettle, so called from the stinging hairs, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of apetalous plants, the nettles, type of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Urticeæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or perennials, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers are borne in small cluaters or panicles. For the species in general, see *nettle*1; for *U. ferox*, see *onga-onga*. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under *Laportea, Urera, Pilea*, and *Bœhmeria*. England has 3 species, 2 of which, *U. dioica* and *U. urens*, occur occasionally in the United States; 6 others are natives of the United States, 5 in the west and southwest, and 1, *U. gracilis*, a tall wand-like nettle of fence-rows and springy places, ranging eastward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

**Urticaceæ** (ėr-ti-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Urtica* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Unisexuales*, unlike all the other orders of the series, except the *Euphorbiaccæ*, in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears cymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bract, with one stamen opposite each lobe, or rarely fewer. The one-celled ovary contains a single ovule, the style at first terminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small achene or drupe, or by consolidation a syncarp. The order includes about 1,500 species, belonging to 110 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate regions, and classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Ulmus, Celtis, Cannabis, Morus, Artocarpus, Conocephalus, Urtica*, and *Thelygonum*. A great diversity in habit, fruit, and milky juice occasioned a former dismemberment of the order into the separate orders *Ulmaceæ, Celtideæ, Moreæ, Artocarpeæ, Urticaceæ*, and *Cannabineæ*, respectively the elm, hackberry, mulberry, breadfruit, nettle, and hemp families, each coinciding nearly with the similar tribe now recognized. Among these tribes the *Urticeæ* and about 6 other genera are principally herbaceous; the others are trees or shrubs, sometimes, as in species of *Ficus* and *Ulmus*, reaching a great size. Their leaves are usually alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with deciduous stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripetal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered cluaters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or panicle, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a number of edible fruits—as the fig, breadfruit, jackfruit, mulberry, and hackberry—in which the edible part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig, forming a syconium, or the thickened seed, as in species of *Artocarpus*. The order also includes several important dyewoods, as fustic; several ornamental as well as timber trees planted for shade or for hedges, as the elm, mulberry, and Osage orange; and many valuable fibers, as hemp and ramie. Species of some genera produce a narcotic resin, as hops and also hemp. (See *hashish*.) Several of the most notable trees belong here, as the banian, the bo-tree or sacred fig, the sycamore-fig, and the famed upas-tree of Java. (See *Ficus* and *Antiaris*.) In the tribes *Moreæ* and *Artocarpeæ*, and especially in the genus *Ficus*, an acrid emetic or poisonous milky juice abounds, either white or yellowish, in many furnishing india-rubber, in others becoming resinous, and yielding a gum. In a few, the cow-trees, it is innocuous, and is used as a beverage. See also *Pseudolmedia, Broussonetia, Streblus, Zelkova, Planera*, and *Humulus*.

**urticaceous** (ėr-ti-kā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Urticaceæ*.

**urtical** (ėr′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Urtica* + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus *Urtica:* as, the *urtical* alliance.

*Lindley.*—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See *trichocyst.*

**urticaria** (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ą), *n.* [= F. *urticaire*, < NL. *urticaria*, nettle-rash, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica.*] Nettle-rash; uredo; hives. The disease is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosyncrasy in some persons after eating shell-fish, certain fruits, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying size, whitish on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin), and surrounded by a reddened zone. They give rise to intense itching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

**urticarial** (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. *Medical News*, LII. 546.

**urticarious** (ėr-ti-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-ous.*] Same as *urticarial.* *Medical News*, LII. 720.

**urticate** (ėr′ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urticated*, ppr. *urticating.* [< ML. *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* (> OF. *ortier*; cf. It. *orticheggiare*), sting like a nettle, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica.*] I. *trans.* To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce urtication in or of.

II. *intrans.* To have or exercise the faculty of urticating; effect urtication; sting.—**Urticating batteries, capsule, filament.** See *battery*, etc.—**Urticating larva**, a larva covered with spiny hairs, which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of one handling it. See *stinging caterpillar* (with cut), under *stinging.*

**urtication** (ėr-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *urtication*; as *urticate* + *-ion.*] The action or result of urticating or stinging; a stinging or nettling operation or effect; specifically, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

**Urticeæ** (ėr-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Urtica* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Urtica*, the nettles. It is characterized by usually unisexual flowers with one to five anthers reversed in the bud, inflexed filaments, an erect orthotropous ovule, and a straight embryo. It includes about 40 genera, classed in 5 subtribes, of which *Urera*, *Procris*, *Bæhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Forskohlea* are the types. For other genera, see *Helxine*, *Pilea*, and *Laportea.* They are mostly herbaceous plants, numerous both in the tropics and in temperate regions, occasionally, as in *Urera* and *Laportea*, becoming trees. They are remarkable, in the typical subtribe, the *Ureræ*, for their stinging hairs, and more or less in all for the presence of abundant cystoliths or masses of crystals embedded in the tissues, and usually of a definite aspect, as radiating, fusiform, linear, etc., which is characteristic of each genus.

**urubitinga** (ö′rö-bi-ting′gą), *n.* [Braz., < *urubu*, a vulture, + Tupi *tinga*, white, bright, beautiful.] The native name of somo hawk or other bird of prey of South America. It is adopted in ornithology (*a*) as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes*, related to the turkey-buzzard of North America, and (*b*) [*cap.*] as the generic name of a number of black-and-white hawks of the buteonine division of the family *Falconidæ.* *U. zonura* of Brazil, etc., is the leading species; the anthracite hawk, *U. anthracina*, ranges from Central America northward into the United States. The genus was named as such by Lesson in 1836.

**urubu** (ö′rö-bö), *n.* [Braz.] One of the American vultures; a bird of the genus *Cathartes* or *Catharista.* The name is commonly applied, in ornithology, to the black vulture, or zopilote, the tribu of Azara, *Catharista urubu* of Vieillot, *Vultur iota* or *Cathartes iota* of some writers, now usually known as *Catharista atrata.* This resembles the common turkey-buzzard of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It inhabits the warmer parts of America, from latitude 40° S. to nearly 40° N., and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under *Cathartes.*

Urubu (*Catharista atrata*).

**urucuri** (ö-rö̧-kö′ri), *n.* A Brazilian palm, *Attalea excelsa.* Its large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Para india-rubber. *Urucuri-iba* is the name of *Cocos coronata.*

**Uruguayan** (ö′rö̧-gwā-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Uruguay* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Uruguay.

**urus** (ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *urus* = Gr. *οὖρος*, wild ox, from the Teut. name represented by OHG. *ūr* = AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ūrr*, also in comp. OHG. *uroluo*, etc.: see *ure*[3] and *aurochs.*] 1. A kind of wild bull described by Cæsar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the *Bos urus*, or *B. primigenius*, of naturalists, and is also called *reem*, *tur*, *ur*, *ure*, and *ure-ox.* The urus had long spreading horns, unlike the European bison (*Bison bonasus*) or aurochs, and more like ordinary cattle, of which *B. primigenius* is a presumed ancestral form; but by some misunderstanding the name *urus* has also attached to the aurochs, a few individuals of which still linger wild, but under protection, in the forests of Lithuania. It has been thought, erroneously, that the "Chillingham cattle," such as exist in confinement at Chillingham in Northumberland, England, and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland, are descendants of the animal described by Cæsar. See cut under *aurochs.*

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs and extinct bisons: therefore equivalent to *Bison* as now employed. *Bojanus*, 1827; *Owen*, 1843.—3. A kind of fossil ox from Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. *Buckland*, 1831.

**urva** (ėr′vą), *n.* [NL. *urva*, from an E. Ind. name.] 1. The crab-eating ichneumon of India, *Herpestes urva*, of a black color, the hairs annulated with white, and with a white stripe on the side of the head.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of such ichneumons, of which there are 3 Asiatic species, as *U. cancrivora.* *B. H. Hodgson.*

**urvant** (ėr′vąnt), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curvant.*] In *her.*, same as *urved.*

**urved** (ėrvd), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curved.*] In *her.*, turned or bowed upward. *Berry.*

**us**[1] (us), *pron.* The objective case of *we.*

**us**[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *use*[1].

**U. S.** An abbreviation of *United States* (of America).

**U. S. A.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States of America*, and (*b*) of *United States Army.*

**usable** (ū′zą-bl), *a.* [Also *useable*; < *use* + *-able.*] Capable of being used.

A lame carriage-horse threw everything into sad uncertainty. It might be weeks, it might be only a few days, before the horse was *useable.* *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.

**usableness** (ū′zą-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being usable. Also spelled *useableness.*

**usage** (ū′zāj), *n.* [< ME. *usage*, < OF. (and F.) *usage* = Pr. *usatge* = Sp. *usaje* = It. *usaggio*, < ML. *usaticum*, usage, < L. *usus*, use: see *use.*] 1†. Use; enjoyment.

Kept her to his *usage* and his store.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2337.

2. The act of using.

Nor be thou rageful, like a handled bee,
And lose thy life by *usage* of thy sting.
*Tennyson*, The Ancient Sage.

3. Mode of using or treating; treatment.

Deliver what you are, and how you came
To this sad cave, and what your *usage* was?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

As I premis'd
On your arrival, you have met no *usage*
Deserves repentance in your being here.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

Base was his *usage*, vile his whole employ,
And all despised and fed the pliant boy.
*Crabbe*, The Parish Register (Works, I. 64).

4. Long-continued use or practice; customary way of acting; habitual use; custom; practice: as, the ancient *usage* of Parliament. Technically, in English law, *usage* has a different signification from *custom*, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times *custom* was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding *usage* as the facts by which the existence of *custom* is proved; others treat *usage* as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those engaged in a particular trade or business, and *custom* as the habit of communities or localities.

Afterward, as is the right *usage*,
The lordys all to hir dede homage.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

*Usage* confirm'd what Fancy had begun.
*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

*Usages*, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the *Usages* of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "Bye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

5. Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

The more closely one looks into *usage*, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fanciers. *F. Hall*, Modern English, Pref.

6†. Manners; behavior; conduct. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

He is able with his tongue and *usage* to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.
*Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 51.

**By usage**, customarily; regularly.

They helde hem payed of fruites that they ete,
Which that the feldes gave hem *by usage.*
*Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 4.

**Law and usage of Parliament.** See *parliamentary law*, under *parliamentary.*—**The usages**, certain forms and rites in the celebration of the eucharist maintained by some of the nonjuring clergy in England and Scotland—namely, the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the usages were called *usagers*, and their opponents *non-usagers.* All the usages were enjoined in the nonjurors' communion office of 1718. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1764, and the mixed chalice became an established custom. See *nonjuror.*—**Usages of war.** See *war*[1].—**Syn. 4.** *Habit*, *Manner*, etc. See *custom.*

**usager** (ū′zą-jėr), *n.* [< F. *usager*, < *usage*, usage: see *usage.*] 1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel.*—2. One of a party which maintained the usages (see phrase under *usage*) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

**usance** (ū′ząns), *n.* [< ME. *usaunce*, < OF. *usance*, < *usant*, using: see *usant.*] 1†. Using; use; employment.

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.
*Joseph Mede*, Diatribe, p. 60.

But why do you call this benefit made of our money usury and madness? It is but *usance*, and husbanding of our stock. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 281.

2†. Usage; custom.

As was her *usaunce*
To forthren every wight, and doon plesaunce
Of veray bounte and of courteye.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1476.

3†. Premium paid for the use of money loaned; interest.

He lends out money gratis and brings down
The rate of *usance*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 46.

4. The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the usance varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at usance, half usance, double usance, etc. In recent years a four months' usance has been established for India, China, Japan, etc.

**usant**† (ū′ząnt), *a.* [< ME. *usaunt*, < OF. *usant*, ppr. of *user*, use: see *use.*] Using; accustomed.

A theef he was of corn and eek of mele,
And that a sly and *usaunt* [var. *usyng*] for to stele.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 20.

**usaunce**†, **usaunt**†. Old spellings of *usance*, *usant.*

**Usbeg**, *n.* See *Uzbeg.*

**uschert**, *n.* An old spelling of *usher.*

**Uscock** (us′kok), *n.* [= G. pl. *Uskoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in Servia and Bosnia who about the beginning of the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish invasions.

**use**[1] (ūs), *n.* [< ME. *use*, *uce*, *us*, < OF. *us*, *uz* = Pr. *us* = Sp. Pg. It. *uso*, < L. *usus*, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, OL. *oeti*, pp. *oesus*, use, employ, exercise, perform, enjoy, etc.; cf. Skt. *ūta*, pp. of √ *av*, favor. Hence ult. *use*, *v.*, *usage*, *usual*, *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utilize*, *utility*; *abuse*, *peruse*; *disuse*, *misuse*, etc.] 1. The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a profitable purpose.

This word habbeth muchel on *vs*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use*. Lev. vii. 24.

I know not what *use* to put her to.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 97.

*Sub.* Why, this is covetise!
*Mam.* No, I assure you,
I shall employ it all in pious *uses.*
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

If this citizen had not . . . proffered her her diet and lodging under the name of my sister, I could not have told what shift to have made, for the greatest part of my money is revolted; we'll make mere *use* of him.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Constant *Use* ev'n Flint and Steel impatrs.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. That property of a thing (or character of a person) which renders it suitable for a purpose; adaptability to the attainment of an end; usefulness; availability; utility; serviceableness; service; convenience; help; profit: as, a thing of no *use*.

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 346.

We have no doubt that the ancient controversies were of *use*, in so far as they served to exercise the faculties of the disputants. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

It [a sitting] might as well last to Sunday morning, as there is no *use* in making more than two bites at a cherry.
*Punch*, No. 2066, p. 64.

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need.

Be not acknown on 't [handkerchief]; I have *use* for it.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 319.

Heaven has begun the work,
And blest us all; let our endeavours follow,
To preserve this blessing to our timely *uses*.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage; habit.

Long *use* and experience hath found out many things commodious for man's life.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

How *use* doth breed a habit in a man!
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 1.

*Use* makes a better soldier than the most urgent considerations of duty—familiarity with danger enabling him to estimate the danger. *Emerson*, Courage.

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 25.

6. Interest for money; usury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

*D. Pedro.* You have lost the heart of Signior Benedick.
*Beat.* Indeed, my lord, he lent it me awhile; and I gave him *use* for it, a double heart for his single one.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 288.

Human life
Is but a loan to be repaid with *use*,
When He shall call his debtors to account.
*Cowper*, Task, iii.

7†. That part of a sermon devoted to a practical application of the doctrine expounded.

The parson has an edifying stomach, . . .
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

8. In *liturgies*, the distinctive ritual and liturgical forms and observances, collectively and singly, of a particular church, diocese, group of dioceses, or community: as, Sarum *use;* Aberdeen *use;* Anglican *use;* Roman *use*. The term is most frequently applied to the varieties of ritual and liturgical usage in England before the Reformation and to monastic and Roman usage as differing from these, and also to the different local varieties of the ancient Gallican offices. In England the several uses were those of Sarum, York, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, etc. These had a common family likeness, and differed considerably from Roman use. The most important of them was Sarum or Salisbury use, which was the form of service compiled about 1085 from various diocesan uses, English and Norman, by St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of England. The use of Sarum prevailed throughout the greater part of England, and in 1542 it was ordered to be observed throughout the whole province of Canterbury. The Book of Common Prayer, first issued in 1549, and founded mainly on Salisbury use, established a uniform liturgy for the whole Church of England, but, except by implication of certain rubrics, left the exact mode of ritual observance in many respects unprovided for. See *liturgy*, 3 (4).—**Sarum use.** See def. 8.—**To have no use for.** (*a*) To have no occasion or need for; be unable to convert to a profitable end; not to want.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our authors call figures to be let, because the picture *has no use for* them. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To have no liking for. [U. S.]

"I *have no use for* him"—don't like him.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46.

**To make use of,** to put in use; employ.

*Make use of* time. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 129.

**Use and wont, use and custom,** the common or customary practice.

**use**[1] (ūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *used*, ppr. *using*. [< ME. *usen*, < OF. (and F.) *user* = Sp. Pg. *usar* = It. *usare* = ML. *usare*, use, employ, practise, etc., freq. of L. *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*[1], *n.*]

**I.** *trans.* 1. To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; avail one's self of. (*a*) To make use of: as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a book.

Alwaies in your hands *vse* eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or a sweet Pommander, or some like precious stone, to be worne in a ring vpon the little finger of the left hand. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Lancelot Gobbo, *use* your legs. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 5.

We need not *use* long circumstance of words.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I am not at my own dispose; I am *using* his talents, and all the gain must be his. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 2.

Since the winds were pleased this waif to blow
Unto my door, a fool I were indeed
If I should fail to *use* her for my need.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 266.

(*b*) To employ; expend; consume: as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* water for irrigation.

Instant occasion to *use* fifty talents.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 19.

(*c*) To practise or employ, in a general way; do, exercise, etc.

He setteth out the cruelness of the emperor's soldiers, which they *used* at Rome.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

They
Will not, nor cannot, *use* such vigilance.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 16.

We have *us'd* all means
To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Deeds and language such as men do *use*.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the Almighty giver, and *useth*, not abuseth plenty.
*Habington*, Castara, iii.

He was questioned about some speeches he had *used* in the ship lately, in his return out of England.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 324.

(*d*) To practise customarily; make a practice of.

To dampne a man without answere of word;
And, for a lord, that is ful foul to *use*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 402.

O what falsehood is *used* in England—yea, in the whole world! *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be *us'd* without Scandal. *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

Prodigall in their expence, *vsing* dicing, dauncing, dronkennes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 147.

*Use* hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to *use* one well or ill.

In government it is good to *use* men of one rank equally.
*Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,
To be commandress of a family,
Thou knowest how to *use* and govern it!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd,
He *us'd* you nobly; now he is dead, *use* him so.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

'Sdeath! what a brute am I to *use* her thus!
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar by practice; inure: common in the past participle: as, soldiers *used* to hardships.

About eighteene yeers agone, hauing pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latine tongue, I *vsed* them often to write Epistles and Theames together, and dailie to translate some peece of English into Latine.
*Baret*, Alvearie (1580), To the Reader.

It will next behoove us to consider the inconvenience we fall into by *using* our selves to bee guided by these kind of Testimonies. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

If it be one of the baser consolations, it is also one of the most disheartening concomitants of long life, that we get *used* to everything. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

4. To frequent; visit often or habitually.

And zif the Merchauntes *useden* als moche that Contre as thei don Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a schort while. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 307.

It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest company; but my comfort is, I do not *use* it.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

These many years, even from my youth, have I *used* the seas; in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from a multitude of dangers.
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 351).

"I was better off once, sir," he did not fail to tell everybody who *used* the room. *Thackeray.*

5†. To comport; behave; demean: used reflexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens *use* themselves one to another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii. 5.

6†. To have sexual intercourse with. *Chaucer.*—**To use up.** (*a*) To consume entirely by using; use the whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present constitution of the sun; and, when that has been *used up*, the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 222.

(*b*) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely *used up*. [Colloq.]

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados," *used up*, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, i.

But what is coffee but a noxious berry,
Born to keep *used-up* Londoners awake?
*C. S. Calverley*, Beer.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be accustomed; practise customarily; be in the habit: as, he *used* to go there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be .ij. stones; vpon one of them our Sauyoure Criste *vsed* to sytte and preche to his disciples.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Sir, if you come to rail, pray quit my house;
I do not *use* to have such language given
Within my doors to me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 2.

As thou *usest* to do unto those that love thy name.
Ps. cxix. 132.

So when they came to the door they went in, not knocking; for folks *use* not to knock at the door of an inn.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be, do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seemes, men Courteste doe call,
For that it there most *useth* to abound.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 1.

Madam, your beauty *uses* to command,
And not to beg! what is your suit to me?
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—
And *used* the dumpy church to look
So dumpy in the spire?
*Locker*, Bramble-rise.

3. To be accustomed to go; linger or stay habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This fellow *useth* to the fencing-school, this to the dancing school. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 154.

I will give thee for thy food
No fish that *useth* in the mud.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Ders er ole gray rat wat *uses* 'bout yer, en time atter time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . . en me en him talks by de 'our.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xiv.

4†. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

And the to torches, euerl day in the ger, scullen ben light and brennynge at the heye messe at selue auter, from the leuacioun of cristis body sacrid, in til that the priest haue *vsud*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

When the preste hath don his masse,
*Vsed*, & his hondes wasche,
A-nothur oryson he moste say.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.

**use**[2] (ūs), *n.* [< ME. **ues*, **oes*, *oyss*, < OF. *ues*, *oes*, *woes*, *eus*, *os*, *oeps*, *obs* = Pr. *obs* = OSp. *huevos* = It. *uopo*, profit, advantage, use, need, < L. *opus*, work, labor, need, AL. use, in legal sense: see *opus*. The word *use*[2] has been confused with *use*[1], with which it is now practically identical.] In *law*, the benefit or profit (with power to direct disposal) of property—technically of lands and tenements—in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equitable ownership of lands the legal title to which is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called *cestui que use*. Since the Statute of Uses, the gift or grant of real property to the use of a person transfers to him directly the legal title; and the term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use*, so far as the law now permits it to exist. (See *trust*[1], 5.) *Uses* apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.

And *use* is a trust or confidence reposed in seme other.
*Sir E. Coke*, Com. on Littleton, 272 b.

*Use* seems to be an older word than trust. Its first occurrence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form *œps*. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The Statute of Uses seems to regard *use*, trust, and confidence as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its permanency that distinguished the *use* from the trust.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 596.

**Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act.** See *charitable.*—**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant.*—**Domain of use.** See *domain.*—**Executed use.** See *executed.*—**Executory uses,** springing uses.—**Feoffee to uses.** See *feoffee.*—**Ferial use, Festal use.** See *ferial.*—**Future or contingent use,** a use limited to a person not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited.—**In use.** (*a*) In employment. (*b*) In customary practice or observance.

When abjurations were *in use* in this land, the state and law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sea-side, and waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.
*Donne*, Letters, vii.

**Pious uses,** religious uses; more specifically, that class of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as superstitious.—**Public use.** See *public.*—**Religious uses,** uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support of religious institutions, or the performance of religious rites.—**Resulting use.** See *result, v. i.*—**Secondary use.** Same as *shifting use.*—**Shifting use,** a use or trust properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfeoffed B to the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause the *use* (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal title) to *shift* from C to D.—**Springing use,** the creation of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means of a feoffment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses.—**Statute of charitable uses.** See *statute.*—**Statute of Uses,** an English statute of 1536 (27 Hen. VIII., c. 10) against uses and against devising lands by will (a practice which tended to defeat feudal dues), and intended to give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of land. The principal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have

a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful seizin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by provisions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—**Superstitious uses**, such religious uses as were condemned by English law at or after the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in which were included the providing of masses for the dead, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is placed upon uses for these purposes as such, all religious tenets not involving any contravention of the criminal law being on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for charitable or other secular uses, in respect to the existence of a competent corporate trustee and a defined or ascertainable object.—**Use and occupation**, the enjoyment of possession or the holding of real property belonging to another without a written lease, but under circumstances implying a liability to make compensation in the nature of rent.—**Use plaintiff**, a person beneficially interested in a claim, and for whose use or benefit an action is brought thereon in the name of another, as in the name of an apparent owner, or in the name of the state.

**useable, useableness.** See *usable, usableness.*

**usee** (ū-zē′), *n.* [< *use*[2] + *-ee.*] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

**useful** (ūs′fûl), *a.* [< *use*[1] + *-ful.*] Being of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

> The Scot, because he hath always been an *useful* Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Bourdeaux. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.
>
> Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,
> To what can I be *useful*? *Milton*, S. A., l. 564.
>
> The *useful* arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. *Emerson*, Nature.

**Useful invention.** See *invention.* = **Syn.** Advantageous, serviceable, helpful, available, salutary.

**usefully** (ūs′fûl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to effect or advance some end.

**usefulness** (ūs′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility; serviceableness; advantage.

**useless** (ūs′les), *a.* [< *use* + *-less.*] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual.

> Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.
> *Lord Lyttelton.*
>
> An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
> As *useless* if it goes as when it stands.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 682.

= **Syn.** *Useless, Fruitless, Ineffectual, Unavailing*, bootless, profitless, unprofitable, valueless, worthless, futile, abortive. *Useless* often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation: as, it is *useless* to try to mend that clock. *Useless* is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is *fruitless, ineffectual*, or *unavailing* actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. *Unavailing* is more likely to be used than *fruitless* or *ineffectual* where the failure is through some one's unwillingness: as, *unavailing* prayers or petitions, *ineffectual* efforts, *fruitless* labors. *Fruitless* is stronger and more final than *ineffectual* or *unavailing.*

**uselessly** (ūs′les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

**uselessness** (ūs′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

**user**[1] (ū′zėr), *n.* [< ME. *user*; < *use*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which uses.

> Yf ther be eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld walle, wherthorough eny persone may se, here, or have knowlech what ys done in the seid halle, that it be so stopped by the doers or *vsers* therof, uppon peyne of xiii. s. iiij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.
>
> Beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
> And, kept unused, the *user* so destroys it.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, ix.

**user**[2] (ū′zėr), *n.* [< OF. *user*, inf. as noun: see *use, v.*] In *law*, the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See *non-user.*—**Adverse user**, such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. *Mitchell*, J., 120 Jud. Rep., p. 598.—**Right of user.** (*a*) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (*b*) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

**ush** (ush), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *usher.*] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> If he winna fee to me
> Three valets or four,
> To beir my tail up frae the dirt
> And *ush* me throw the town.
> *The Vain Gudewife*, st. 3.

**usher** (ush′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *usher, uscher, usshere, uschere*, < OF. *ussher, usser, ussier, uissier, F. huissier* = OSp. *uxier*, Sp. *ujier* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario* = It. *usciere*, also *ostiario*, < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, < *ostium* (> OF. *uis, huis*), a door, entrance, < *os* (*oris*), a mouth: see *ostium, os*[2].] 1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets people at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

> That dore can noon *ussher* shette.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.
>
> The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began
> Aurora's *Vsher* with his windy Fan
> Gently to shake the Woods on every side.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.
>
> *P. jun.* Art thou her grace's steward?
> *Bro.* No, her *usher*, sir.
> *P. jun.* What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;
> Thy beard is like a broom.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii.

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher.

> Further yt was agred that, yf Ryc' Marlow which ys now Scholemaister will not tary here as *hussher* and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the sayd Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his *hussher* him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes according to the erection of our sayd Schole.
> *Christopher Ocland*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.
>
> I have been an *usher* at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate! *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. *Hybernia leucophearia* is the spring usher.—**Gentleman usher of the black rod.** See *black-rod.*—**Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber.** See *privy.*—**Usher of the green rod**, an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, etc.

**usher** (ush′ėr), *v. t.* [< *usher, n.*] To act as an usher to; attend on in the manner of an usher; introduce as forerunner or harbinger; forerun; precede; announce: generally followed by *in, forth*, etc.

> No aun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 410.
>
> And *ushers in* his talk with cunning sighs.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 38.
>
> When he comes home, poor snail, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns *usher* him.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, v. 1.
>
> He . . . carefully *ushered* resistance with a preamble of infringed right. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

**usherance**† (ush′ėr-ans), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ance.*] The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics, iii.

**usherdom** (ush′ėr-dum), *n.* [< *usher* + *-dom.*] The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**usherian** (u-shē′ri-an), *a.* [< *usher* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

> Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Ushers. The *usherian* rule had . . . always been comparatively light. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, I. iv.

**usherless** (ush′ėr-les), *a.* [< *usher* + *-less.*] Destitute of an usher or ushers.

> Where *usherless*, both day and night, the North,
> South, East, and West windes enter and goe forth.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

**ushership** (ush′ėr-ship), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ship.*] The office of an usher.

**usitate** (ū′zi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *usitatus*, used, usual, pp. of *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*[1].] Used; usual; customary.

> He [Hooper] borrowed from Laski, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, despising, it would seem, the *usitate* dignities of rural deans and archdeacons. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

**usitative** (ū′zi-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *usitate* + *-ive.*] Noting customary action: as, "the *usitative* aorist," *Alford.*

**U. S. M.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States mail*, and (*b*) of *United States marine.*

**U. S. N.** An abbreviation of *United States navy.*

**Usnea** (us′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffmann, 1794).] A small genus of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Usneëi.* They are fruticulose or more commonly penduloua lichens, having the thallus terete, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subterminal peltate apothecia. They are found in temperate or cool climates, growing on rocks, or more commonly on trunks or limbs of trees, whence they are called *tree-mosses*, resembling in their drooping growth the southern tree-moss (*Tillandsia*). *U. barbata* is the

Beard-moss (*Usnea barbata*).

heard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under *apothecium.*

**Usneëi** (us-nē′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Usnea* + *-ei.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typified by the genus *Usnea.*

**usquebaugh** (us′kwē-bâ), *n.* [Se. also *usquebae, iskiebae*; formerly *usquebath*, < Gael. Ir. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. 'water of life,' < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life, allied to L. *vita*, Gr. *βίος*, life: see *vital, quick*[1]. Cf. F. *eau de vie*, NL. *aqua vitæ*, brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. *whisky*[1], another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky.

> The Irishman for *usquebath*.
> *Marston and Webster*, The Malcontent, v. 1.
>
> In case of sickness, such bottles of *usquebaugh*, black-cherry brandy, . . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, i. 1.
>
> Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,
> What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
> Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;
> Wi' *usquebae*, we'll face the devil.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**U. S. S.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States Senate*, and (*b*) of *United States ship.*

**usselvent**, *pron. pl.* [ME. *usselfe, usselven*; < *us* + *self, selve*, pl. of *self.*] Ourselves. *Wyclif*, Cor. xi.

> We fille accorded by *us selven* two.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 812.

**ussuk**, *n.* [Also *oozook, ursuk*; Eskimo.] The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.* See cut under *Erignathus.*

**Ustilagineæ** (us[t]i-lā-jin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ.*] An extensive order of zygomycetous fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycelium is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The teleutospores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promycelium which bears sporidlike gametes. These gametes conjugate in pairs, and directly, or by means of sporids, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another host. *Ustilago, Urocystis*, and *Tilletia* are the most important genera. See *Coniomycetes, smut, 3, Fungi.*

**ustilagineous** (us[t]i-lā-jin′ē-us), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Ustilagineæ.*

**ustilaginous** (us-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-ous.*] 1. Affected with ustilago; smutty.—2. Belonging to the *Ustilagineæ.*

**Ustilago** (us-ti-lā′gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *ustilago* (*-gin-*), a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like *urtica*, < *urere* (√ *us*), burn: see *ustion.* The name is applied to smut as looking 'burnt' or blackened by fire.] 1. A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the order *Ustilaginæ*, causing, under the name of *smut*, some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The teleutospores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphæ, and when mature forming pulverulent, frequently ill smelling masses. See *smut, 3, maize-smut, chimney-sweep, 3, bunt*[4], *colly-brand, collarbags, coal-brand.*

2. [*l. c.*] Smut. See *smut, 3.*

**ustion** (us′chon), *n.* [= F. *ustion* = Sp. *ustion* = Pg. *ustão* = It. *ustione*, < L. *ustio*(*n-*), a burning, < *urere* (√ *us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust*, etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson.*

**ustorious** (us-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *ustor*, a burner (of dead bodies), < *urere*, burn.] Having the property of burning.

> The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

**ustulate** (us′tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulare*, scorch, dim. of *urere*, burn.] Colored, or blackened, as if scorched or singed.

**ustulation** (us-tū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *ustulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of burning or searing.

Singding and *ustulation* auch aa rapid affrictiona do cause. *Sir W. Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Society, p. 297.

[In the following quotation the word is used in a secondary aense, with special reference to 1 Cor. vii. 9.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.]

2†. In *metal.*, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores in a muffle. *Imp. Dict.*— 3. In *phar.*: (*a*) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (*b*) The burning of wine.

**usual** (ū′zhŏ-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *usuel* = Sp. Pg. *usual* = It. *usuale*, < L. *usualis*, for use, fit for use, also of common use, customary, common, ordinary, usual, < *usus*, use, habit, custom: see *use*[1].]

I. *a.* In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the general course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; ordinary.

Necessity
Taught us those arts not *usual* to our sex.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

Albeit it be not *usual* with me, chiefly in the absence of a husband, to admit any entrance to strangers.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

I was told that it was not *usual* to pay a kaphar in caravans. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 138.

**As usual**, in such manner as is usual or common; as often happens; after the customary fashion.

Want of money had, *as usual*, induced the King to convoke his Parliament. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

**Usual predication.** See *predication.* = **Syn.** *Customary*, etc. (see *habitual*), general, wonted, prevalent, prevailing, accustomed.

II.† *n.* That which is usual.

The staffe of seuen verses hath seuen proportions, whereof one onely is the *vsuall* of our vulgar.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

**usually** (ū′zhŏ-al-i), *adv.* According to what is usual or customary; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

**usualness** (ū′zhŏ-al-nes), *n.* The state of being usual; commonness; frequency; customariness.

**usucapient** (ū-zū-kā′pi-ent), *n.* One who has acquired, or claims to have acquired, by usucaption.

The burden of debts must in like manner have fallen on the *usucapient* or *usucapients* in proportion to the shares they had taken of the deceased's property.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 692.

**usucapt** (ū′zū-kapt), *v.* To acquire by prescription or usucaption.

Under the jus civile, on failure of agnates (and of the gens where there was one), the succession was vacant and fell to the fisc, unless perchance it was *usucopted* by a stranger possessing pro herede. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 702.

**usucaptible** (ū-zū-kap′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *usucaptus*, pp. of *usucapere*, acquire by prescription: see *usucaption*.] Capable of being acquired by possession, prescription, or usucaption.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were *usucaptible* and he had not taken them theftuously, acquired a quiritary right in two years or one as the case might be, simply on the strength of his possession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

**usucaption** (ū-zū-kap′shon), *n.* [Cf. F. *usucapion*, < L. *usucapio*(*n*-), an acquisition by possession or prescription, < *usucapere*, pp. *usucaptus*, prop. two words, *usu capere*, acquire by prescription: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *use* and *caption*.] In *civil law*, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law. It is nearly equivalent or correlative to the common-law prescription, but differs in that possession in good faith was required to constitute usucaption, but need not be in good faith to constitute prescription.

As the title here depends on possession, which is a mere fact, it is plainly reasonable that the law where the fact occurs should be applied in questions of *usucaption* or prescription, which is right growing out of a continued fact.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, ¶ 71.

**usudurian** (ū′zū-dū′ri-an), *n.* [Prob. irreg. < L. *usus*, use, + *durus*, hard, + *-ian*.] A packing-material prepared from unvulcanized rubber combined with other materials. It is a non-conductor, and when exposed to the action of steam it becomes vulcanized, and is very durable. By the application of naphtha to two pieces of this packing, they are made to unite homogeneously under pressure, and a mass of any size or thickness is thus readily built up. *E. H. Knight.*

**usufruct** (ū′zū-frukt), *n.* [= F. *usufruit* = Pr. *usufrug* = Sp. Pg. *usufructo* = It. *usufrutto*, *usofrutto*, < L. *ususfructus* (abl. *usufructu*), also, and orig., two words, *usus fructus*, *usus et fructus*, the use and enjoyment: *usus*, use; *fructus*, enjoyment, fruit: see *use*[1] and *fruit*.] In *law*, the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. *Quasi-usufruct* was admitted in the civil law in the case of certain perishable things. In these cases an equivalent in kind and quantity was admitted to represent the things destroyed or injured by use. (*Amos.*) *Usufruct* is often used as implying that the right is held for life, as distinguished from more limited and from permanent rights.

In the rich man's houses and pictures, his parks and gardens, I have a temporary *usufruct* at least.
*Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

**usufruct** (ū′zū-frukt), *v. t.* [< *usufruct*, *n.*] To hold in usufruct; subject to a right of enjoyment of its advantages by one while owned by another.

The cautio usufructuaria that property *usufructed* should revert unimpaired to the owner on the expiry of the usufructuary's life interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 709.

**usufructuary** (ū-zū-fruk′tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *usufruitier* = Sp. Pg. *usufructuario* = It. *usufruttuario*, < LL. *usufructuarius*, one who has the use and profit of, but not the title to (a thing), < L. *ususfructus*, use and enjoyment: see *usufruct*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *usufructuaries* (-riz). A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of property for a time without having the title. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

I have been ever your man, and counted myself but an *usufructuary* of myself, the property being yours.
*Bacon*, Letter, March 25, 1621.

**usurarious**† (ū-zū-rā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *usurarius*, of usury: see *usurary*.] Usurious. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

**usurary**† (ū′zū-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *usuraire* = Pr. *usurari* = Sp. Pg. It. *usurario*, < L. *usurarius*, of or pertaining to interest or usury, < *usura*, usury: see *usure*, *usury*.] Usurious. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 373.

**usure**† (ū′zūr), *n.* [< ME. *usure*, < OF. (and F.) *usure* = Sp. Pg. It. *usura*, < L. *usura*, use, employment, interest, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*[1].] Interest; usury. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 9.

What is *vsure*, but venyme of patrymonye, and a lawfulle thefe that tellyth ys entent?
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

**usure**† (ū′zūr), *v. i.* [< *usure*, *n.*] To practise usury.

I turn no monies in the public bank,
Nor *usure* private. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

**usurer** (ū′zū-rėr), *n.* [< ME. *usurer*, < OF. (also F.) *usurier* = Sp. *usurero* = Pg. *usureiro* = It. *usuriere*, < ML. *usurarius*, a usurer, < L. *usurarius*, pertaining to use or interest, < *usura*, use, interest: see *usure*, *usury*.] 1†. One who lent money and took interest for it.

The seconde huffet be-tokeneth the riche *vserer* that deliteth in his richesse and goth a[c]ornynge his pore nyghebours that be nedy whan thei come to hym ought for to borough. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Henry, duke of Guise, . . . was the greatest *usurer* in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 87.

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See *usury*.

**usuring**† (ū′zū-ring), *a.* [< *usure* + *-ing*[2].] Practising usury; usurious.

I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.
*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

**usurious** (ū-zū′ri-us), *a.* [< *usury* + *-ous*.] 1. Practising usury: specifically, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Plead not: *usurious* nature will have all,
As well the int'rest as the principal.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 15.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of usury; acquired by usury.

Enemies to intercat, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 30.

**usuriously** (ū-zū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

**usuriousness** (ū-zū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being usurious.

**usurous**†, *a.* Same as *usurious*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

**usurp** (ū-zėrp′), *v.* [< F. *usurper* = Sp. Pg. *usurpar* = It. *usurpare*, < L. *usurparc*, make use of, use, assume, take possession of, usurp, perhaps orig. *usu rapere*, seize to (one's own) use: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *rapere*, seize: see *use*[1] and *rap*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully: as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power.

That hellish monster, damnd hypocrisie, . . .
*Vsurps* my place & titles soveraigntie.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Thou dost here *usurp*
The name thou owest not.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 453.

White is there *usurped* for her brow.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Trade's unfeeling train
*Usurp* the land, and dispossess the swain.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 64.

2. To assume, in a wider sense; put on; sometimes, to counterfeit.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns that painting and *usurping* hair
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 259.

II. *intrans.* To be or act as a usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Ye Pequents . . . *usurped upon* them, and drive them from thence. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

This tendency in political journals to *usurp upon* the practice of books, and to mould the style of writers.
*De Quincey*, Style, i.

**usurpant**† (ū-zėr′pant), *a.* [< L. *usurpan(t-)s*, ppr. of *usurpare*, usurp: see *usurp*.] Inclined or apt to usurp; guilty of usurping; encroaching. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 473.

**usurpation** (ū-zėr-pā′shon), *n.* [< F. *usurpation* = Sp. *usurpacion* = Pg. *usurpação* = It. *usurpazione*, < L. *usurpatio*(*n*-), a using, an appropriation, < *usurpare*, use, usurp: see *usurp*.] 1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions, or property of another without right; especially, the wrongful occupation of a throne: as, the *usurpation* of supreme power.

The *usurpation*
Of thy unnatural uncle, English John.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The Parlament therefore without any *usurpation* hath had it alwaies in thir power to limit and confine the exorbitancie of Kings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Intrusion into an office or assumption of a franchise, whether on account of vacancy or by ousting the incumbent, without any color of title. (*b*) Such intrusion or assumption without lawful title. (*c*) The absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3†. Use; usage. [A Latinism.]

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission.
*Bp. Pearson*, Exposition of the Creed, ii.

**usurpatory** (ū-zėr′pa-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *usurpatorius*, of or pertaining to a usurper, < *usurpator*, a usurper, < L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp: see *usurp*.] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

**usurpatrix** (ū′zėr-pā-triks), *n.* [= F. *usurpatrice*, < LL. *usurpatrix*, fem. of *usurpator*, a usurper: see *usurpatory*.] A woman who usurps. *Cotgrave.*

**usurpature** (ū-zėr′pa-tūr), *n.* [< L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp, + *-ure*.] The act of usurping; usurpation. [Rare.]

Thus, lit and launched, up and up roared and soared
A rocket, till the key o' the vault was reached,
And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space,
In brilliant *usurpature*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 306.

**usurpedly** (ū-zėr′ped-li), *adv.* By an act or acts of usurpation; in a manner characterized by usurpation. [Rare.]

They temerariously and *usurpedly* take on themselves to be parcel of the body. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III.

**usurper** (ū-zėr′pėr), *n.* [< *usurp* + *-er*[1].] One who usurps; one who seizes power or property without right: as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

Thou false *vsurper* of Gods regal throne.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Sole heir to the *usurper* Capet. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 78.

**usurping** (ū-zėr′ping), *p. a.* Characterized by usurpation.

The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd. *Pope.*

**usurpingly** (ū-zėr′ping-li), *adv.* In a usurping manner; by usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 13.

**usurpress**† (ū-zėr′pres), *n.* [< *usurper* + *-ess.*] A female usurper. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 19.

**usury** (ū′zhō-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *usery*; < ME. *usurie, usurye*, < OF. **usurie*, a collateral form of OF. *usure*, interest, usury: see *usure*.] 1. Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with *usury*. Mat. xxv. 27.

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed; any such premium in excess of the rate established or permitted by law, which varies locally.

I send you herwith the pylyon for the male, and Xs. for the hyer, whyche is *usery*, I tak God to rekord.
*Paston Letters*, III. 110.

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick: their occupations, brokage and *usury*.
*Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 115.

The root of the condemnation of *usury* was simply an error in political economy. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 94.

**usus** (ū′sus), *n.* [L.] Use; specifically, in *Rom. law*, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession — that is, the right to detain the thing; but the legal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, usus was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter. — **Usus loquendi**, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

**U. S. V.** An abbreviation of *United States Volunteers*.

**usward** (us′wärd), *adv.* [< *us* + *-ward*.] Toward us. [Rare.]

**ut** (öt), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by *do*. See *solmization* and *do*[4].

**Uta** (ū′tą), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), < *Utah*, one of the Territories of the United States.] A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, nearly related both to *Holbrookia* and to *Sceloporus*. There are several

*Uta elegans.*

species, as *U. elegans, U. stansburiana, U. ornata*, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.

**Utamania** (ū-tą-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), also *Utumania*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*, whose type is the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, chiefly differing from *Alca* proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under *razorbill*.

**utast, utist**† (ū′tas, ū′tis), *n.* [Also *utass, utast*; < ME. *utas*, < OF. *utes, utas, utus, utaves, oitieves, oitaaves, octaves*, F. *octaves*, the octave of a festival, pl. of *octave*, octave, = Sp. Pg. *octava* = It. *ottava*, an octave; < L. *octavas* (*dies*): see *octave*.] 1. The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion — that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the *utas* of Saint Hilary.

Quod Gaweln, . . . "let vs sette the day of spousaile;" and than toke thei day to-geder the *vtas* after, and com thus spekynge In to the halle.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 449.

*Utas* of a feest, octaves. *Palsgrave.*

Hence — 2. Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival.

By the mass, here will be old *Utis*; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 22.

**Ute** (ūt), *n.* [Native name.] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

**utensil** (ū-ten′sil, formerly also ū′ten-sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *utensile*; ME. *utensyl*; < OF. *utensile*, F. *ustensile* (with *s* erroneously inserted in imitation of OF. *ustil, ostil*, F. *outil*, implement (see *hustlement*), or *us*, use) = Sp. *utensilio* = Pg. *utensilio* = It. *utensile*, < L. *utensile*, usually in pl. *utensilia*, a thing fit for use, a utensil, neut. of *utensilis*, fit for use, useful, < *uti*, use: see *use*[1]. Cf. *utile*.] An instrument or implement: as, *utensils* of war; now, more especially, an instrument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agricultural *implements* and mechanical *tools*.

The Crucifixes and other *Utensils* were dispos'd in order for beginning the procession.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

I earnestly intreat you to get the *utensils* for observing the Quantities of Rain which fall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. *W. Derham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 516.

=**Syn.** *Implement, Instrument*, etc. See *tool*.

**uteri**, *n.* Plural of *uterus*.

**uterine** (ū′te-rin), *a.* [= F. *utérin* = Sp. Pg. It. *uterino*, < LL. *uterinus*, born of the same mother, lit. of the (same) womb, < L. *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb: as, *uterine* complaints. — 2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

He [Francis Bacon] had a *uterine* brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politiques.
*Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Bacon).

**Uterine artery**, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery, very tortuous in its course along the side of the uterus between the layers of the broad ligament, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus. — **Uterine cake.** See *placenta*, 1 (*a*). — **Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus.** See the nouns. — **Uterine sac**, in ascidians, the shortened and widened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovum. Its ovulcal part is applied to the wall of the ovicyst, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum. — **Uterine souffle.** Same as *placental souffle* (which see, under *placental*). — **Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum.** See the nouns.

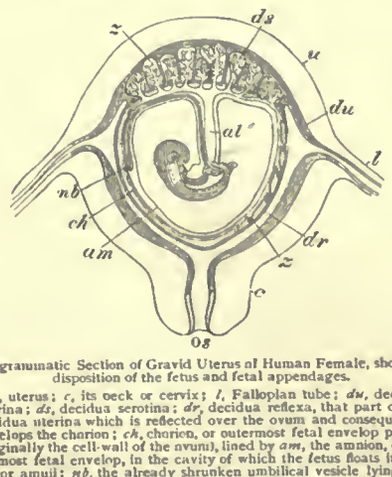
**uterocopulatory** (ū″te-rō-kop′ū-lą-tō-ri), *a.* Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterodeferent*.

**uterodeferent** (ū″te-rō-def′ėr-ent), *a.* Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterocopulatory*.

**uterogestation** (ū″te-rō-jes-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *uterus*, uterus, + *gestatio*(*n-*), gestation.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

**uteromania** (ū″te-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* Nymphomania.

**uterus** (ū′te-rus), *n.*; pl. *uteri* (-rī). [= F. *utérus* = Sp. *útero* = Pg. It. *utero*, < L. *uterus*, also *uter* and *uterum*, the womb, belly; cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, the womb: see *hysteria*.] 1. The womb; that part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of an oviduct, originally a Müllerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a cloaca or a vagina. The *uterus* is single in most *Monodelphia*, and double in *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*. When united,




Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appendages.

*u*, uterus; *c*, its neck or cervix; *l*, Fallopian tube; *du*, decidua uterina; *ds*, decidua serotina; *dr*, decidua reflexa, that part of the decidua uterina which is reflected over the ovum and consequently envelops the chorion; *ch*, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop proper (originally the cell-wall of the ovum), lined by *am*, the amnion, or innermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in the liquor amnii; *nb*, the already shrunken umbilical vesicle lying between the amnion and the chorion; *al*, allantois, forming the navel-string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; *z*, *z*, chorionic villi, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; *os*, os tincæ, or mouth of the womb.

but incompletely, it constitutes a *uterus bicornis*, or two-horned womb. In birds the name *uterus* is given to that terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened part above (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into the cervix at the internal os, and continues downward as the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or os tincæ. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the round, vesico-uterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial lining. See also cut under *peritoneum*.

2. In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 182. See cuts under *germarium, Rhabdocœla, Cestoidea*, and *Nematoidea*. — 3. In *Fungi*. See *peridium*. — **Anteflection of the uterus.** See *anteflection*. — **Anteversion of the uterus.** See *anteversion*. — **Arbor vitæ of the uterus**, pinnate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri. — **Bifid uterus**, a uterus having two bodies instead of one: same as *uterus bicornis*. — **Bilocular uterus.** See *uterus bilocularis*. — **Body of the uterus.** Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*). — **Cervix uteri.** See *cervix*. — **Corpus uteri.** See *corpus*. — **Defectus uteri**, complete congenital absence of the uterus. — **Double-mouthed uterus.** Same as *uterus biforis*. — **Double uterus, uterus duplex.** Same as *uterus didelphys*. — **Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri.** See *fundus*. — **Gravid uterus**, the womb during pregnancy, containing the product of conception. — **Heart-shaped uterus, uterus cordiformis**, an imperfect uterus bicornis, the fundus being slightly depressed in the middle, so as to give the organ a heart-shaped appearance. — **Hernia of the uterus**, a very rare condition in which the womb is forced through the middle line of the abdominal wall or through the inguinal or femoral ring; hysterocele. — **Hour-glass contraction of the uterus**, a circular contraction of the internal os, occurring in rare instances immediately after childbirth, thus dividing the womb into two cavities, in the upper of which the placenta may be retained. — **Inertia of the uterus**, weak and ineffective contractions of the uterus during childbirth. — **Infantile uterus**, an undeveloped uterus. — **In utero**, in the womb. — **Inversion of the uterus**, an accident that sometimes, though rarely, occurs after delivery, in which the flabby uterus turns inside out. — **Involution of the uterus**, the process of restoration of the uterus to its original size after childbirth. This occurs through fatty degeneration of the hypertrophied uterine muscle. — **Isthmus of the uterus**, a slight circular depression on the external surface of the womb, corresponding to the location of the internal os. — **Neck of the uterus.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **One-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus unicornis*. — **Os uteri**, the mouth of the womb. — **Os uteri externum**, the external os or mouth of the womb, forming the opening into the vagina. — **Os uteri internum**, the internal os, at the junction of the cervix with the corpus of the womb. — **Pregnant uterus.** Same as *gravid uterus*. — **Procidentia of the uterus**, an exaggerated condition of prolapse, in which the organ passes through the vulvar orifice. — **Prolapse of the uterus**, a descent of the womb from its proper position, owing to relaxation of the parts normally sustaining it. — **Puerperal uterus**, the uterus after childbirth and before the completion of involution. — **Retractores uteri.** See *retractor*. — **Retroflection of the uterus.** See *retroflection*. — **Retroversion of the uterus.** See *retroversion*. — **Rupture of the uterus.** (*a*) A tear in the wall of the womb, taking place during labor when there is an impediment to the descent of the child: a rare and usually fatal accident. (*b*) Same as *hernia of the uterus*. — **Septate uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Subinvolution of the uterus**, delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus. — **Two-chambered uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Two-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus bicornis*. — **Uterus bicornis**, a two-horned womb, resulting from incomplete union of right and left oviducts. It is normal in various animals, abnormal in woman. — **Uterus biforis**, a septate uterus in which the septum exists only at the external os, the cavity above being single. — **Uterus bilocularis**, a uterus the cavity of which is divided into two by a septum. It is distinguished from uterus bicornis by there being no traces of a division on the surface of the organ. — **Uterus cordiformis.** See *heart-shaped uterus*. — **Uterus didelphys**, or **uterus diadelphys**, a condition in which two separate organs, distinct in all their parts, exist. Also *double uterus*. — **Uterus masculinus.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). Also called *utriculus masculinus, utriculus hominis, utriculus urethræ, vagina masculina, sinus prostaticus, sinus pocularis*, and *vesicula prostatica*. — **Uterus unicornis**, a defective uterus resulting from absence or arrested development of one Müllerian duct, in consequence of which but one lateral half of the uterus has been formed.

**Utetheisa** (ū-te-thī′sią), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size,

*Utetheisa bella.*

having the antennæ simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, *U. pul-*

*chella* alone occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *U. (Deiopeia) bella* is a common North American species of a crimson color with white and black spots, whose larva feeds upon plants of the genera *Myrica*, *Lespedeza*, *Crotalaria*, and *Prunus*.

**Utgard** (út'gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *útgarthar*, the outer building, the abode of the giant *Utgartha Loki*; < *út*, out, + *garthr*, a yard: see *garth*[1] and *yard*. Cf. *Midgard*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the giants; the realm of Utgard-Loki.

**utia** (ū'ti-ạ), *n.* [Also *hutia*; W. Ind.] A West Indian octodont rodent of the genus *Capromys*.

**utile**† (ū'til), *a.* [< F. *utile* = Sp. Pg. *util* = It. *utile*, < L. *utilis*, serviceable, useful, < *uti*, use: see *usc*[1].] Useful; profitable; beneficial.

The boke of Nurture for men, seruauntes, and chyldren, with Stans puer ad mensam, newly corrected, very *vtyle* and necessary vnto all youth.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxvii.

**utilisable, utilisation,** etc. See *utilizable*, etc.

**utilitarian** (ū-til-i-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *utility* + *-arian*. Cf. F. *utilitaire*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; having regard to utility rather than beauty and the like; specifically, making the greatest good of the greatest number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

It was in the winter of 1822–23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles—acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics. . . . The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the name I gave to the society I had planned was the *Utilitarian* Society. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of *utilitarian*, and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish." *J. S. Mill.*

The pursuit of such happiness is taught by the *utilitarian* philosophy, a phrase used by Bentham himself in 1802, and therefore not invented by Mr. J. S. Mill, as he supposed, in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 576.

**II.** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secede from Christianity to become *Utilitarians*; for that it would be a confession of ignorance of the faith they deserted, seeing that it was the main duty inculcated by our religion to do all in morals and manners to which the newfangled doctrine of utility pretended.
*Galt*, Annals of the Parish (1821), xxxv.

**utilitarianism** (ū-til-i-tā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *utilitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests. Utilitarianism originated with the marquis Cesare Bonesana Beccaria (1735–93), but its great master was Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832). He held that the sole possible rational motive is the expectation of pleasure, as measured by the intensity, propinquity, and duration of the pleasure, and the strength of the expectation. Utilitarian ethics, however, does not insist that such considerations need or ought to determine action in special cases, but only that the rules of morals should be founded upon them. These views greatly, and advantageously, influenced ethical thought and legislation in France, England, and the United States.

**utilitarianize** (ū-til-i-tā'ri-ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilitarianized*, ppr. *utilitarianizing*. [< *utilitarian* + *-ize*.] To act as a utilitarian toward; cause to serve a utilitarian purpose. [Rare.]

Matter-of-fact people, . . . who *utilitarianize* everything. *Mrs. C. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania.

**utility** (ū-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *utilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *utilitee*, *utylite*, < OF. *utilite*, F. *utilité* = Sp. *utilidad* = Pg. *utilidade* = It. *utilità*, < L. *utilita(t-)s*, usefulness, serviceableness, profit, < *utilis*, useful: see *utile*.] 1. The character of being useful; usefulness; profitableness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end.

Rootes amale of noon *utilitee*
Cntte of for lettyog of fertilitee.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

By *utility* is meant that property in any object whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 42.

An undertaking of enormous labour, and yet of only very partial *utility*.
*Fitzedward Hall*, Modern English, p. 36.

2. Use; profit.

That money growyng of suche talagis be in the kepyng of iiii. sad men and trewe, and that to be chosen, and out of their kepyng for necessites and *vtylites* of the same cite, and not odur wyse to be spent.
*Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 6.

3. A useful thing.

What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an *utility*. Labour is not creative of objects, but of *utilities*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 1.

**Particular utility**†. See *particular*.—**Responsible utility.** See *responsible*.—**Syn. 1.** *Advantage*, *Benefit*, etc. See *advantage* and *benefit*.

**utility-man** (ū-til'i-ti-man), *n.* In *theat. lang.*, an actor of the smallest parts in a play. A supernumerary is called a *utility-man*, or is said to have gone into the "utility," when he has a part with words given him.

**utilizable** (ū'ti-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *utilize* + *-able*.] Capable of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisable*.

**utilization** (ū'ti-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-ation*.] The act of utilizing or turning to account, or the state of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisation*.

A man of genius, but of genius that evaded *utilization*.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

**utilize** (ū'ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilized*, ppr. *utilizing*. [= F. *utiliser* = Sp. Pg. *utilizar* = It. *utilizzare*; as *utile* + *-ize*.] To turn to profitable account or use; make useful; make use of: as, to *utilize* a stream for driving machinery. Also spelled *utilise*.

A variety of new compounds and combinations of words [are contained in Barlow's "Columbiad"] . . . as, to *utilise*; to vagrate, &c. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XV. 28.

In the Edinburgh Review for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . *utilize*. . . . *Utilize*, a word both useful and readily intelligible, was very slow in becoming naturalized. *Fitzedward Hall*, Modern English, p. 128.

**utilizer** (ū'ti-lī-zẹr), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which utilizes. Also spelled *utiliser*.

**ut infra** (ut in'frạ). [L.: *ut*, as; *infra*, below: see *infra-*.] As below.

**uti possidetis** (ū'ti pos-i-dē'tis). [L.: *uti* = *ut*, as; *possidetis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] 1. An interdict of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an immovable was protected against any disturbance of his possession. It could also be used where there was a suit pending about the title, in order to determine with whom the possession should remain during the suit. Only the *possessor animo domini* was protected, except in a few cases where the protection of the interdict was extended to certain persons who had the mere physical possession. The question of good faith was as a rule unimportant, except that if the possession had been acquired by force, or by stealth, or as a mere *precarium* from the defendant, the interdict could not be used against him, but the defendant could not object that the possession had been acquired in this way from a third person. This interdict and the corresponding one for movables were called *retinendæ possessionis* (for retaining possession), as they were granted (except in some cases, about which the commentators differ) only to persons who had not lost their possession, but had merely been disturbed in it.

2. In *international law*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

**utist**, *n.* See *utas*.

**utlagare**†, *n.* [< ML. *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry.

And anon as the seide *utlagare* was certyfyed, my Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrerag of hys sowde qeyl he was in Scotland.
*Paston Letters*, I. 41.

**utland**†, *n.* and *a.* Same as *outland*.

**utlary**†, **utlaury**†, *n.* [< ML. **utlaria*, *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry. *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

**utlegation**† (ut-lē-gā'shọn), *n.* [For **utlagation*, < ML. *utlagatio(n-)*, < *utlagare*, outlaw: see *outlaw*, *v.*] The act of outlawing; outlawry. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 205.

**utmost** (ut'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utmest*, *utemest*, *utemæste*, *outemeste*, < AS. *utemest*, *ytmest*, *ytemest*, < *út*, out, + double superl. suffix *-m-est*: see *out* and *-most*. Cf. *outmost*, a doublet of *utmost*; cf. also *uttermost*.] **I.** *a. superl.* 1. Being at the furthest point or extremity or bound; furthest; extreme; last.

Take you off his *vtmost* weed, and beholde the comelinesse, beautie, and riches which lie hid within his inward sense and sentence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Many wise men have miscarried in praising great designes before the *utmost* event.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A white gull flew
Straight toward the *utmost* boundary of the East.
*R. W. Gilder*, New Day, Prelude.

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, number, quantity, or the like: as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness.

I'll . . . undertake to bring him
Where he shall answer, by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 326.

Many have done their *utmost* best, sincerely and truly, according to their conceit, opinion, and vnderstanding.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 108.

He showed the *utmost* aversion to business.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

**II.** *n.* The extreme limit or extent.

This night I'll know the *utmost* of my fate.
*Webster*, White Devil, v. 4.

Hints and glimpses, germs and crude essays at a system, is the *utmost* they pretend to.
*Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

**To do one's utmost,** to do all one can.

Bigoted and intolerant Protestant legislators *did their* little *utmost* to oppress their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, even in Ireland.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 132.

**Utopia** (ū-tō'pi-ạ), *n.* [= F. *Utopie*; < NL. *Utopia* (see def.), lit. 'Nowhere,' < Gr. *οὐ*, no, not, + *τόπος*, place, spot.] 1. An imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in a work entitled "Utopia," published in 1516, as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. Hence —2. [*l. c.*] A place or state of ideal perfection.

Unionists charged Socialism with incoherent raving about impossible *utopias*, whilst doing nothing practical to protect any single trade.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 725.

3. Any imaginary region.

Some say it [the Phœnix] liveth in Aethiopia, others in Arabia, some in Aegypt, others in India, and some I thinke in *Utopia*, for such must that be which is described by Lactantius—that is, which neither was singed in the combustion of Phaeton, or overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

4. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1864.

**Utopian** (ū-tō'pi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Utopia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia.—2. [*l. c.*] Founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection; chimerical.

*Utopian* parity is a kind of government to be wished for, rather than effected.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 64.

3. [*l. c.*] Belonging to no locality: as, "titular and *utopian* bishops," *Bingham*, Antiquities, iv. 6.

**II.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

Such subtile opinions as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into we in this climate do not greatly fear.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. [*l. c.*] One who forms or favors schemes supposed to lead to a state of perfect happiness, justice, virtue, etc.; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; an optimist.

**utopianism** (ū-tō'pi-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-ism*.] The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility; optimism.

*Utopianism*: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.
*Ruskin*, Architecture and Painting, ii.

**utopianizer** (ū-tō'pi-ạn-ī-zẹr), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-iz-er*.] Same as *utopian*, *n.*, 2. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxli. Also spelled *utopianiser*. [Rare.]

**utopiast** (ū-tō'pi-ast), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ast*.] A utopian. [Rare.]

But it is the weakness of *Utopiasts* of every class to place themselves outside the pale of their own system.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 130.

**utopical**† (ū-top'i-kạl), *a.* [< *utopia* (see *Utopia*) + *-ic-al*.] Utopian. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 368.

**utopism** (ū'tọ-pizm), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ism*.] Utopianism. [Rare.]

It is *utopism* to believe that the state will have more unity, more harmony, more patriotism, because you have suppressed the family and property. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, III. 258.

**utopist** (ū'tọ-pist), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ist*.] A utopian; an optimist.

Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an a priori theory of what the State should be.
*G. H. Lewes*, History of Philosophy (ed. 1880), I. 273.

**Utraquism** (ū'trạ-kwizm), *n.* [< L. *utraque*, neut. pl. of *uterque*, both, one and the other, also each, either (< *uter*, each, either (see *whether*[1]), + *-que*, and), + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Utraquists or Calixtines, whose chief tenet was that communicants should partake in both kinds (that is, of the cup as well as of the bread) in the Lord's Supper. See *Calixtine*[1].

**Utraquist** (ū'trạ-kwist), *n.* [< *Utraqu(ism)* + *-ist*.] One of the Calixtines, or conservative Hussites. See *Calixtine*[1].

**Utrecht velvet.** See *velvet*.

**utricle** (ū'tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *utricule*, < L. *utriculus*, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a hull or husk of grain, a bud or calycle of a flower, the abdomen of bees, a little uterus (confused with *ŭterus*, womb), dim. of *ūter*, a leather bag or bottle.] 1. A small sac, cyst, bag, or reservoir of the body; an ordinary histological cell.—2. The common sinus of the inner ear; the larger of two sacs in the vesti-

bule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear (the smaller one being the saccule), lodged in the fovea hemielliptica, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the openings of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the saccule. Also called *sacculus communis*, *sacculus hemiellipticus*, *sacculus semiovalis*, *utriculus vestibuli*.—3. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of *Carex*. See cuts under *Sarcobatus* and *Perigynium*. Also *utriculus* in all senses.—**Internal or primordial utricle.** See *primordial*.—**Utricle of the urethra.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). For other names, see *uterus masculinus*, under *uterus*.—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See def. 2.

**utricular** (ū-trik'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *utriculaire* = Sp. Pg. *utricular*; cf. L. *utricularius*, a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, < L. *utriculus*, a leather bag: see *utricle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricle, in any sense; resembling a utricle; forming a utricle, or having utricles.—2. Resembling a utricle or bag: specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

**Utricularia** (ū-trik-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *utriculus*, a bag: see *utricle*.] A remarkable genus of plants, the bladderworts, the type of the order *Lentibulariæ*, once known as *Lentibularia* (Rivinus, 1690). They are characterized by having a two-parted calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 160 species, or nearly the entire order, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stems, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elegantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, bright-green roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate orders, but have a globose free central placenta, like the *Primulaceæ*. Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent organs, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larvæ, entomostracans, and tardigrades. Other species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on multifid rhizomes, as in *U. montana* of tropical America. In this and several other species the plant also forms numerous tubers, which serve as reservoirs of water, and enable these, unlike all other species, to grow in dry


Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*).
*a*, corolla; *b*, pistil, longitudinal section; *c*, fruit; *d*, part of the leaf with a bladder.

places. There are 14 species in the United States, of which *U. vulgaris* is the most widely distributed. *U. clandestina*, a common coast species, bears numerous globose whitish cleistogamous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, *U. purpurea* and *U. resupinata*, are exceptional in their purple flowers. *U. nelumbifolia* of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large *Tillandsia*, and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.

**utriculate** (ū-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *utriculatus*, < L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricle*.] Having a utricle; formed into a utricle; utricular.

**utriculi**, *n.* Plural of *utriculus*.

**utriculiferous** (ū-trik-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

**utriculiform** (ū-trik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag (see *utricle*), + *forma*, form: see *form*.] In *bot.*, having the form of a utricle; utricular.

**utriculoid** (ū-trik'ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *utriculiform*.

**utriculose** (ū-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricle*.] In *bot.*, same as *utricular*.

**utriculus** (ū-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *utriculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *utricle*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *utricle*.

The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the *utriculus* and sacculus, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 535.

**Utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus.** Same as *uterus masculinus*. See *prostatic vesicle*, under *prostatic*.—**Utriculus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Utriculus urethræ**, the prostatic vesicle.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle*, 2.

**utriform** (ū'tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *uter*, a leather bottle, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (*utriform*).
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, iii. 566.

**utter** (ut'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utter*, *uttur*, *uttre*, < AS. *ūtera*, *ūtterra*, *ūttra*, *ȳtra* = OFries. *ūtere* = OHG. *ūzero*, *ūzzero* = Icel. *ytri* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ydre*, adj.; cf. early ME. *utter*, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttor* = OS. *ūtar* = OHG. *ūzar*, *ūzer*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*, adv. and prep.; compar. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *outer*[1], of which *utter* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* 1†. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

ȝomon [yeoman] vsher be-fore the dore,
In *vttur* chambur lies on the flore.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

Then he brought me forth into the *utter* court.
Ezek. xlvi. 21.

He compassed the inner Citty with three walls, & the *vtter* Citty with as many. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

2†. Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

Ther lakketh nothing to thyn *utter* eyen
That thou nart blind.
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 498.

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

Thy foul disgrace
And *utter* ruin of the house of York.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Gentlemen, ye be *utter* strangers to me; I know you not.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 184.

A low despairing cry
Of *utter* misery: "Let me die!"
*Whittier*, The Witch's Daughter.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

*Utter* refusal. *Clarendon.*

**Utter barrister.** See *outer bar*, under *outer*[1].

**II.** *n.* The extreme; the utmost.

I take my leave readie to countervaile all your courtesies to the *utter* of my power.
*Aubrey*, Lives, Walter Raleigh.

[Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of *utters*.
*O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 335.

**utter** (ut'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *uttren*, *outren* (= LG. *ütern* = MHG. *ūzern*, *inzern*, G. *äussern* = Sw. *yttra* = Dan. *ytre*), put out, utter, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttor*, out, outside: see *utter*, *a.* Cf. *out*, *v.*] 1. To put out or forth; expel; emit.

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not *utter* the rage thereof upon his outward enemies. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, *uttering* clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.
*Irving*, Rip van Winkle.

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

With danger *uttren* we al our chaffare;
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 521.

Marchauntes do *utter* . . . wares and commodities.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 30.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them.
*Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 67.

The coinage of 1723 (which was never *uttered* in Ireland). *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

3. To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give utterance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

But noght-for-that so moche of drede had,
That vnne thes myght *outre* wurde ne say.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2816.

These very words
I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 136.

Stay, sister, I would *utter* to you a business,
But I am very loath.
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And *utter* forth a glorious voice.
*Addison*, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

4. In *law*, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose. = **Syn. 3.** *Utter*, *Enunciate*, *Pronounce*, *Deliver*, express, broach. *Utter* is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice: as, to *utter* a sigh, a shriek, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. *Enunciate* expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible: as, *enunciate* your words distinctly. *Pronounce* applies to units of speech: as, he cannot *pronounce* the letter "r"; he *pronounces* his words indistinctly; he *pronounced* an oration at the grave; he *pronounced* the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. *Deliver* refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skilful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well *delivered* is generally more effective than a good speech badly *delivered*." *Deliver* still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way.

**utter**† (ut'ėr), *adv.* [< *utter*, *a.*] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

The portir with his pikis tho put him *vttere*,
And warned him the wickett while the wacche durid.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

So *utter* empty of those excellencies
That tame authority.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 1.

It *utter* excludes his former excuse of an allegory.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 47.

**utterable** (ut'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *utter* + *-able*.] Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

He hath changed the ineffable name into a name *utterable* by man, and desirable by all the world.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

**utterableness** (ut'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being utterable.

**utterance**[1] (ut'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *utter* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of uttering. (*a*) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

What of our comodities haue most *vtterance* there, and what prices will be giuen for them.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

But the English have so ill *utterance* for their warm clothes in these hot countries. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 95.

(*b*) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best *vtterance* doth alwaies awaite vpon the tonge.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance*. Acts ii. 4.

Even as a man that in some trance hath seen
More than his wondering *utterance* can unfold.
*Drayton*, Idea, lvii.

Her Charms are dumb, they want *Utterance*.
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words: as, the *utterances* of the pulpit.

I hear a sound of many languages,
The *utterance* of nations now no more.
*Bryant*, Earth.

Their emotional *utterances* [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 15.

**Barrel-organ utterance**, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also *recurring utterances*.—**Recurring utterances.** See *recurring*.—**Scanning utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Staccato utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Syllabic utterance**, a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enunciate as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

**utterance**[2]† (ut'ėr-ans), *n.* [An expanded form, due to confusion with *utter*, *uttermost*, of **uttrance*, *uttraunce*, earlier *outrance*: see *outrance*.] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

Come fate into the list,
And champion me to the *utterance!*
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 72.

**utterer** (ut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *utter*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who utters. Specifically—(*a*) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

*Utterers* of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.
*Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

(*b*) One who puts into circulation: as, an *utterer* of base coin. (*c*) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

Things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

**utterest**† (ut'ėr-est), *a. superl.* [< ME. *uttereste* (= OFries. *ūtersta* = OHG. *ūzarōsto*, G. *äusserst*), superl. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *utter*, and *outerest*, of which *utterest* is a doublet.] Outermost; extremest; utmost.

The *uttereste* bark [of trees] is put ayenis destemperaunce of the hevene. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

**uttering** (ut'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *uttring* (= G. *äusserung* = Sw. Dan. *yttring*); verbal n. of *utter*, *v.*] 1. Publishing; circulation.

I was minded for a while to have intermitted the *uttering* of my writings.
*Spenser*, Works, App. ii., Letter to G. H.

2. Utterance.

**utterless** (ut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *utter* + *-less*.] That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

He means to load
His tongue with the full weight of *utterless* thought.
*Keats.*

**utterly** (ut'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *utterly, utrely, utterli, utterliche, utterlike* (= MLG. *ūterlīk* = MHG. *ūzerlich*, G. *äusserlich*); < *utter* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *outerly*, of which *utterly* is a doublet.] In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; altogether.

Yet most ye knowe a thynge that is he hynd,
Touchyng the quene, whiche is to yow vnkynd
And *vtterly* ontrew in enery thyng.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

Sendyth me *utterly* word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys thus avysed. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

May all the wrongs that you have done to me
Be *utterly* forgotten in my death.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

**uttermore**† (ut'ėr-mōr), *a.* [< *utter* + *-more*.] Outer; further; utter.

And cast yee out the vnprofitable seruaunt, and send yee hym in to *vttermore* derknessis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 30.

**uttermost** (ut'ėr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *uttermest, uttermaste, uttirmest*, < *utter* + double superl. suffix *-m-est*: see *utter* and *-most*, and cf. *utmost*.] **I.** *a. superl.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost.

The *vttiremeste* ende of all the kynne.
*York Plays*, p. 386.

It [Rome] should be extended to the *uttermost* confines of the habitable world. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 147.

His accounts lie all ready, correct in black-on-white, to the *uttermost* farthing. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 8.

**II.** *n.* The extreme limit; the utmost; the highest, greatest, or furthest; the utmost power or extent.

In the powers and faculties of our souls God requireth the *uttermost* which our unfeigned affection towards him is able to yield. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

He is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him. Heb. vii. 25.

**utterness** (ut'ėr-nes), *n.* The character of being utter or extreme; extremity.

**uttrent**, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *utter*. *Chaucer.*

**U-tube** (ū'tūb), *n.* A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, employed in the laboratory chiefly for washing or desiccating gases.

**utum** (ū'tum), *n.* [Cingalese name.] A small brown owl, *Ketupa ceylonensis*.

**utwith**†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

**uva** (ū'vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, also a cluster of grapes, a bunch, also the soft palate, the uvula.] In *bot.*, a name given to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta.

**Uvaria** (ū-vā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the berries, < L. *uva*, a grape.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Uvarieæ* in the order *Anonaceæ*. They are characterized by having flowers with valvate sepals, numerous appendaged stamens, many carpels, and many ovules; the receptacle and sometimes the stamens are truncate. The genus includes about 44 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are climbing or sarmentose shrubs, with hairy stems and leaves, and bisexual flowers, usually opposite the leaves. The corolla is frequently brown, greenish, or purple, and often densely velvety. The flowers of several species of India are very fragrant and somewhat showy, reaching in *U. dulcis* 2 inches and in *U. purpurea* 3 inches in diameter. The aromatic roots of *U. Narum*, a large woody climber with shining leaves and scarlet fruit, are used in India as a febrifuge, and by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil. Some produce an edible fruit, as *U. Zeylanica* and *U. macrophylla* of India. *U. Caffra*, with laurel-like leaves, and fleshy berries resembling cherries, occurs in Natal, and two other extra-limital species are Australian. *U. virgata* and *U. laurifolia*, two West Indian trees known as *lancewood*, once classed here, are now referred to the genus *Oxandra*; and many other former American species are now assigned to *Guatteria*. Compare also *Unona* and *Asimina*.

**Uvarieæ** (ū-vā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Uvaria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, characterized by flowers with flattened and usually spreading petals—all or the inner ones imbricated—and by densely crowded stamens with connective so dilated at the apex as to conceal the anther-cells. It includes 13 genera, all tropical, of which *Uvaria* is the type. The only other large genera, *Guatteria* and *Duguetia*, are American; the others are principally East Indian, with 4 monotypic genera in Borneo.

**uvarovite** (ö-var'ō-vīt), *n.* [Named after S. S. *Uvarov*, a Russian statesman and author (1785–1855).] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium sesquioxid. Also written *uwarowite, ouvarovite*.

**uvate** (ū'vāt), *n.* [< *uva* + *-ate*[1].] A conserve made of grapes. *Simmonds.*

**uva-ursi** (ū'vä-ėr″sī), *n.* See *bearberry*, 1.

**uvea** (ū'vē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva*.] 1. The vascular tunic of the eye; the iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. Also called *tunica uvea* and *uveal tract*.—2. The dark choroid coat of the eye. See cut under *eye*[1].

**uveal** (ū'vē-al), *a.* [< *uvea* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the uvea.—**Uveal tract.** Same as *uvea*, 1.

We may regard the iris as the anterior termination of the ciliary body and choroid, the whole forming, in reality, one tissue, the *uveal tract*. *Wells*, Diseases of Eye, p. 144.

**uveous** (ū'vē-us), *a.* [< L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes (see *uva*), + *-e-ous*.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *anat.*, same as *uveal*.

The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

**uvrou**, *n.* See *uphroe*.

**uvula** (ū'vū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva*, the uvula, a particular use of *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva*.] 1. A small free conical body, projecting downward and backward from the middle of the pendulous margin of the soft palate, composed of the uvular muscles covered by mucous membrane. See cuts under *tonsil* and *mouth*.—2. A prominent section of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, in advance of the pyramid, between the two lateral lobes known as the *amygdalæ* or *tonsils*: so called from being likened to the uvula of the palate.—3. A slight projection of mucous membrane from the bladder into the cystic orifice of the urethra; the uvula vesicæ, luette vésicale, or uvula of the bladder.—**Azygos uvulæ.** Same as *musculus uvulæ*.—**Musculus uvulæ**, the muscle that forms, with its fellow, the fleshy part of the uvula. It arises from the posterior nasal spine. Also called *uvularis*.—**Uvula-spoon**, a surgical instrument like a spoon, designed to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ. See def. 3.

**uvular** (ū'vū-lär), *a.* [< *uvula* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to the uvula: as, *uvular* mucous membrane; *uvular* movements.—2. Made with the uvula: said of *r* when produced by vibration of the uvula instead of by that of the tongue-tip, as commonly in parts of France and Germany and elsewhere.

E must be regarded here as a partial assimilation of the i to the following *uvular* r.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 285.

**Uvular muscle.** Same as *musculus uvulæ*. See *uvula*.

**uvulares**, *n.* Plural of *uvularis*.

**Uvularia** (ū-vū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737); used earlier, by Brunfels, 1530, for the related *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, and by Bock, 1552, for a *Campanula*); so called from the pendulous flower, < NL. *uvula*, the soft palate: see *uvula*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Uvulariæ*. They are characterized by having a slightly branched stem, and terminal pendulous flowers with erect and connivent or finally spreading segments. The 5 species are all natives of the eastern and central United States, 2 of them southern, the others extending into Canada. They are delicate plants growing from a thick or creeping rootstock, with erect stems, at first wrapped below in a few dry sheaths, above bearing alternate sessile or perfoliate ovate and lanceolate leaves. The solitary or twin flowers hang from recurving pedicels, and are followed by triangular-ovoid capsules. They are known as *bellwort*, especially the perfoliate species, *U. perfoliata* and *U. grandiflora*, which are widely distributed. The sessile-leafed species, *U. sessilifolia, puberula*, and *Floridana*, are now by some separated as a genus, *Oakesia*. See figures under *sessile, perfoliate*, and *stoma*.

Flowering Plant of Bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*).
*a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, pistil; *d*, fruit.

**Uvularieæ** (ū-vū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1842), < *Uvularia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by bulbless, leafy, herbaceous or climbing stems with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent anthers, and usually a loculicidal capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Uvularia* is the type. One other genus, *Disporum*, long known as *Prosartes*, occurs in America; the others are natives of Asia or Australia, or especially of South Africa, as *Gloriosa*.

**uvularis** (ū-vū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *uvulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *uvula*, uvula: see *uvula*.] The azygous muscle of the uvula; the azygos uvulæ.

**uvularly** (ū'vū-lär-li), *adv.* With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long. [Rare.]

Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*), and the skirmishers followed suit. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iii.

**uvulatome** (ū'vū-la-tōm), *n.* [< L. *uvula*, uvula, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for cutting off the lower part of the uvula.

**uwarowite**, *n.* Same as *uvarovite*.

**uxorial** (uk-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-i-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman; peculiar to or befitting a wife.

Favorinus . . . calls this said stata forma the beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv.

2. Same as *uxorious*.

Riccabocca . . . melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress.
*Bulwer*, My Novel, vi.

[Rare in both uses.]

**uxoricidal** (uk-sō'ri-sī-dal), *a.* [< *uxoricide*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to uxoricide; tending to uxoricide. *Cornhill Mag.*

**uxoricide**[1] (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who slays his wife.

**uxoricide**[2] (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The killing of a wife by her husband.

**uxorious** (uk-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, < *uxor*, a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

Toward his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent. *Bacon.*

**uxoriously** (uk-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 292.

**uxoriousness** (uk-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uxorious; connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

**Uzbeg, Usbeg** (uz'-, us'beg), *n.* [Tatar.] A member of a Turkish race, of mixed origin, resident in central Asia.

**uzzard** (uz'ärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *izzard*[1]. *Halliwell.*

**uzzle** (uz'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *ouzel*.

1. This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see *U*) the older form of the character U, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from it as the representative of a different sound. The words beginning respectively with U and V, like those beginning with I and J, were, till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, V represents always and in all situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to *f* as surd or breathed; it is the rustling made by forcing the intonated breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labial *v* (as *f*: see *F*), made without aid from the teeth, is found in some languages. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the *v*-sign; the number of words, as *Stephen, nephew*, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the *ph* is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being *Steven, nevew*). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent. of it (the *f*-sound only two per cent.). As initial, it is almost solely of Romanic (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-vowel or *w*-sound, which belonged to the same sign in Roman use (see *W*). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following *e*), it is found in many words of Germanic origin, often alternating with its surd counterpart *f*, as in *wife, wives, half, halve*, etc.

2. As a Roman numeral, V stands for 5; with a dash over it (V̄), 5,000.—3. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *velocity* (in physics); *verb; verse; versus* (in law); *vert* (in heraldry); *vision* (in medicine); of *verte, violino, voce*, and *volta* (in music); of *ventral* (fin), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of *vanadium*.

**V**[2] (vē), *n.* [From the letter *V*.] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character V which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

**va** (vä). [< It. *va* (= F. *va*), go, go on, also *vada* (< L. *vadere*, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of *andare* = F. *aller*, go: see *wade*.] In *music*, go on; continue: as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

**vaagmar** (väg'mär), *n.* [< Icel. *vâg-meri*, a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' < *vâg*, wave (see *waw*[1]), + *meri*, mare: see *mare*[1].] The dealfish.

**vaalite** (vä'līt), *n.* [< *Vaal*, a river in South Africa, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diggings in South Africa. It is probably an altered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

**vacancet** (vā'kans), *n.* [< F. *vacance* = Sp. Pg. *vacancia* = It. *vacanzia, vacanza*, < ML. *vacantia*, empty place, vacancy, vacation, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant: see *vacant*.] Vacation. [Obsolete Scotch.]

> The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do.
> *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 331. (*Jamieson.*)

**vacancy** (vā'kan-si), *n.*; pl. *vacancies* (-siz). [As *vacance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

> The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a *vacancy* in their own imaginations.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

> All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 85.

> At chesse they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary *vacancy*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically— (*a*) Empty space.

> Alas, how is't with you,
> That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 4. 117.

(*b*) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

> In the *vacancy*
> 'Twixt the wall and me.
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

(*c*) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

> No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 98.

> In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little *vacancy* from the Wars and the cares of his Kingdome.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*d*) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench.

> We went to see the Conclave, where, during *vacancy*, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

**vacant** (vā'kant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vacaunt*; < ME. *vacaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vacant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacante*, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant, ppr. of *vacare*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room.

> Being of those virtues *vacant*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

> A man could not perceive any *vacant* or waste place under the Alpes, but all beset with vines.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant; unoccupied.

> Special dignities, which *vacant* lie
> For thy best use and wearing.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 145.

> By . . . [Pelham's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left *vacant*.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, *vacant* hours.

> Alexander, in tymes *vacaunt* from bataile, delyted in that maner huntinge. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

> The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 122.

> Absence of occupation is not rest;
> A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distress'd.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 624.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from idleness or absence of mental occupation.

> Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with *vacant* hilarity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking. study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

> You, who used to be so gay, so open, so *vacant*!
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; inane.

> Rip stared in *vacant* stupidity.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

7. In *law*: (*a*) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a *vacant* office. (*b*) Empty: as, a *vacant* house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed vacant. (*c*) Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects or goods.—**Vacant cylinder, lot, possession.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 1–4.** *Vacant, Empty, Void, Devoid.* *Void* and *devoid* are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; *void* is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and *void*. *Devoid* is now always followed by *of*: as, *devoid of* reason; a mind *devoid of* ideas. *Vacant* and *empty* are primarily physical: as, an *empty* box; a *vacant* lot. *Empty* is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an *empty* bottle, drawer, nest, head. *Vacant* applies to that which has been filled or occupied, or is intended or is ready or needs to be filled or occupied: as, a *vacant* throne, chair, space, office, mind: an *empty* room has no furniture in it; a *vacant* room is one that is free for occupation. *Vacant* is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things: we do not speak of a *vacant* box or bottle.

**vacantly** (vā'kant-li), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly.

**vacate** (vā'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vacated*, ppr. *vacating*. [< L. *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty or vacant. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *vacant, vacuous, vacuum*, etc. Cf. *vain*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make vacant; cause to be empty; quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied: as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—2. To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

> That after-Act, *vacateing* the autoritie of the precedent.
> *Eikon Basilike*, p. 10.

> If a man insures his life, this killing himself *vacates* the bargain. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make useless.

> He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, II. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To quit; leave.

> I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to *vacate* at five to-morrow morning.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 48.

**vacation** (vā-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *vacacion, vacacioun*, < OF. *vacacion, vacation*, F. *vacation* = Pr. *vaccatio* = Sp. *vacacion* = Pg. *vacação* = It. *vacazione*, < L. *vacatio(n-)*, leisure, < *vacare*, pp. *vacatus*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. The act of vacating. Specifically— (*a*) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (*b*) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

> To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down,
> Thus, in the dead *Vacation* of the Town.
> *Congreve*, Pyrrhus, Prol.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

> Why should not conscience have *vacation*
> As well as other courts o' th' nation?
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 317.

(*b*) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer *vacation*.

3. The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—4†. Freedom from duty; leisure time.

> Whan he hadde leyser and *vacacioun*
> From oother worldly occupacioun.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 683.

**vacationist** (vā-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *vacation* + *-ist*.] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

**vacationless** (vā-kā'shon-les), *a.* [< *vacation* + *-less*.] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation.

**vacatur** (vā-kā'tėr), *n.* [< ML. *vacatur*, 3d pers. pres. ind. pass. of *vacare*, make void, trans. use of L. *vacare*, be empty or void: see *vacate*.] In *law*, the act of annulling or setting aside.

**vaccary** (vak'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *vaccaries* (-riz). [< ML. *vaccaria*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*. Cf. *vachery*, a doublet of *vaccary*.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. See *vachery*. [Prov. Eng.]

> At this time there were eleven *vaccaries* (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agistments of each *vaccary* were valued to the lord at 10*s.*, or in all 110*s.* yearly. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

**vaccigenous** (vak-sij'o-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *vaccine* + L. *-gerere*, carry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is produced in quantity.

**vaccin** (vak'sin), *n.* Same as *vaccine*.

**vaccina** (vak-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or from cows: see *vaccine*.] Same as *vaccinia*. *Dunglison*.

**vaccinal** (vak'si-nal), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-al*.] Of or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccination. *Med. News*, LII. 546.—**Vaccinal erythema**,

a bright-red coloration of the skin occurring sometimes in connection with vaccinia.—**Vaccinal fever**, vaccinia, especially in its severer forms.—**Vaccinal scar.** Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

**vaccinate** (vak'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vaccinated*, ppr. *vaccinating*. [< *vaccine* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. F. *vaccincr* = Sp. *vacunar* = Pg. *vaccinar* = It. *vaccinare*, vaccinate.] **1.** To inoculate with the cowpox, by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from smallpox or of mitigating its attack.—**2.** In a general sense, to inoculate with the modified virus of any specific disease, in order to produce that disease in a mild form or to prevent its attack.

**vaccination** (vak-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *vaccination* = Sp. *vacunacion* = Pg. *vaccinação* = It. *vaccinazione;* as *vaccinate* + *-ion*.] In *med.*, inoculation with vaccine, or the virus of cowpox, as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific disease. The utility of vaccination with the virus of cowpox was discovered by Edward Jenner, an English surgeon, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the first vaccination upon the human subject having been made in 1796. It consists in the introduction under the skin, or application to an abraded surface, usually on the upper arm or thigh, of a minute quantity of vaccine. This is followed, in a typical case, in about two days, by slight redness and swelling at the point of inoculation, and on the third or fourth day by the appearance of a vesicle filled with clear fluid, and umbilicated or depressed in the center. About the end of the eighth day a ring of inflammation, called the *areola*, begins to form around the base of the vesicle; it is usually hard, swollen, and painful. On the eleventh or twelfth day the inflammation begins to subside; the vesicle turns yellow, and then dries up and forms a crust or scab, which usually falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a permanent scar. The appearance of the areola is sometimes attended with rather severe constitutional disturbance, such as fever, headache, loss of appetite, swelling of the glands above the part, and a general feeling of malaise. The appearance of this eruption, more or less modified from rubbing of the clothes or from scratching, is the only certain evidence that vaccination has been successful, or has taken. See also *vaccine* and *vaccinia*.—**Auto-vaccination**, reinoculation of a person with virus taken from himself. This not infrequently occurs accidentally, the lymph from a ruptured vesicle being carried on the finger-nails and introduced at some other point.

**vaccinationist** (vak-si-nā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *vaccination* + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of vaccination. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1084.

**vaccination-scar** (vak-si-nā'shọn-skär), *n.* Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

**vaccinator** (vak'si-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *vaccinateur* = Sp. *vacunador* = Pg. *vaccinador* = It. *vaccinatore;* as *vaccinate* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who vaccinates. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 287. —**2.** A lancet or a scarificator employed in vaccination. See cut under *lancet*.

**vaccine** (vak'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vaccin* = Sp. *vacuno* = It. *vaccino*, vaccine (as a noun, F. *vaccine* = Sp. *vacuna* = Pg. *vaccina* = It. *vaccina*, < NL. *vaccina*), < L. *vaccinus*, of a cow, < *vacca*, a cow; prob. akin to Skt. √ *vāç*, cry, howl, low; cf. *voice*. Hence *vaccinate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to cows; derived from cows: as, the *vaccine* disease, or cowpox.—**2.** Of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination.—**Vaccine agent**, in certain of the United States, a State officer whose duty it is to procure and distribute a supply of pure vaccine matter.—**Vaccine cicatrix**, the scar remaining after a successful vaccination. It is usually silvery-white, of an irregularly circular outline, slightly depressed below the level of the surrounding skin, and foveated, or having numerous shallow pits on its surface.—**Vaccine lymph, matter, virus.** Same as II., 1.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The virus of cowpox or vaccinia, used in the process of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. Two varieties of vaccine are in use: namely, the *bovine*, that which is obtained directly from the heifer, and the *humanized*, or that which is obtained from vesicles on the human subject. The vaccinia following inoculation with bovine virus is usually attended with more pronounced local inflammation and constitutional symptoms than is that produced by the humanized lymph. Vaccine, as employed for vaccination, is prepared in the shape of dried lymph on quills or small flat pieces of bone or ivory, of fluid lymph in closed capillary glass tubes, and of crusts. Also called *vaccine lymph, matter*, or *virus*.

**2.** In a general sense, the modified virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation, with a view to prevent or mitigate a threatened attack of that disease or to confer immunity against subsequent attacks.

Also *vaccin*.

**vaccine-farm** (vak'sin-färm), *n.* A place where vaccine virus is cultivated by the systematic inoculation of heifers.

**vaccinella** (vak-si-nel'ạ), *n.* Spurious vaccinia; an eruption which occasionally follows vaccination, but which is not true vaccinal eruption.

**vaccine-point** (vak'sin-point), *n.* A thin piece of bone or ivory, or a quill, sharpened at one end and coated with dried vaccine lymph. The inoculation may be made by abrading the skin with the sharp point, thus avoiding the use of a lancet.

**vaccinia** (vak-sin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or pertaining to a cow: see *vaccine*.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in milch cows. It is characterized by an eruption, at first papular, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the udder. The vesicle is umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish fluid. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a few days, and then dries up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the height of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that immunity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See *vaccination* and *vaccine*. Also *vaccina* and *cowpox*.

**Vacciniaceæ** (vak-sin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Vaccinium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ericales*. It is distinguished from the related order *Ericaceæ* by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a fleshy fruit. It includes about 348 species, belonging to 27 genera (classed in two tribes, the *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ*), natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 3 genera in islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Four genera occur in the United States, of which *Vaccinium* (the type), *Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus* are the most important, producing the blueberries, huckleberries, and cranberries of the market; the other genus, *Chiogenes*, the snowberry, is transitional to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family. See cuts under *cranberry*, *huckleberry*, and *Vaccinium*.

**vacciniaceous** (vak-sin-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Vacciniaceæ*.

**vaccinic** (vak-sin'ik), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to vaccine.

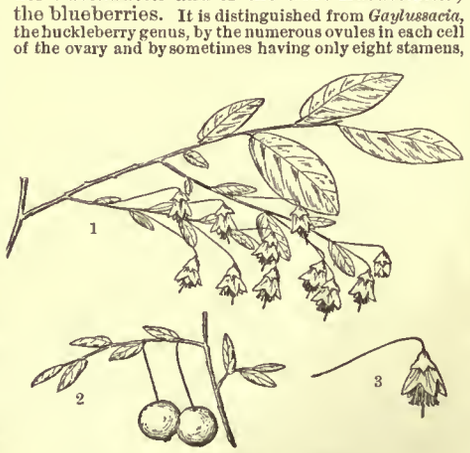
**Vaccinieæ** (vak-si-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Vaccinium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*, also known as *Euvaccinieæ*. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the filaments distinct. It includes 9 or 10 genera, of which *Vaccinium* is the type.

**vaccinifer** (vak-sin'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *vaccina*, vaccine, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The source, either a person or an animal, of the vaccine virus.—**2.** An instrument used in vaccination. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1724.

**vacciniola** (vak-si-nī'ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *vaccinia*, q. v.] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

**vaccinist** (vak'si-nist), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who performs vaccination.—**2.** One who favors the practice of vaccination.

**Vaccinium** (vak-sin'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *vaccinium*, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and of the tribe *Euvaccinieæ;* the blueberries. It is distinguished from *Gaylussacia*, the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens,



Squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).
1, flowering branch; 2, branch with fruit; 3, a flower.

and from *Oxycoccus*, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut 7 under *stamen*, 4.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, coriaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible berries. (See *whortleberry* and *blueberry*, and compare *huckleberry*, *cranberry*, *hurt*[2], and *hurtberry*.) The 3 well-known circumpolar species, *V. Myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, and *V. Vitis-Idæa*, are the only species in Europe, the most important being *V. Myrtillus*, the whortleberry. *V. uliginosum*, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. *V. Vitis-Idæa*, the cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red berry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 19′ north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are *Vitis-Idæa*, with ovate or globular corolla, and *Batodendron*, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See *farkleberry* and *squaw-huckleberry*.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus *Cyanococcus*, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of *Vaccinium* proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 6 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but *V. arboreum*, the farkleberry, sometimes reaches 25 feet in height, and *V. corymbosum*, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to this genus.

**vaccinization** (vak″si-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccinal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

**vaccinosyphilis** (vak″si-nọ-sif'i-lis), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *syphilis*.] Syphilis transmitted by impure humanized vaccine or by infected instruments used in vaccination.

**vachet,** *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vache* = Sp. *vaca* = Pg. It. *vacca*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*.] A cow; hence, a beast.

Therfore, thou *vache*, leve thyn old wrecchednesse.
*Chaucer*, Truth, l. 22.

**vacher** (va-shā'), *n.* [< F. *vacher*, OF. *vachier*, *vaquier* = Pr. *vaquier* = Sp. *vaquero* = Pg. *vaqueiro* = It. *vaccaro*, < ML. *vaccarius*, cowherd, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vache* and *vaccine*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] Same as *vaquero*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 108. [Rare.]

**vachery** (vash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *vacheryc*, < OF. (and F.) *vacherie*, < ML. *vaccaria*, a cow-house, fem. of **vaccarius*, pertaining to a cow: see *vaccary*, *vacher*.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

*Vacherye*, or dayre. Vacaria. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

Vaccary, alias *Vachary* (vaccaria), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

*Vachery* (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.
*Latham.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**vacillancy** (vas'i-lạn-si), *n.* [< *vacillan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy; fluctuation. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues. [Rare.]

**vacillant** (vas'i-lant), *a.* [< L. *vacillan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vacillare*, vacillate: see *vacillate*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**vacillate** (vas'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vacillated*, ppr. *vacillating*. [< L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare* (> It. *vacillare* = Pg. *vacillar* = Sp. *vacilar* = F. *vaciller*), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to Skt. √ *vank*, go tortuously, be crooked, *vakra*, bent: see *wag*.] **1.** To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

**2.** To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

A self-tormentor he continued still to be, *vacillating* between hope and fear. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 30.

He could not rest,
Nor firmly fix the *vacillating* mind,
That, ever working, could no centre find.
*Crabbe*, Works, V. 10.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Waver*, *Oscillate*, etc. (see *fluctuate*), sway.—**2.** To hesitate.

**vacillatingly** (vas'i-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.

**vacillation** (vas-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *vacilation;* < OF. (and F.) *vacillation* = Sp. *vacilacion* = Pg. *vacillação* = It. *vacillazione*, < L. *vacillatio*(*n-*), a reeling, wavering, < *vacillare*, pp. *vacillatus*, sway to and fro: see *vacillate*.] **1.** The act of vacillating; a wavering; a mov-

ing one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of resolution; inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.
*Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, ii. § 4.

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.
*Bacon*, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

**vacillatory** (vas′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vacillate* + *-ory*.] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rare.]

Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 25.

**vacoa** (vak′ō-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), which there abound in numerous species, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. *P. utilis*, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if permitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacoa bags. See cut under *Pandanus*.

**vacua**, *n.* An occasional plural of *vacuum*.

**vacuate** (vak′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuated*, ppr. *vacuating*. [< L. *vacuatus*, pp. of *vacuare*, make empty or void, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] To make empty or void; evacuate. [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.
*Secular Priest Exposed* (1703), p. 27. (*Latham*.)

**vacuation** (vak-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *vacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of emptying; evacuation.
*Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**vacuist** (vak′ū-ist), *n.* [< *vacuum* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to *plenist*.

And the *vacuists* will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.
*Boyle*, Examen of Hobbes, ii.

**vacuity** (vā-kū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vacuities* (-tiz). [< OF. (and F.) *vacuité* = Pr. *vacuitat* = Sp. *vacuidad* = Pg. *vacuidade* = It. *vacuità*, < L. *vacuita(t-)s*, emptiness, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] 1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuity* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

Leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind,
Content with darkness and *vacuity*.
*Browning*, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the *vacuity* are set with columns.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite *vacuity* in time and space.
*Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxii.

But yesterday I saw a dreary *vacuity* in this direction in which now I see so much.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville*.

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, ii. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed *vacuity* of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

**Vacuna** (vā-kū′nä), *n.* [< L. *vacuna*, < *vacare*, be at leisure: see *vacant*, *vacate*.] In *Latin myth.*, the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

**vacuolar** (vak′ū-ō-lär), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, *vacuolar* spaces. See cut under *hydranth*. *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 895.

**vacuolate** (vak′ū-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *vacuolated*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

**vacuolated** (vak′ū-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ed*.] Provided with vacuoles; minutely vesicular, as a protozoan.

**vacuolation** (vak′ū-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ion*.] The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 848.

**vacuole** (vak′ū-ōl), *n.* [< F. *vacuole*, < NL. **vacuolum*, dim. of L. *vacuum*, an empty space, vacuum: see *vacuum*.] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In *anat.*, a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In *zoöl.*, any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amœba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into *permanent*, *contractile* or *pulsating*, and *gastric*. The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicular or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *sun-animalcule*, and *Cestoidea*.
4. In *bot.*, a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called *vacuoles*. In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall. *Bessey*.

**vacuolization** (vak-ū-ol-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *vacuole* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *histology*, same as *vacuolation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 634.

**vacuolize** (vak′ū-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuolized*, ppr. *vacuolizing*. To supply or furnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

**vacuous** (vak′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *vacuo* (cf. Sp. *vacío* = Pg. *vazio*, < L. *vacivus*), < L. *vacuus*, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made *vacuous*, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centres of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expression; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a *vacuous* look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that *vacuous* leer which distinguishes his lordship.
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, xli.

**vacuousness** (vak′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being vacuous, in either sense; vacuity.

**vacuum** (vak′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *vacuums* (-umz), sometimes *vacua* (-ä). [= F. *vacuum* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacuo*, < L. *vacuum*, an empty space, a void, neut. of *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to *plenum*; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Elea, Parmenides and Melissus, started the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transfusion and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, Boscovich's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense. But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the exclusive occupation of each part of space by a portion of matter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous ether, which seems to be the substance of electricity; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the receiver of the ordinary air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, since with each stroke of the piston only a certain fraction of the air is removed (depending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receiver), and hence, theoretically, an infinite number of strokes would be necessary. Practically, the degree of exhaustion obtained falls short of that demanded by theory, owing to the imperfections of the machine; thus, in the common form, the exhaustion is limited to the point where the remaining air has not sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. By the Sprengel or mercury air-pump a much more perfect degree of exhaustion is attainable than with the mechanical form. (See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The Torricellian vacuum—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See *Torricellian*.

*Vacuum* . . . signifies space without body.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 22.

A *vacuum*, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.
*Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), II. § 16.

**Guerickian vacuum.** See *Guerickian*.

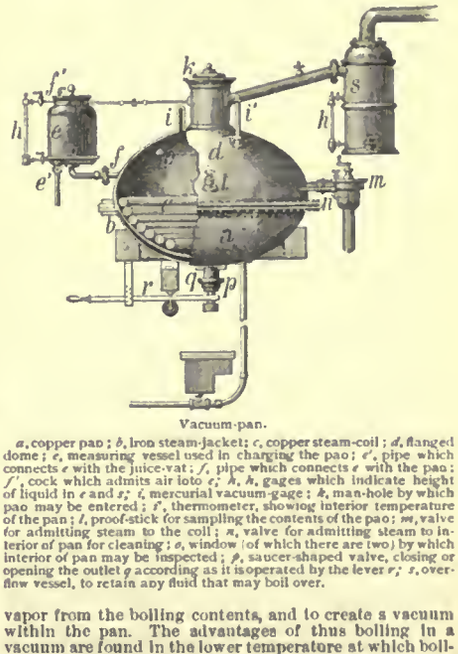
**vacuum-brake** (vak′ū-um-brāk), *n.* A form of continuous brake used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipes, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. Two forms are used, the Smith brake and the Eames brake. See *continuous brake*, under *brake*[3].


Vacuum-gage.

**vacuum-filter** (vak′ū-um-fil′tėr), *n.* A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten the process.

**vacuum-gage** (vak′ū-um-gāj), *n.* A form of pressure-gage for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, etc. A common form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. This form is also called *barometer-gage*. *E. H. Knight*.

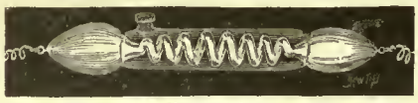
**vacuum-pan** (vak′ū-um-pan), *n.* In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed top. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of thus boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are sometimes placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fluid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a *double-effect* system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a *triple-effect* system. See *sugar*.


Vacuum-pan.

*a*, copper pan; *b*, iron steam-jacket; *c*, copper steam-coil; *d*, flanged dome; *e*, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; *e′*, pipe which connects *e* with the juice-vat; *f*, pipe which connects *e* with the pan; *f′*, cock which admits air into *e*; *h*, *h*, gages which indicate height of liquid in *e* and *s*; *i*, mercurial vacuum-gage; *k*, man-hole by which pan may be entered; *l*, thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; *l*, proof-stick for sampling the contents of the pan; *m*, valve for admitting steam to the coil; *n*, valve for admitting steam to interior of pan for cleaning; *o*, window (of which there are two) by which interior of pan may be inspected; *p*, saucer-shaped valve, closing or opening the outlet *q* according as it is operated by the lever *r*; *s*, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may boil over.

**vacuum-pump** (vak′ū-um-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a chamber or barrel, a suction-pipe with a valve to prevent return flow, a discharge-pipe which has a valve that is closed when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valve that is opened when the chamber is filled with water, and closed when the chamber is filled with steam. The chamber is placed at such a height above the water to be raised that the exterior atmospheric pressure will cause the water to rise through the suction-pipe, and fill the partial vacuum caused by condensation of steam in the chamber. Steam being admitted to the chamber forces out the air, and fills the space. The induction-valve is then closed. The loss of heat from the surface of the cylinder, or the sudden injection of a water-spray, condenses the steam. Water then rises, and fills the chamber. Steam is then again admitted, forcing out the water through the discharge-pipe. As soon as the water is discharged and the chamber refilled with steam, the cycle of operations recommences, and it is repeated continuously as long as steam is supplied to the chamber. The opening and closing of the valves have been made automatic in this class of pumps, but they are so wasteful of power that they are very little used. See cuts under *monte-jus* and *pulsometer*. Also called *steam vacuum-pump*.

**vacuum-tube** (vak′ū-um-tūb), *n.* A sealed glass tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or other gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree.



Vacuum-tube.

The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent colored light with which the tube is filled and the stratification of the light about the tube, the color of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic oxid, bright-green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative. These tubes were first made by Geissler of Bonn, and hence have been called *Geissler's tubes*. A Crookes's tube is a form of vacuum-tube used by Mr. William Crookes in his investigation of what he has called *radiant matter* (which see, under *radiant*). The exhaustion of these tubes is carried to about one millionth of an atmosphere.

**vacuum-valve** (vak′ū-um-valv), *n.* A safety-valve which opens inward, so connected with a boiler that when there is a vacuum it will be forced open by atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

**vade**† (vād), *v. i.* [Another form of *fade* (as *vat* of *fat*): see *fade*[1].] 1. To become pale or weak, as a color; hence, to pass away; vanish; depart.

Color evanidus, fugax. . . . A *vading:* a decaying, or a dead colour. *Nomenclator* (1585). (*Nares.*)

Life doth *vade*, and young men must be old.
*Greene*, Palmer's Verses.

I know how soon their love *vadeth*.
*Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 1.

2. To fade; wither.

Mine is the heart which *vades* away as doth the flower or grass. *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon *vaded*.
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 131.

**vade-mecum** (vā′dē-mē′kum), *n.* [= F. Sp. *vade-mecum*, < NL. *vade-mecum*, < L. *vade mecum*, 'go with me,' < *vade*, impv. of *vadere* (= E. *wade*), go, + *me*, abl. of *ego*, I, + *cum*, with.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a pocket-companion; a manual; a handbook.

One horacho or leathern bottle of Tours . . . Panurge filled for himself, for he called that his *vademecum*.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.

**vadimony**† (vad′i-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *radimonium*, security, recognizance, < *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In *old law*, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a fixed day; bail.

**vadium** (vā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In *Scots law*, a wad; a pledge or surety.—**Vadium mortuum**, a mortgage.—**Vadium vivum**, a living pledge.

**Væjovis**, *n.* See *Vejovis*.

**vafrity**†, *n.* Craft. *Bailey.*

**vafrous** (vā′frus), *a.* [< L. *vafer* (*vafr-*), cunning, subtle, + *-ous*.] Crafty; cunning.

He that deals with a Fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 42.

**vag** (vag), *n.* Turf for fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He may turn many an honest penny by the sale of *vags*, i. e. dried peat. *The Portfolio*, No. 229, p. 11.

**vagabond** (vag′a-bond), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vagabunde*, *vacabonde*, *vacabund*, < ME. *vagabunde*, < OF. *vagabond*, *vacabond*, F. *vagabond* = Pr. *vagabon* = Sp. Pg. *vagabundo* = It. *vagabondo*, *vagabundo* = G. *vagabund* = D. *vagebond* = Sw. Dan. *vagabond*, < LL. *vagabundus*, wandering, strolling about, < L. *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*. Cf. *vagrant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; nomadic.

Owre men suppose them to bee a *vagabunde* and wanderinge nacion lyke vnto the Scythians, withowte houses or certeyne dwellinge places.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 97).

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
*Vagabond* exile, . . . I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 89.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 45.

3. Of or pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller; vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spider; belonging to the *Vagabundæ*.

**II.** *n.* 1. One who is without a settled home; one who goes from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant: not necessarily in a bad sense.

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down,
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 4.

He who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a *vagabond*.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, vii.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; in *law*, an idle, worthless vagrant. See *vagrant*.

Wee hane had amongst vs *Vagabonds*, which call themselues Egyptians, the dregs of mankinde.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. [Colloq.]—4. One of the *Vagabundæ*.—5. A pyralid moth, *Crambus vulgivagellus*. See cut under *Crambidæ*.—**Rogues and vagabonds.** See *rogue*.

**vagabond** (vag′a-bond), *v. i.* [< *vagabond*, *n.*] To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

*Vagabonding* in those untrodden places, they were guided by the everlasting justice, using themselves to be punishers of their faults. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

**vagabondage** (vag′a-bon-dāj), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-age*.] The state, condition, or habits of a vagabond; idle wandering, with or without fraudulent intent: as, to live in *vagabondage*.

It reëstablished the severest penalties on *vagabondage*, even to death without benefit of clergy.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 103.

**vagabondise**, *v. i.* See *vagabondize*.

**vagabondish** (vag′a-bon-dish), *a.* [< *vagabond* + *-ish*[1].] Like a vagabond; wandering.

**vagabondism** (vag′a-bon-dizm), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-ism*.] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

As encouraging *vagabondism* and barbarism.
*The Century*, XXX. 813.

**vagabondize** (vag′a-bon-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vagabondized*, ppr. *vagabondizing*. [< *vagabond* + *-ize*.] To wander like a vagabond; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. Also spelled *vagabondise*.

*Vagabondizing it* all over Holland.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, liii. (*Davies.*)

**vagabondry**† (vag′a-bon-dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vagabundrye;* < *vagabond* + *-ry*.] Vagabondage.

Idlenes and *Vagabundrye* is the mother and roote of all theftes, robberyes, and all evill actes and other mischiefs.
*Laws of Edw. VI.* (1547), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 89.

**vagabone**, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *vagabond*.

**Vagabundæ** (vag-a-bun′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *vagabundus*, wandering: see *vagabond*.] A division of true spiders, consisting of those dipneumonous forms which are not sedentary. They spin no web, and do not lie in wait for their prey, but prowl in search of it.

**vagal** (vā′gal), *a.* [< *vag(us)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the vagus, or par vagum; pneumogastric. See *vagus*.

**vagancy**† (vā′gan-si), *n.* [< *vagan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. Vagrancy; wandering.

*Springlove.* Here are the Keys of all my Charge, Sir.
My humble suit is that you will be pleas'd
To let me walk upon my known occasions this Summer.
*Lawyer.* Fie! Canst not yet leave off those *Vagancies?*
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

2. Extravagance.

Our happiness may orbe itselfe into a thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

**vagans** (vā′ganz), *n.* In *music*, same as *quintus*.

**vagant**† (vā′gant), *a.* [< ME. *vagaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vagant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vagante*, < L. *vagan(t-)s*, wandering, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering, vague: see *vague*, *v.* Hence *vagrant*.] Wandering; vagrant.

Fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagaunt*.
*Wyclif*, Gen. iv. 14.

**vagarian** (vā-gā′ri-an), *n.* [< *vagary* + *-an*.] One given to vagaries; a "crank." [Colloq. or rare.]

**vagarious** (vā-gā′ri-us), *a.* [< *vagary* + *-ous*.] Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious; irregular. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 153.

**vagarish** (vā-gā′rish), *a.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ish*[1].] Wandering; given to vagaries.

His eyes were oft *vagarish*.
*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (*Davies.*)

**vagarity** (vā-gar′i-ti), *n.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being vagarious; capriciousness; irregularity.

Instances of *vagarity* are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored, or rather not enjoyed, the title [Duke of Cornwall], although probably they did the revennes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 89.

**vagary**† (vā-gā′ri), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *vagarie;* appar. < L. *vagari* (> It. *vagare* = Sp. *vagar* = Pg. *vaguear* = F. *voguer*), wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *a.*, and *vague*, *v.* Cf. *vagary*, *n.* The L. (or perhaps the It.) inf. appears to have been adopted as a whole, and accommodated to E. nouns in *-ary;* but this can hardly be explained except as an orig. university use. There is no L. or ML. adj. **vagarius* or noun **vagaria*.] To gad; range.

*Vaguer*, to wander, *vagarie*, stray, gad, roame, raunge, flit, remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

**vagary** (vā-gā′ri), *n.*; pl. *vagaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *vagarie*, *vagare*, corruptly *fagary*, *figary;* appar. < *vagary*, *v.*] 1†. A wandering or strolling.

The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea.
*Barnaby Rich*, tr. of Herodotus.

I laid the weight
Of mine Estate in Stewardship upon thee;
Which kept thee in that year, after so many
Sommer *vagaries* thou hadst made before.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

She 's gone; and now, sir Hugh, let me tell you you have not dealt well with me, to put this *fagary* into her foolish fancy. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 614.

**vagas**, *n.* Same as *vakass*.

**vagation**† (vā-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *vagatio(n-)*, a wandering, < *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] A wandering; a roving about.

Whene the mynde es atablede sadely with-owttene changynge and *vagacyone* in Godd.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

**Vagatores** (vag-a-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, constituting the fourth order in Macgillivray's classification, and consisting of the crows and their allies. The word has no standing in science, as it designates an artificial group recognized by no other authors of note.

**vagi**, *n.* Plural of *vagus*.

**vagient**† (vā′ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *vagien(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagire*, cry, squall, bleat.] Crying like a child. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iv. 42.

**vagina** (vā-jī′nā), *n.*; pl. *vaginæ* (-nē). [= F. *vagin*, < NL. *vagina*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath, covering, sheath of a scabbard, ear of grain, etc., hull, husk, vagina.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem; a sheath.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a sheathing or covering part or organ; a case: specifically applied to various structures. (*a*) The sexual passage of the female from the vulva to the uterus. In all the higher *Mammalia* it is the terminal section of a Müllerian duct or oviduct united with its fellow; in the lower it is double, wholly or in part, there being two more or less complete vaginæ, right and left. In some oviparous animals, as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of *vagina*. See *uterus*, and cut under *peritoneum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a sheath-like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called *valve*. Specifically—(1) The long channeled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxillæ are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the proboscis of hemipterous insects, homologous with the labium of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxillæ, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the vaginicolous vorticellids. (*d*) In *Vermes*, a terminal section of the ovidnct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*.

3. In *arch.*, the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Columns of the vagina.** Same as *columnæ rugarum* (which see, under *columna*).—**Rugæ of the vagina.** See *ruga*.—**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis.** See *tensor*.—**Tensor vaginæ femoris.** See *tensor*.—**Vagina cellulosa.** Same as *epineurium* and *perineurium*.—**Vagina femoris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. See *fascia* and *tensor*.—**Vagina masculina,** the prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. See *urethra*. Also called *sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus,* etc.—**Vagina portæ,** the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the portal vein in the liver.—**Vagina tendinis,** the synovial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal synovial membrane (which see, under *synovial*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).

**vaginal** (vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< NL. *vaginalis,* < L. *vagina,* a sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath; sheathing; resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal* membrane.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the female: as, *vaginal* mucous membrane; a *vaginal* syringe.—**Vaginal arteries.** (*a*) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the inferior vesical artery in the male. (*b*) The branches of the hepatic artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery.—**Vaginal hernia,** a hernia through the posterior or upper wall of the vagina.—**Vaginal plexus.** (*a*) The nerves supplied to the vagina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (*b*) Radicles of the portal vein in the capsule of Glisson. (*c*) A venous anastomosis in the wall of the vagina.—**Vaginal process.** See *process*, and cut 3 under *temporal*.—**Vaginal synovial membrane.** See *synovial*.—**Vaginal tunic.** (*a*) See *eye*[1], 1. (*b*) The tunica vaginalis testis. See *tunica*.—**Vaginal veins.** Same as *vaginal plexus,* (*b*) and (*c*).

**Vaginalis** (vaj-i-nā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1788), < L. *vagina,* a sheath: see *vagina*.] Same as *Chionis*. See cut under *sheathbill*.

**vaginalitis** (vaj′i-nā-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vaginalis* (see def.) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

**vaginant**† (vaj′i-nant), *a.* [< NL. **vaginan(t-)s,* ppr. of **vaginare,* sheath: see *vaginate, v.*] Sheathing; vaginal: as, a *vaginant* leaf (a leaf investing the stem by a tubular base).

**Vaginata** (vaj-i-nā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginatus,* sheathed: see *vaginate*.] A group of actinozoans, comprising those which are sheathed in a calcareous or corneous polypary; the sheathed polyps, as the sclerodermic and sclerobasic corals. See *Zoantharia*.

**vaginate** (vaj′i-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *vaginatus,* sheathed, < L. *vagina,* a sheath: see *vagina*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sheathed; invaginated; furnished with or contained in a vagina; vaginated.—2. Forming or formed into a sheath; vaginal, as a leaf.

**II.** *n.* A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

**vaginate** (vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *vaginated,* ppr. *vaginating.* [< NL. **vaginatus,* pp. of **vaginare,* sheath, < L. *vagina,* a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; invaginate.

**vaginervose** (vaj-i-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *vagus,* wandering, + *nervus,* nerve.] In *bot.*, irregularly nerved; having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

**Vaginicola** (vaj-i-nik′ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina,* a sheath, + *colere,* inhabit.] The typical genus of *Vaginicolinæ,* having an erect sessile lorica without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamarck, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as *V. crystallina*.

**Vaginicolinæ** (vaj-i-nik-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vaginicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Vorticellidæ,* containing those vorticellid peritrichous infusorians which are sheathed in an erect or procumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as *Vaginicola, Thuricola, Cothurnia, Pyxicola, Pachytrocha, Stylocola, Platycola,* and *Lagenophrys*. Also *Vaginicolina*.

**vaginicoline** (vaj-i-nik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ine*[1].] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the *Vaginicolinæ;* vaginiferous.

**vaginicolous** (vaj-i-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginicoline*.

**Vaginifera** (vaj-i-nif′ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginifer:* see *vaginiferous*.] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera *Vaginicola* and *Cothurnia:* corresponding to the *Vaginicolinæ*.

**vaginiferous** (vaj-i-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vaginifer,* < L. *vagina,* a sheath, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Vaginifera;* vaginicoline.

**vaginiglutæus, vaginigluteus** (vaj′i-ni-glō-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *vaginiglutæi, vaginiglutei* (-ī). [NL., < *vagina* + *glutæus, gluteus,* q. v.] Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris* (which see, under *tensor*). *Coues,* 1887.

**vaginigluteal** (vaj′i-ni-glō-tē′al), *a.* [< *vaginiglutæus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the vaginiglutæus. *Coues,* 1887.

**vaginipennate** (vaj′i-ni-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *vagina,* a sheath, + *pennatus,* winged: see *pennate*.] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also *vaginopennous*.

**vaginismus** (vaj-i-nis′mus), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-ismus* = E. *-ism*.] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called *vulvismus*.

**vaginitis** (vaj-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vagina.

**vaginodynia** (vaj′i-nō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina,* vagina, + Gr. *ὀδύνη,* pain.] Neuralgia of the vagina.

**vaginopennous** (vaj′i-nō-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *vagina,* a sheath, + *penna,* a feather, + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginipennate*.

**vaginotomy** (vaj-i-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vagina,* vagina, + Gr. *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] Cutting of the vagina.

**vaginovesical** (vaj′i-nō-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *vagina,* vagina, + *vesica,* bladder.] Same as *vesicovaginal*.

**vaginula** (vạ-jin′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *vaginulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vagina,* a sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also *vaginule*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a little sheath; a small vagina.

**vaginulate** (vạ-jin′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vaginula* + *-ate*[1].] Having a vaginula; sheathed.

**vaginule** (vaj′i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *vaginula*.] In *bot.*, same as *vaginula*.

**vagissate**†, *v. i.* To caper; frolic. *Campbell. (Worcester.)*

**vagitus** (vā-jī′tus), *n.* [L., < *vagire,* cry, squall.] The cry of a new-born child.

**vagous** (vā′gus), *a.* [< L. *vagus,* wandering, strolling: see *vague*.] 1†. Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe*.—2. In *anat.*, wandering, as a nerve. See *vagus*. [Rare.]

**vagrance**, *n.* Same as *vagrancy*. *Johnson*.

**vagrancy** (vā′grạn-si), *n.* [< *vagran(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. A state of wandering without a settled home: not necessarily in a bad sense.

> Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy,* going about doing good. *Barrow,* Sermons, xxxvi.

2. The life and condition of a vagrant; in *law,* the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See *vagrant*.

**vagrant** (vā′grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly sometimes *vagarant* (appar. simulating *vagary*), < ME. *vagaunt,* < OF. *vagant,* wandering: see *vagant*. The *r* is intrusive, as in *partridge, cartridge,* and other words. There is nothing in *vagant* to lead to a variation *vagrant;* but the fact that there are no other E. words ending in *-agant,* and that there are several familiar words ending in *-agrant,* as *fragrant, flagrant,* with many words in *-grant,* may have caused the change.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving or going hither and thither; having no certain course.

> *Vagrant* through all the world, hopelesse of all,
> He seekes with what landa ruine hee may fall.
> *May,* tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.
>
> His house was known to all the *vagrant* train;
> He chid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain.
> *Goldsmith,* Des. Vil., l. 149.
>
> The soft murmur of the *vagrant* Bee.
> *Wordsworth,* Verual Ode, iv.

2. Uncertain; erratic.

> The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love.
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., v.

3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; vagabond.

> Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> Well pleased to pitch a *vagrant* tent among
> The unfenced regions of society.
> *Wordsworth,* Prelude, vii.

4. In *med.*, wandering: as, *vagrant* cells (wandering white corpuscles of the blood).

**II.** *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

> Historie without Geographie moueth, but in moning wandreth as a *vagrant,* without certain habitation. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 50.
>
> A *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange countrey. *Barrow,* Sermons, xlvii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

> *Vagrants* and Out-laws shall offend thy View;
> For such must be my Friends.
> *Prior,* Henry and Emma.
>
> The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a *vagrant* of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf.
> *Ribton-Turner,* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 5.

In law the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society. In the English statutes vagrants are divided into three grades: (*a*) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (*b*) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (*c*) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal durance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

**vagrantly** (vā′grạnt-li), *adv.* [< *vagrant* + *-ly*[2].] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

**vagrantness** (vā′grạnt-nes), *n.* The state of being vagrant; vagrancy. [Rare.]

**vagrom**† (vā′grom), *a.* A perverted spelling and pronunciation of *vagrant,* ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

> This is your charge: you shall comprehend all *vagrom* men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iii. 3. 26.
>
> You took my *vagrom* essays in;
> You found them shelter over sea.
> *New Princeton Rev.,* VI. 114.

**vague** (vāg), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vague* = Sp. Pg. It. *vago,* < L. *vagus,* wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain, vague. From the same L. source are E. *vague, v., vagabond, vagant, vagrant, vagary, extravagant, extravagate, stravagant, struvaig,* etc., also Sc. *raig*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Wandering; roving; vagrant.

> Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably nor to fight.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application: restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is *vague;* if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is *vague;* if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is *vague;* if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is *vague*. This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical phrase *individuum vagum,* meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

> A *vague* apprehension I knew not what occupied my mind. *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 193.
>
> "Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a *vague* word, which signifies any thing or nothing."
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a *vague* report.

> I have read, in some old, marvellous tale,
> Some legend strange and *vague,*
> That a midnight host of spectres pale
> Beleaguered the walls of Prague.
> *Longfellow,* The Beleaguered City.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

> Random cares and truant joys,
> That shield from mischief and preserve from stains
> *Vague* minds, while men are growing out of boys.
> *Wordsworth,* River Duddon, xxvi.

**Vague individual, sense, term.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 2.** Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

**II.** *n.* 1. A wandering; a journey; a voyage. *Halliwell.*—2†. A vagary; a whim.

> Here this fylthy synke of rebels, thus conspired, played their *vages,* and lyued with loose brydels in al kyndes of myschefe. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 86).

3. An undefined expanse: indefinite space.

> The star-sown *vague* of space. *Lowell,* After the Burial.

**vague**† (vāg), *v. i.* [Sc. also *raig;* < F. *vaguer,* wander, = Sp. Pg. *vagar, vaguear* = It. *vagare,* < L. *vagari,* wander, < *vagus,* wandering: see *vague, a.* Cf. *vagary, v.*] To wander; rove; roam; play the vagrant.

The strange and idill beggaris . . . are sufferit to *vaig* and wander throughout the haill cuntrey.
*Scotch Laws*, 1600, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 350.

These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 630.

**vaguely** (vāg'li), *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner; without definiteness or distinctness.

**vagueness** (vāg'nes), *n.* The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; ambiguousness; indistinctness.

Common language has, in most cases, a certain degree of looseness and ambiguity; as common knowledge has usually something of *vagueness* and indistinctness.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. xlviii.

There is a degree of *vagueness* about the use of the terms person and personality.
*H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 170.

**vagus** (vā'gus), *n.*; pl. *vagi* (-jī). [NL. (sc. *nervus*, nerve), < L. *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] **1.** The tenth cranial nerve, or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely distributed of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck and thorax to the upper part of the abdomen. It supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibers, and the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and heart with motor influence. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately in front of the restiform body and below that of the glossopharyngeal. It passes out of the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen, and accompanies the carotid artery in the neck to the thorax, where the nerves of the two sides differ in their course, that of the right side reaching the posterior surface of the œsophagus and stomach, while that of the left goes to the anterior. It gives off very numerous branches, as the meningeal, auricular, pharyngeal, laryngeal, pulmonary, cardiac, gastric, etc., and forms intricate connections with other nerves of the cerebrospinal system, and with nerves of the sympathetic system. Also called *pneumogastric, par vagum*, and formerly *second division of the eighth nerve of Willis*.

The *vagus* nerve, which connects the brain with the viscera.
*H. Spencer*, Education, p. 273.

2. In insects, the principal visceral or stomatogastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the anteunæ, uniting in a ganglion below the cerebrum, and passing backward along the upper surface of the intestinal canal. In the thorax it divides into two parts, which give off numerous smaller nerves to all the viscera.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Vagus ganglion.** See *ganglion*.

**Vahea** (vā'hē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1791), from the name of the tree in Madagascar.] A genus of apocynaceous plants, comprising a few (perhaps two) species formerly included in the genus *Landolphia*. The name *Vahea* is also used by some in place of *Landolphia* for several other species which are important rubber-plants, as *V. (L.) Heudelotii* of Senegal, *V. (L.) florida* of West Africa, remarkable for the beauty of its abundant fragrant white flowers, and *V. (L.) Owariensis* of Angola, which bears an edible, sweet and acidulous, pulpy fruit of the size of an orange.

**vaich**, *v. i.* See *vake*.

**Vaidic, Vaidik** (vā'dik), *a.* [< Skt. *vāidika*, relating to the Vedas.] Same as *Vedic*.

The earliest religious utterances which have been preserved in Aryan literature are known as the *Vaidik* hymns.
*J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 61.

**vaigt**, *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *vague*.

**vaik**, *v. i.* See *vake*.

**vail**[1], *n.* and *v.* See *veil*.

**vail**[2] (vāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *vailen, vaylen;* by apheresis from *avail:* see *avail*[1].] To profit; benefit; avail: a poetical use.

To hym not *vaileth* his preching,
Al helpe he other with his teching.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5765.

*Vails* not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 4.

**vail**[2] (vāl), *n.* [By apheresis from *avail*[1], *n.*] **1**†. Profit; gain; produce.

My house is as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation.
*Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

His commings in are like a Taylors, from the shreds of bread, the chippings, and remnants of the broken crust: excepting his *vailes* from the barrell, which poore folkes buy for their hogs, but drinke themselues.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An old Colledge Butler.

**2**†. An unlooked-for or casual acquisition; a windfall. *Tooke.*—**3.** Money given to servants by a visitor; a tip: usually in the plural. Also *vale*.

Why should he, like a Servant, seek *Vails* over and above his Wages?
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

"Avails" is good old English, and the *vails* of Sir Joshua Reynolds's porter are famous.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

On the smallest provocation, or at the hope of the smallest increase of wages, or still more of *vales*, the servant threw up his place.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**vail**[3]† (vāl), *v.* [Also *vale;* by apheresis from obs. *avale:* see *avale*.] **I.** *trans.* To let or cast down; let fall; lower; doff, especially in token of submission.

Then may'st thou think that Mars himself came down,
To *vail* thy plumes, and heave thee from thy pomp.
*Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

None that beheld him but . . .
Did *vail* their crowns to his supremacy.
*Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 42.

Now *vail* your pride, you captive Christians,
And kneel for mercy to your conquering foe.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, v. 2.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield; give place; express respect or submission by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise; bow.

Because we *vailed* not to the Turkish fleet,
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every one that does not know cries, "What nobleman is that?" all the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me, kiss their hand, offer me their places.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**2.** To drop; move down; take a lower position; slope downward.

The same ships in good order *valed* downe the Riuer of Thames.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 288.

With all speed I *vailed* down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.
*Capt. Roger Bodenham* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53).

**vail**[3]† (vāl), *n.* [< *vail*[3], *v.*] Submission; descent; decline.

Even with the *vail* and darking of the sun,
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 8. 7.

**vailable**† (vā'la-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *available.*] Profitable; advantageous. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 4. (*Richardson.*)

**vailer**[1], **vailing**, etc. See *veiler*, etc.

**vailer**[2]† (vā'lėr), *n.* [< *vail*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who vails; one who yields or gives place in submission or deference.

He is high in his owne imagination; . . . when hee goes, hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of *vailers* he comes home stiffe.
*Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Golden Asse.

**vaimuret**, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

**vain** (vān), *a.* [< ME. *vain, vayn, vein, veyn,* < OF. (and F.) *vain* = Pr. *van, va* = Cat. *va* = Sp. *vano* = Pg. *vão* = It. *vano,* < L. *vanus*, empty, void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentatious, vain; perhaps orig. **vaenus*, and so akin to L. *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous, vacant*. Some suggest a connection with E. *wane, want, wan-*; but this is improbable. Hence (from L. *vanus*) also E. *vanish, vanity, vaunt, evanish, evanesce*, etc.] **1.** Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O *vain* bosst!
Who can control his fate?
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 264.

*Vain* matter is worse than *vain* words.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I.

She . . . had never proved
How *vain* a thing is mortal love.
*M. Arnold*, Switzerland, vi., Isolation.

**2.** Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; futile; unavailing.

It should be but a *vaine* thing, and counted but as lost labour.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 2.

Give us help from trouble; for *vain* is the help of man.
Ps. lx. 11.

Let no man speak again
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 214.

**3.** Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-maids change their names
By *vain* though apt affection.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 48.

For it is a *vain* thing to expect, in so open a condition as we live in here, that no cross Winds should blow upon us.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

**4.** Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments or accomplishments; elated with a high opinion of one's personal appearance, manners, or the like; courting the admiration or applause of others; conceited; self-complacent; also, proceeding from or marked by such pride or conceit: as, to be *vain* of one's figure or one's dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire,
And not be *vain*, advances virtue higher.
*Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 101.

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman, not *vain* of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a good orientalist.
*T. Warton*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 320.

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some *vain* thing immediately followed.
*Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 3.

**5.** Showy; ostentatious; pretentious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

**For vain**†. Same as *in vain*.

Yea, my gravity,
Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,
Which the air beats *for vain*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 12.

**In vain**, to no purpose; without success or advantage; ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was *in vayn*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3062.

*In vain* they combated, *in vain* they writ.
*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

**To take a name in vain.** See *name*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Unreal, shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful.—**2.** Bootless, abortive.—**4.** See *egotism*.

**vainfult** (vān'fúl), *a.* [< *vain* + *-ful.*] Vain; empty. *Tusser*, Husbandry, Author's Epistle, ii.

**vainglorious** (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* [< *vainglory* + *-ous.*] **1.** Filled with vainglory; glorying in excess of one's own achievements; extravagantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

*Vaine-glorious* man, when fluttering Wind does blow,
In his light winges is lifted up to skye.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 10.

The philosophers of his time, the flustring *vain-glorious* Grecks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore the wisdom they professed.
*South*, Sermons, III. vi.

**2.** Indicating or proceeding from vainglory; founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression.
*Sir M. Hale.*

A *vainglorious* confidence prevailed, about this time, among the Spanish cavaliers.
*Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

He discourses, in rather a *vainglorious* way, of himself as a poet.
*Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 249.

**vaingloriously** (vān-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* With vainglory or inflated arrogance; boastfully.

**vaingloriousness** (vān-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vainglorious.

**vainglory** (vān-glō'ri), *n.* [< ME. *vaine glorie, veingloire,* < OF. *vaine gloire*, F. *vaine gloire*, < L. *vana gloria*, empty boasting: see *vain* and *glory.*] Extravagant pride or boastfulness; tendency to exalt one's self or one's own performances unduly; inflated and pretentious vanity; vain pomp or show.

*Vaine-glorie* is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of *vainglory*, he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**vainglory** (vān-glō'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vainglored*, ppr. *vainglorying.* [< *vainglory*, *n.*] To indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of *vain-glorying* during the Jubilee year.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 485.

**vainly** (vān'li), *adv.* In a vain manner. Especially—(*a*) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath.
*Dryden.*

(*b*) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arrogantly: as, to strut about *vainly*.

A stranger to superior strength,
Man *vainly* trusts his own.
*Cowper*, Human Frailty.

(*c*) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously; falsely.

Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 239.

We haue sufficient to content our selues, though not in such abundance as is *vainly* reported in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

**vainness** (vān'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness: as, the *vainness* of effort.—**2.** Empty pride; vanity.

*Vainness*, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him . . . to despise Erona.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v., Prol.

**3**†. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great *vainnesse* is it then to scorne
The weake!
*Spenser*, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 83.

I hate ingratitude more in a man
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling, drunkenness.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 389.

**vair** (vār), *n.* [Formerly also *were;* < ME. *vair, vayre, veir, feir,* < OF. *vair*, F. *vair* = Pr. *vair, var, vaire*, fur of the ermine, < ML. *varius*, also *varis*, the ermine, < L. *varius*, spotted, variegated: see *various*. Hence *vairy*, and the second element of *miniver.*] **1.** A kind of fur in use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white. Compare *miniver*.

And aythene to bedd he ea broghte als it ware a prynce, and happed with ryche robea appone hyme ynewe, wele furrede with *vayre* and the gryse.
*MS. Lincoln* A. l. 17, f. 248. (*Halliwell.*)

Tho I was strong ant wis,
Ant werede *feir* and grys.
*Rel. Antiq.* (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.

Fall and *vair* no more I wear,
Nor thou the crimson sheen.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. In *her.*, one of the furs. See *tincture*, 2. It is represented as in the illustration, except that the number of rows is not positively fixed. Compare *vairé*.


Vair.

**vairé** (vā-rā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *vair*, vair: see *vair*.] In *her.*, composed of divisions like those of vair, but of other tinctures than of azure and argent: as, *vairé* or and gules. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinctures—for instance, four. The tinctures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, *vairé sable, argent, gules*, and *or*. Also *vairy, verré, verry, verrey*.

**vaire** (vār), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

**vairy** (vār′i), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

**vaisellet**, *n.* An old spelling of *vessel*. *Pitscottie.*

**Vaishnava** (vīsh′na-vä), *n.* [Skt. *Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, Vishnu: see *Vishnu*.] Literally, a worshiper of Vishnu. The Vaishnavas form one of the great divisions into which the adherents of Brahmanism are divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over other gods. This division is again broken up into many subordinate sects.

**Vaisya** (vīs′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *vaiçya*, < *viç*, settler, clansman.] A member of the third caste among the Hindus—that is to say, of the main body of the Aryan people, as distinguished on the one hand from the priestly and noble classes, the Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and on the other hand from the subjugated aborigines, the Sudras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are divided into many sub-castes.

**vaivode, vaivodeship**, *n.* See *voivode*, etc.

**vakass**, *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Church*, a eucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breastplate attached to it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twelve apostles. It is put on after the miter, stichárion, stole (*orar*), girdle, and epimanikia, and before the chasuble (*churchar*). It is put on over the head, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, and fastened with a gold chain. It is also known as the *ephod*, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Jewish ephod. Some authorities identify it with the Western amice. Also *vagas*.

**vake** (vāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaked*, ppr. *raking*. [Also *vaik, vaich*; < OF. *vaquer* = Sp. Pg. *vacar* = It. *vacare*, < L. *vacare*, be empty or vacant: see *vacant, vacate*.] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [Scotch.]

**vakeel, vakil** (va-kēl′), *n.* [< Hind. *vakīl*, < Ar. *vakīl*, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native attorney or deputy.

Viziers, *rakeels*, sirdars, zemindars, generals, captains, potentates, and powers followed in succession, each with his nuzzur and his salsam, whilst the master of the ceremonies recited their titles in a loud, even-toned voice.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 247.

**Valaisan** (va-lā′sąn), *a.* [< *Valais* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.

**valance, valence**[1] (val′ąns, -ens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallance, valens*; < ME. *valance, valence*, prob. < *Valence*, in France, still famous for silks (cf. *Valenciennes* lace, so called from *Valenciennes*, in France), < L. *Valentia*, lit. 'strength', < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valentia*.] 1. A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silk, or silk and wool. Also *valentia, valencia*.

One covering for a fielde bedde of green and *valens*.
*Union Inventories* (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a *base-valance*), or around the head of the canopy (a *tester-valance*).

A doubble *valance* aboute the herce, both aboue and beneith, with his worde and his devise written therine.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung
With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my *valence* up,
Imbost with orient pearle.
*Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche,
Fro Venus *valance* mighte his paleys se.
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 145.]

**valance, valence**[1] (val′ąns, -ens), *v. t.* [< *valance*, *n.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance: figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 442.

**valanchet** (va-lanch′), *n.* [Also *vollenge*; a dial. aphetic form of *avalanche*.] An avalanche.

The *vollenge* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.
*W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (*Davies.*)

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*.
*Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxviii.

**Valdenses, Valdensian.** Same as *Waldenses, Waldensian*.

**vale**[1] (vāl), *n.* [< ME. *vale, val*, < OF. (and F.) *val* = Pr. *val, valh* = Cat. *vall* = Sp. Pg. It. *valle*, < L. *vallis*, a vale; connections uncertain. Hence ult. *valley, avale, avalanche, vail*[3].] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: little used except in poetry. See *valley*.

And when thaire fase war thus for-done,
To the *vale* of ebron come thai sone.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Along the cool sequestered *vale* of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
*Gray*, Elegy.

I pity people who weren't born in a *vale*. I don't mean a flat country, but a *vale*; that is, a flat country bounded by hills. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump-*vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump. =Syn. 1. *Dale*, etc. See *valley*.

**vale**[2]†, *n.* See *vail*[3].

**vale**[3] (vā′lē), *interj.* [< L. *vale*, impv. of *valere*, be strong, be well: see *valid, valiant*.] Farewell; adieu. Also used substantively.

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a *vale* or a farewell upon conjecture.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

**valediction** (val-ē-dik′shon), *n.* [< ML. **valedictio(n-)*, < L. *valedicere*, pp. *valedictus*, say farewell, < *vale*, farewell (impv. of *valere*, be well, be strong: see *vale*[3]), + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Cf. *benediction, malediction*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge . . . he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the fellowes.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 66.

Their last *valediction*, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

**valedictorian** (val″ē-dik-tō′ri-an), *n.* [< *valedictory* + *-an*.] In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

**valedictory** (val-ē-dik′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **valedictorius*, < L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, say farewell: see *valediction*.] I. *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a *valedictory* speech.

II. *n.*; pl. *valedictories* (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare *valedictorian*.

The *valedictory*, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 56.

**valence**[1], *n.* and *v.* See *valance*.

**valence**[2] (vā′lens), *n.* [< LL. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*.] 1. In *chem.*, the relative saturating or combining capacity of an atom compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and unalterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorin, forming phosphorus trichlorid. As the chlorin atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachlorid one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorin, and therefore phosphorus in this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be invariable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or in force. Also called *valency, equivalence*, and, less properly, *atomicity*.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Form value; morphological value or equivalency. See *morphic*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoölogical group.

**valencia** (vā-len′shi-ä), *n.* [See *valance*.] 1. Same as *valance*, 1.—2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

**valencianite** (vā-len′shi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Valenciana* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of orthoclase feldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

**Valencia raisins.** Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt, and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly *Valencias*. See *raisin*, 2.

**Valenciennes** (va-lon-si-enz′), *n.* [< *Valenciennes*, in France.] 1. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See *lace*.—2. A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.—**False Valenciennes lace.** See *lace*.

**valency** (vā′len-si), *n.*; pl. *valencies* (-siz). [As *valence*[2] (see *-cy*).] 1. Same as *valence*[2], 1.—2. A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four *valencies*.

**Valenginian** (val-en-jin′i-an), *n.* [< *Valengin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel.

**valentia**[1] (vā-len′shi-ä), *n.* Same as *valencia, valance*, 1.

**Valentia**[2] (vā-len′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.

**valentine** (val′en-tīn), *n.* [< ME. **valentine, volontyn*, < OF. *valantin*, m., *valantine*, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an entertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); perhaps < **valant*, a var. of *galant*, gallant (see *gallant*), but popularly identified with the name of St. *Valentine* (< ME. *Valentyne*, < OF. *Valentin* = Sp. *Valentin* = Pg. *Valentim* = It. *Valentino* = G. Sw. Dan. *Valentin* = D. *Velten, Valentijn*, < L. *Valentinus*, a man's name, < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see def.).] 1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspere, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, Whan every brid cometh ther to chese his make." *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 310.

Thow it be ale other wyn
Godys blescyng have he and myn
My none [mine own] gentyl *Volontyn*
Good Tomas the frere.
*MS. Harl.* 1735, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 51.

Tell me
What man would satisfy thy present fancy
Had thy ambition leave to choose a *Valentine*.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

I am also this year my wife's *Valentine*, and it will cost me 5*l.*; but that I must have laid out if we had not been *Valentines*. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient.

**Valentinian** (val-en-tin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Valentinianus*, < L. *Valentinus* (see def., and cf. *valentine*) + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus or the Valentinians.

II. *n.* A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emanated thirty eons, male and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded a being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two eons later created, and Jesus emanated from all the eons; and the

redemption wrought upon earth followed and repeated a redemption wrought in the spiritual world. The Valentinians sought support for their system in an allegorical method of exposition of Scripture, especially of Paul's epistles and the prologue of John's gospel. See *Gnostic, eon, 2, demiurge.*

**Valentinianism** (val-en-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Valentinian* + *-ism.*] The system of doctrines maintained by the Valentinians.

**valentinite** (val'en-tin-īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine*, an alchemist of the 15th century, who discovered the properties of antimony.] Native oxid of antimony ($Sb_2O_3$), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and massive, of a white to brown or pink color and adamantine luster. It has the same composition as senarmontite, but differs in crystalline form. Also called *antimony-bloom.*

**Valentin's corpuscles.** Small roundish bodies found in nerve-tissue; amyloid bodies.

**valeraldehyde** (val-ę-ral'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *aldehyde.*] A mobile liquid having an irritating odor ($C_4H_9.CHO$). It is produced by the oxidation of amyl alcohol. Formerly called *valeral.* An isomeric valeraldehyde with a fruit-like odor is also known.

**valerate** (val'ę-rāt), *n.* [< F. *valérate;* as *valer(ian)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of valerianic acid.

**valerian**[1] (vā-lē'ri-an), *n.* [Early mod. E. *valeryan;* < ME. *valerian,* < OF. *valeriane,* F. *valériane* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *valeriana* = D. *valeriaan* = Dan. *valeriana,* < ML. *valeriana,* valerian, prob. < L. *Valerianus* or *Valerius,* a personal name, < *valere,* be strong: see *valiant.*]

1. A plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The common, officinal, or great wild valerian is *V. officinalis,* native through Europe and Asiatic Russia, cultivated for its medicinal root and somewhat for ornament. It is a herbaceous plant with a perennial rootstock; the stem is erect, from 2 to 4 feet high, and furrowed; the leaves are opposite and pinnate; and the flowers are small, white or pinkish,

1, Flowering plant of Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); 2, the inflorescence; *a*, flower with bract; *b*, section of ovary; *c*, fruit with pappus.

in terminal corymbs. The root is an officinal drug having the property of a gentle stimulant, with an especial direction to the nerves, applied in hysteria, epilepsy, etc. Its virtue resides chiefly in a volatile oil — the *oil of valerian.* It is of a pungent disagreeable odor, which is attractive to cats, and also, it is said, to rats; it is therefore used as a bait. In England in the sixteenth century, valerian, under the name of *setwall,* was regarded as a panacea; but the species appears to have been *V. Pyrenaica,* a plant there cultivated, and naturalized from Spain. *V. Phu* from western Asia, called *garden valerian,* is also cultivated, and affords a root of weaker property. *V. Dioscoridis* is believed to be the true valerian or phu (φοῦ) of the ancient Greeks. There are three species of valerian in North America, the most notable being *V. edulis,* edible valerian, whose thickened roots, after prolonged cooking in the ground, formerly formed a staple food of the Digger Indians.

> Herbes coude I telle eek many oon,
> As egremoin, *valerian,* and lunarie.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 247.

2. The rootstocks of the officinal valerian, or some preparation from them.

> *Valerian,* calmer of hysteric squirms.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Rip Van Winkle, M. D., i.

**Cats' valerian,** the common valerian. — **Garden valerian.** See def. 1. — **Greek valerian,** primarily *Polemonium cæruleum,* the Jacob's-ladder: called by the old herbalists *Valeriana Græca,* having been mistaken for the valerian of the ancient Greeks. The name is extended to the genus, including the American *P. reptans,* sometimes named *creeping Greek valerian* by translation of the (inapt) specific name. It is a much lower plant than the Jacob's-ladder, with weak stems, flowers light-blue, nodding in small corymbs, delicate, and pretty. — **Oil of valerian.** See def. 1. — **Red valerian,** *Centranthus ruber,* native in the Mediterranean region, long cultivated for its handsome oblong panicle of red flowers, which have given it the provincial name of *scarlet lightning.* — **Spur** or **spurred valerian,** the red valerian: thus named from its spurred corolla-tube. See *Centranthus.* — **Valerian-pug,** *Eupithecia valerianata,* a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian. — **Wild valerian,** the common valerian.

**Valerian**[2] (vā-lē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Valerius* (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Valerius. — **Valerian law,** the law proposed and carried by Valerius Publicola when consul (508 B. C.), granting to every Roman citizen the right of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of consuls.

**Valeriana** (vā-lē-ri-ā'na), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576): see *valerian*[1].] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Valerianeæ,* the source of valerian. It is characterized by triandrous flowers with a spurless corolla, and fruit crowned with the pappose limb of the calyx. It contains about 150 species, chiefly perennial herbs with entire, toothed, or dissected leaves, and white or pink flowers, usually in terminal cymes. They inhabit the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, and mountains further south, a few occurring in India and in Brazil. For the species, see *valerian*[1], also *setwall, nard, 4,* and *Celtic* and *Cretan spikenard* (under *spikenard*). There are 8 species in the United States, mostly western, with one, *V. scandens,* in southern Florida, and another, *V. pauciflora,* peculiar to the middle of the eastern and central region. *V. sylvatica* occurs from New York, and *V. edulis* from Ohio, northward and westward. See cut under *valerian*[1].

**Valerianaceæ** (vā-lē-ri-a-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Valeriana* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Valerianeæ.*

**valerianaceous** (vā-lē-ri-a-nā'shius), *a.* Of, or characteristic of, the plant-order *Valerianeæ.*

**valerianate** (vā-lē'ri-an-āt), *n.* [< *valerian*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of valeric acid.

**Valerianeæ** (vā-lē-ri-ā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle (1815), < *Valeriana* + *-eæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, the valerian family. It is distinguished from the three other orders of the cohort *Asterales* by its free anthers and exalbuminous seeds. The flowers are either regular or irregular, commonly with the stamens fewer than the corolla-lobes. The ovary contains a perfect cell with one pendulous ovule (unlike the erect ovule of the related *Compositæ*), and differs from all the related orders in the usual addition of two empty or rudimentary cells. There are about 275 species, belonging to 9 genera, of which *Valeriana* (the type), *Fedia, Nardostachys, Centranthus,* and *Valerianella* are the most important. They are natives of cold north temperate regions of the Old World, more abundant in America, especially in the west and the Andes. They are annual or perennial herbs, occasionally somewhat shrubby, usually with a peculiar odor, sometimes a source of perfumes, as in spikenard and some valerians. They bear opposite leaves, often mostly radical, and flowers usually sessile in dichotomous cymes, either white, red, or bluish, or, in the genus *Patrinia,* yellow. Although the order is closely related to the *Compositæ,* the inflorescence is seldom at all capitate or involucellate. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent border of the calyx. Many of the species are highly esteemed in medicine for tonic, anti-spasmodic, or stimulating properties.

**Valerianella** (vā-lē'ri-a-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Valeriana* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Valerianeæ,* chiefly distinguished from *Valeriana* by its toothed, lobed, awned, or horned, but never pappous calyx. There are about 55 species, annual herbs, dichotomously branched, with entire, dentate, or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes of white, pale-blue, or pink flowers. The genus is chiefly confined to the Mediterranean region, extending into central Europe, but occurs in North America, and a few species are widely naturalized. Several species produce tender foliage, eaten as lettuce. *V. olitoria,* a species with pale-green leaves and small slate-colored flowers, widely diffused in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, formerly known as *white pot-herb* and *lamb's-lettuce,* and latterly as *corn-salad,* is now often cultivated under glass as an early salad under the name of *fetticus.* (See cut under *dichotomy.*) Twelve species, formerly classed under the related monotypic genus *Fedia,* are natives of the United States; four species of Oregon are peculiar in their spurred corollas. *V. Woodsiana,* with roundish, and *V. chenopodifolia* (*Fedia Fagopyrum*), with somewhat triangular fruit, extend from the south into New York.

**valerianic** (vā-lē-ri-an'ik), *a.* [< *valerian*[1] + *-ic.*] Same as *valeric.*

**valeric** (val'ę-rik), *a.* [< F. *valérique;* as *valer(ian)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or related to valerian. — **Valeric acid,** an acid having three metameric forms and the general formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$. The common acid distilled from valerian-root is optically inactive, a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese. Its salts have been somewhat used in medicine.

**valeryl** (val'ę-ril), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *-yl.*] The hypothetical univalent radical $C_5H_9O$.

**Valesian** (vā-lē'shian), *n.* [< LGr. *Οὐαλήσιοι,* < *Οὐάλης,* L. *Valens,* their founder.] One of an ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of practising self-mutilation as a religious rite.

**valet** (val'et or val'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *valett;* < OF. *valet, vallet,* < *vaslet,* later also *varlet,* with intrusive *r* (> E. *varlet,* q. v.), F. *valet,* a man-servant, valet de chambre, F. dial. *vâlet,* a farm-hand, = Pr. *vaslet, vaylet, vallet* = Wall. *valet,* a bachelor. *varlet,* servant, < ML. *vassalettus,* dim. of *vassalis,* a vassal: see *vassal.* Doublet of *varlet.*] 1. A man-servant who attends on a man's person. Also called *valet de chambre.* Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of knights, and later sons of the nobility before they attained the age of chivalry, who served as pages.

> The King made him [W. de La Pole] his *valet.*
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 439.

> On that very morning had . . . [the hoots] come for the first time under the *valet's* depurating hand.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 23.

2. In the *manège,* a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. — **Valet de place** (va-lā'dę-plās'), in French cities, and hence outside of France also, a man who offers his personal services to the public, especially to strangers, for hire, as in the capacity of guide, and for doing errands and commissions.

> I was yawning back to the hotel through the palace-garden, a *valet-de-place* at my side, when I saw a young lady seated under a tree.
> *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

**valet** (val'et or val'ā), *v. t.* [< *valet,* *n.*] To attend on as valet; act the valet to.

> He wore an old full-bottomed wig, the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had *valeted* in the middle of last century. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

**valetudinaria,** *n.* Plural of *valetudinarium.*

**valetudinarian** (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *valetudinary* + *-an.*]

**I.** *a.* Being in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; invalid; delicate; seeking to recover health.

> This kind of *valetudinarian* effeminacy, this habit of coddling himself, appears in all parts of his conduct.
> *Macaulay,* Sir W. Temple.

> My feeble health and *valetudinarian* stomach.
> *Coleridge.*

**II.** *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health; an invalid.

> I would cry out to all the *valetudinarians* upon earth — Drink tar-water.
> *Bp. Berkeley,* To T. Prior on Virtues of Tar-water, i. § 11.

Also *valetudinary.*

**valetudinarianism** (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *valetudinarian* + *-ism.*] A state of feeble health; infirmity.

**valetudinariness** (val-ę-tū'di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being valetudinary.

**valetudinarious** (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *valetudinarius:* see *valetudinary.*] Valetudinary.

> About the beginning of January he began to be very *valetudinarious,* labouring under pains that seem'd Ischiatick. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

**valetudinarium** (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *valetudinaria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *valetudinarius:* see *valetudinary.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* an infirmary or hospital. Services of this class were attached to camps and other military centers. In ancient Greece from a very early time regularly organized hospitals were connected with the cult of Æsculapius.

> The *valetudinarium* which appears to have existed in a Roman camp. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 301.

**valetudinary** (val-ę-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *valétudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *valetudinario,* < L. *valetudinarius,* sickly, in bad health, as a noun, a sick or infirm person, < *valetudo (-din-),* sickness, infirmity, a bad state of health, a particular use of *valetudo,* state of health, < *valere,* be strong: see *valid.*] Same as *valetudinarian.*

> I had much discourse with his lordship, whom I found to be a person of extraordinary parts, but a *valetudinarie.*
> *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

**valetudinous**† (val-ę-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *valetudo (-din-),* sickness, + *-ous.*] Valetudinarian. *Fuller,* Hist. Cambridge Univ., vii. 35.

**valewt,** *n.* An old spelling of *value.*

**valgus** (val'gus), *n.*; pl. *valgi* (-jī). [L., bow-legged.] 1. A bow-legged man. The term *genu valgum* is incorrectly employed for knock-knee, bow-legs being designated by *genu varum.* — 2. A form of clubfoot characterized by eversion of the foot: more fully called *talipes valgus.* — **Hallux valgus,** a deformity of the foot characterized by adduction or outward displacement of the great toe, which often lies across the other toes. It is a frequent cause of painful bunion. — **Talipes valgus.** Same as *valgus,* 2.

**Valhalla** (val-hal'ä), *n.* [Also *Walhalla;* = F. *Valhalla, Walhalla* = Sp. *Valhala,* < NL. *Valhalla,* < Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhallar*) (= G. *Walhalla, Walhall,* after Icel.), lit. 'hall of the slain,' < *valr,* the slain, slaughter (= Dan. *val,* in comp. *valplads,* battle-field, = G. *wahl-, wal-* (in comp. *wahl-statt, wal-statt,* battle-field) = AS. *wæl,* slaughter, the slain, a corpse, also in comp. *wælstow,* battle-field), + *höll (hall-)* = E. *hall.* Cf. *Valkyr.*] 1. In *Scand. myth.,* the Hall of the Slain; the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Hence — 2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation or of many such, and specifically to the Temple of Fame built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donau-

stauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to renowned Germans.

The true *Valhalla* of Mediocrity.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 348.

**valiance** (val'yans), *n.* [< OF. *vaillance, valance*, F. *vaillance* = Pr. *valensa, valentia* = Sp. *valentía* = Pg. *valentia* = It. *valenza, valenzia*, < L. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong: see *valiant*. Cf. *valance, valence*[1], *valence*[2].] Valiant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or rare.]

One of more resolute *valiance*
Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.
*Greene*, George-a-Greene.

This knightly *valiance* . . . which fellows him rather with Milton. *The Century*, XXVII. 820.

**valiancy** (val'yan-si), *n.* [As *valiant* (see *-cy*).] Same as *valiance*.

Men for their *valiancy* greatly renowmed.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 33.

**valiant** (val'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *valiant, valyant, valliant, vailaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vaillant, valant* = Sp. *valiente* = Pg. It. *valente*, < L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, be worth. Cf. Lith. *wala*, strength, Skt. *bala*, strength. From the same L. verb are ult. *valiance, valance, valence*[1], *valence*[2], *valency, vale*[3], *valediction, valetudinary, valid, invalid, valor, value, avail*[1], *countervail, prevail, convalesce, equivalent, prevalent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Strong; vigorous in body; sturdy; also, strong or powerful in a more general sense.

You shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds and *valiant* beggars may be punished according to the statute. Quoted in *Sir T. Elyot's* Governour, ii. 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat *valiant*.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 206.

2†. Of a certain worth or value. Compare *strong*[1].

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year *valiant*, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.
*Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

3. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

And lepe to horse many a *vailaunt* knyght and squyer of pris, and serched and sought thourgh many contrees, but all was for nought. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles.
1 Sam. xviii. 17.

He is not *valiant* that dares die,
But he that boldly bears calamity.
*Massinger*, Maid of Honour, iv. 3.

4. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat.

Thou bearest
The highest name for *valiant* acts.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1101.

Hence — 5†. Brave; splendid.

A *valiant* buff doublet stuffed with points.
*Middleton*, Black Book.

6. Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaile, his vesturis ryche,
With the *valyant* blode was verrede alle over!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2573.

=**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Gallant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*), valorous, daring, dauntless, stout.

**II.**† *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

**valiantise**†, *n.* [ME., also *vaillauntise*, < OF. *vaillantise*, < *vaillant*, valiant: see *valiant*.] Valor.

**valiantly** (val'yant-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

**valiantness** (val'yant-nes), *n.* The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy *valiantness* was mine, thou suck'dst it from me.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 129.

**valid** (val'id), *a.* [Early mod. E. *valide*, < OF. (and F.) *valide* = Sp. *válido* = Pg. It. *valido*, < L. *validus*, strong, < *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] 1. Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a terrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the *valid* bulwark of an ecclesiastical city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

2. Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary great sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently changed, insomuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how *valid* soever, could prevail.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury* (ed. Howells), p. 135.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as *valid* as four Dozen. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law: as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage; a *valid* ordination. — 4. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a *valid* family, genus, or species; a *valid* classification. — 5. In *logic*, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have. — 6. In *chem.*, having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in *univalid* for *univalent*, etc. =**Syn. 2.** Solid, weighty, sufficient.

**validate** (val'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *validated*, ppr. *validating*. [< ML. *validatus*, pp. of *validare* (> It. *validare* = Sp. Pg. *validar* = F. *valider*), make strong, make valid, < L. *validus*, strong, valid: see *valid*.] 1. To make valid; confirm; give legal force to.

The right remaining
For Philip to succeed in course of years,
If years should *validate* the acknowledged claim
Of birthright. *Southey*.

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of *validating* the votes. *The Scotsman*.

**validation** (val-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< F. *validation* = Sp. *validacion*, < ML. **validatio(n-)*, < *validare*, validate: see *validate*.] The act of giving validity; a strengthening, inforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**validirostral** (val'i-di-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *validus*, strong, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under *Saltator*.

**validity** (vā-lid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *validities* (-tiz). [< F. *validité* = Sp. *validad* = Pg. *validade* = It. *validità*, < LL. *validita(t-)s*, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. *validus*, strong: see *valid*.] 1. Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,
Of violent birth, but poor *validity*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 199.

With his [the lunatic's] cure from disease and the restored *validity* of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 119.

2. The state or character of being valid. Specifically — (*a*) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy; as, the *validity* of an argument or a proof; the *validity* of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative *validities* of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

It is proved that the objective *validity* of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(*b*) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The *validity* of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(*c*) Scientific strength or force: as, the *validity* of a genus.

3†. Value.

Nought entera there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 12.

**Objective validity.** See *objective*. — **Particular validity**, validity for certain minds only. — **Subjective validity**, truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet." — **Universal validity**, validity for all minds.

**validly** (val'id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

**validness** (val'id-nes), *n.* The character of being valid; validity.

**valise** (vā-lēs'), *n.* [Also *vallise*, earlier *vallies*, Sc. also *walise, wallees*; < F. *valise*, OF. *valise*, also *varisc*, F. dial. *vailise* (> MHG. *velis*, G. *felleisen* = D. *valies*) = Sp. *balija* = It. *valigia* (Florio), ML. reflex *valisia*, a valise; origin unknown.] 1. A receptacle for travelers' use for clothes and articles of toilet. The name is generally given to a leather case of moderate size, opening wide on a hinge or like a portfolio, as distinguished from a bag on the one hand and a portmanteau on the other.

My *valise* is empty; and, to some ears, an empty *valise* is louder and more discordant than a bagpipe.
*Lander*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. *Milit.*, a cylindrical portmanteau of leather, about 18 inches long, placed on the saddle of each off horse of an artillery-carriage, and containing the smaller articles of the driver's personal equipment.

**valise-saddle** (vā-lēs'sad'l), *n.* A form of saddle used for each off horse of an artillery-carriage. It serves to carry the valise of the driver, and also affords a seat for a rider, in case of need. *E. H. Knight.*

**valkyr** (val'kir), *n.* [Also *valkyria* (also *walkyr, walkyria*); < Icel. *valkyrja* (= AS. *wælcyrie* = G. *walküre*, after Icel.), lit. 'chooser of the slain,' < *valr*, the slain, + **kyrja*, < *kjósa*, choose, = E. *choose*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets in Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the Nibelungen Lied, Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre." See *swan-maiden*.

**valkyria** (val-kir'i-ä), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

**valkyrian** (val-kir'i-an), *a.* [Also *walkyrian*; < *valkyria* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the valkyrs.

Ourself have often tried
*Valkyrian* hymns. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**valla**, *n.* Plural of *vallum*.

**vallancy**† (val'an-si), *n.* [Cf. *valance* (?).] A kind of peruke worn in the seventeenth century.

Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig.
*Dryden*, Epil. at Opening of New House (Theater Royal), 1674.

**vallar** (val'är), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vallaris*, < *vallum*, a mound, rampart, < *vallus*, a stake, palisade: see *wall*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a rampart or palisade. — **Vallar crown, vallar garland**, in *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent the Roman corona castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades.

**II.** *n.* A vallar crown.

Garlandes, *vallares*, and muralles whiche (as touchyng honour) were farre aboue the other thynges.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

**vallary** (val'a-ri), *a.* Same as *vallar*.

**vallate** (val'āt), *a.* [< L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart, < *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] 1. In *anat.*, surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [Rare.] — 2. In *zoöl.*, cupped; cup-shaped. [Rare.]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply *vallate*, like T. prolifera.
*Microg. Science*, N. S., XXXII. 3.

**vallated** (val'ā-ted), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ed*[2].] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [Rare.]

The favorite but not *vallated* domain of literature is æsthetics in its true meaning. *Science*, XII. 305.

**vallation**† (va-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *vallatio(n-)*, a rampart or intrenchment, < L. *vallare*, surround with a rampart: see *vallate*.] A rampart or intrenchment. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 70.

**vallatory**† (val'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to a rampart or vallum.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of "a measuring reed of six cubits"; . . . and with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., i. § 47.

**vallecula** (va-lek'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *valleculæ* (-lē). [LL., also *vallicula*, dim. of *vallis, valles*, vale: see *vale*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, a depression or furrow. — 2. In *bot.*, a groove or furrow, as on the stems of *Equisetum* or between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit; a stria. — **Vallecula cerebelli** (valley of the cerebellum), a depression on the under surface of the cerebellum, in which lies the medulla oblongata. See cut under *brain*. — **Vallecula Sylvii**, the depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Vallecula unguis**, the recess, formed by a duplication of the skin, in which the root of a nail lies.

**vallecular** (va-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. Also *vallicular*. — **Vallecular canal**, in *bot.*, in *Equisetaceæ*, an intercellular canal lying within the cortical parenchyma, opposite a groove on the surface of the stem.

**valleculate** (va-lek'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ate*[1].] Having a vallecula or valleculæ. Also *valliculate*.

**Valleix's points.** Tender spots found by pressure along the course of a nerve in certain cases of neuralgia.

**Vallet's pills.** Pills of carbonate of iron.

**valley** (val'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallie*; < ME. *valey, valeye, valaye, vale* = MD. *valleye, valey*, D. *vallei*, < OF. *valee*, F. *vallée* (= It.

*vallata*), a valley, vale, ⟨ *val*, a vale, ⟨ L. *vallis, valles*, a vale: see *vale*[1]. The Rom. forms were prob. confused with ML. *vallata*, f., also *vallatum*, n., a ditch, a place surrounded by a ditch, ⟨ L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart or intrenchment: see *vallate*.] 1. A depression, or a relatively low and somewhat level area, more or less completely inclosed by hills or mountains; the basin of a stream of any size, or the area drained by it, and, in accordance with more general usage, the part of that area which lies near the stream and is not much raised above its level. The surface of a mountainous region is made up of hills (or mountains) and valleys; but over those great expanses of country where uniformity of level is the dominant feature the term *valley* gives way to some other designation more specific in its character: thus, in English, *heath, prairie, savanna, plain, desert;* in Spanish-speaking countries, *campo, pampa, llano, páramo;* in the Russian empire, *steppe, tundra;* in South Africa, *veldt*, etc. All the tracts thus designated lie within the basins of certain rivers, and thus technically form parts of the valleys of those rivers, but convenience demands and justifies the special designation. So, on the other hand, in mountainous countries, or even in those in which the surface is only moderately broken, the valleys have their forms characterized by terms suited to express the great variety of features which they exhibit: thus, in English, *dale, dell, dingle, cove, comb, gully, ravine, gorge, defile, chasm*, and many others; in French, *combe, cluse, cirque*, etc.; in Spanish, *cañada* (changed to *cañon* in the western United States), *barranca, quebrada*, etc.; and so through all the various languages and countries. The forms of valleys are so numerous, and their existence dependent on such complicated and varied conditions, that a satisfactory classification of them is not possible. The simplest division of them, from the orographic point of view, is into *longitudinal* and *transverse:* the former are parallel with the mountain-ranges to which they belong; the latter, more or less nearly at right angles to them. Of longitudinal valleys the "Great Valley" of the Appalachian range offers an excellent example, this being parallel with the Blue Ridge, and having a development of about 500 miles in length in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a very uniform width within those States of rarely less than 12 or more than 20 miles. The valleys of the Rhone and the Rhine in their upper portions — which rivers start from near the same point, and flow in exactly opposite directions, parallel with the crest of the Alps — furnish another good illustration of a longitudinal valley; while an equally satisfactory example of a transverse one is seen in the course of the Rhone from Martigny to the Lake of Geneva, where that river follows a direction at right angles to that which it has in the upper part of its course. Longitudinal valleys are more distinctly orographic in character than are the transverse — that is, their origin is due primarily to the same causes which have governed the position and direction of the ranges which make up the mountain-system to which they belong. Transverse valleys, on the other hand, though not necessarily independent of preëxisting breaks and faults, are, in general, chiefly the result of erosive agencies — by which, indeed, the forms of almost all valleys have been more or less profoundly modified. In some chains, however, notably in the Himalayas, the tendency of large streams flowing in longitudinal valleys to break transversely through lofty and precipitous ranges, and pass out of what seems their natural and predestined course, is an extraordinary orographic feature, and one which has not received a satisfactory explanation.

For he chased a saisne that he hath ouertake in this derke *valey*, and hath hym smetyn down.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Through these fore-named *vallies* glide Simois and divine Scamander. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

2. Hence, any similar depression of any size. — 3. Specifically, in *arch.*, the internal angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley-rafter* or *valley-piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the metallic gutter to lie upon is termed the *valley-board*. — **Cream of the valley.** See *cream*[1]. — **Synclinal valley.** See *synclinal*. — **Valley of the cerebellum.** Same as *vallecula cerebelli* (which see, under *vallecula*). =**Syn. 1.** *Valley, Vale, Dale, Glen, Ravine, Defile, Gorge, Cañon.* These words differ a good deal, according to locality. *Valley* is the general word (see def.), but may represent a region much larger than any of the others: as, the *valleys* of the Amazon and the Mississippi. *Vale* is a poetic or elevated word for a small valley. *Dale* belongs chiefly to the north of England, and is used of a small valley, especially if cultivated or cultivable. The popular notion of a *glen* is that it is secluded and shady. A *ravine* is narrow and relatively long. A *defile* is a narrow passageway, especially among hills — a pass so narrow that troops can go through only by a narrow front, as by files. A *gorge* is presumably deep, with sides somewhat if not quite precipitous. *Cañon* is a local word (see def.), without figurative extension as yet.

**valley-board** (val′i-bōrd), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

**valleylet** (val′i-let), *n.* [⟨ *valley* + *-let.*] A little valley. [Rare.]

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and *valleylet*.
*Greenwood*, Rain and Rivers (1866), p. 188. (*Davies.*)

**valley-piece** (val′i-pēs), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

**valley-rafter** (val′i-raf″tėr), *n.* See *valley*, 3. By old writers valley-rafters were termed *slecpers*.

**vallicula** (va-lik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *valliculæ* (-lē). Same as *vallecula*.

**vallicular** (va-lik′ū-lär), *a.* Same as *vallecular*.

**valliculate** (va-lik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *valleculate*.

**Vallisneria** (val-is-nē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Vallisnericæ*. It is distinguished from the other two genera of the tribe by its simple perianth, fewer stamens (one to three), and the absence of a beak to the fruit. There is but one species, *V. spiralis*, the tape-grass or eel-grass, an aquatic plant common in fresh water, especially slow-flowing rivers, throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is a submerged herb with a very short stem, sometimes stoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and dicœcious flowers on scapes, the male scapes very short, bearing clusters of buds within a spathe. These buds break from their short pedicels, and rise to the surface, where they open, and shed their pollen among the fertile flowers, which are raised to the surface on long filiform scapes. These latter subsequently coil up spirally, drawing the fertilized flowers under water to mature their fruit, which is berry-like, cylindrical, and elongated, and filled with numerous oblong seeds. The plant is common in cultivation in aquariums, its rapid growth aiding to aërate the water. In streams flowing into Chesapeake Bay, where it grows in great masses, it is known as *water-celery* or *wild celery*, and is said to be a favorite food of the canvasback duck and of the terrapin, and to impart to them their peculiar flavor. In Australia it is locally known as *springplant*. The square or oblong cells of its delicate flat leaves often exhibit to a remarkable degree the phenomenon of cyclosis, or active movement of protoplasm, the current of protoplasm carrying all the cell-contents, including the chlorophyl-grains and nucleus, in continual rotation around the cell, close to the inside of its wall. It is therefore much used for laboratory demonstration. See cut under *dicœcious*.

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

**Vallisneriaceæ** (val-is-nē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), ⟨ *Vallisneria* + *-aceæ*.] A former name of the order *Hydrocharideæ*.

**Vallisnerieæ** (val″is-nē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), ⟨ *Vallisneria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, characterized by very short, sometimes stoloniferous stems, growing immersed in fresh water, producing crowded sessile elongated leaves and peduncled spathes. It consists of 3 monotypic genera, *Vallisneria* being the type.

**Vallota** (va-lō′tą), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), said to have been named after *Vallot*, a French botanist (beginning of 17th century).] A genus of plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a broadly funnel-shaped perianth with short tube usually involucrate with three bracts, furnished with a small callus between contiguous lobes, and by numerous ovules in two vertical rows in each cell, ripening into winged seeds. The only species, *V. purpurea*, is a native of South Africa. It is a bulbous plant with thong-like leaves and a stout scape bearing an umbel of numerous large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly or quite sessile. It is cultivated under the name of *Scarborough lily*.

**vallum** (val′um), *n.*; pl. *valla* (-ą). [L., a rampart: see *wall*[1].] 1. A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of intrenchment; specifically,


Vallum.
Part of the Roman Wall near Carrow, in the north of England. *a a*, ramparts; *b b*, ditches or fosses; *w*, wall.

the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted essentially of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *sudes*, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it. 2. In *anat.*, the supercilium or eyebrow.

**Valois head-dress.** A style of dressing women's hair in fashion about 1850, the hair being drawn back from the forehead, and forming a roll on the crown of the head.

**valonia** (vą-lō′ni-ą), *n.* [⟨ It. *vallonia*, ⟨ Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, an oak.] The commercial name for the acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, which are imported into Great Britain in large quantities from Asia Minor and Greece for use in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. They are of large size, and yield from 25 to 40 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material has a rich bloom, and is little permeable by water.

**valonia-oak** (vā-lō′ni-ą-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, of Greece and the Levant. It is a handsome tree, 30 or 40 feet high, nearly evergreen, with large prickly cupped acorns. The cups form valonia, and the immature acorns camats. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

**valor, valour** (val′or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valure;* ⟨ ME. *valour*, ⟨ OF. *valour, valur*, later *valeur*, strength, valor, value, F. *valeur* = Sp. Pg. *valor* = It. *valore*, ⟨ ML. *valor*, strength, valor, LL. value, worth, ⟨ L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*.] 1. Strength of mind in resisting fear and braving danger; bravery; especially, courage and skill in fighting.

I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well witte that I am not hidde, yef In me be so moche *valoure*, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

Discretion, the best part of *valour*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and no King, iv. 3.

Some men's *valours* are in the eyes of them that look on.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

2†. Value; worth.

For goode dede done thurgh praiere
Is sold and bought to deere iwys,
To herte that of grete *valour* [var. *valure*, 16th cent. edd.] is.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5236.

And a Coppe ys Inestymable, ffor they be full sett with precious stunys of grett *valour* that may be.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eog. Travell, p. 11.

Of small *valure*, O lady fair, alas, my name it is!
*Pecle*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

*Valure* wins applause
That dares but to maintain the weaker cause.
*B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

3. A man of courage; a brave man. [Rare.]

Leading young *valours* — reckless as myself.
*Bulwer*, Richelieu, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Courage, gallantry. See *brave*.

**valorous** (val′or-us), *a.* [⟨ F. *valeureux* = It. *valoroso*, ⟨ ML. *valorosus*, valorous, ⟨ L. *valor*, strength, valor: see *valor*.] 1. Having or displaying valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid: as, a *valorous* knight.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,
Fiercely advaunst his *valorous* right arme.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most *valorous* Hector. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 275.

2. Characteristic of or pertaining to valor.

Full well they know the *valorous* heat that runs
In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons.
*O. W. Holmes*, A Family Record.

3†. Having value; valuable.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own,
More rich and *valurous* than Zenocrate's.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** See *brave*.

**valorously** (val′or-us-li), *adv.* In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

Hold to the track on which thou enteredst in thy early youth, which thou pursuedst as consul so *valorously* and bravely. *Cicero* to Atticus, tr. in Froude's Cæsar, xii.

**Valparaiso oak.** See *live-oak*.

**Valsa** (val′są), *n.* [NL. (Fries).] A genus of sphæriaceous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in the cortex of the host, and eight-spored or rarely four-spored asci, which are sessile without paraphyses. *V. Prunastri* occurs on the branches of the apricot.

**Valsalvan** (val-sal′vąn), *a.* [⟨ *Valsalva* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva (1666–1723). — **Valsalvan experiment,** the forcing of air into the middle ear by a forcible expiration while the mouth and nose are closed. — **Valsalvan ligament,** a fibrous band running from the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. — **Valsalvan method,** an attempt to obtain coagulation in an aneurism by reducing the force of the circulation by blood-letting, purgation, and a low diet. — **Valsalvan sinus.** See *sinus of Valsalva*, under *sinus*.

**valuable** (val′ū-ą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valiable;* altered, to suit *value* (as if directly ⟨ *value* + *-able*), ⟨ OF. *valable*, of force or value, valuable, be, ⟨ *valoir*, be of force or value: see *value*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of being valued; capable of having the value measured or estimated.

Commodities are moveables, *valuable* by money, the common measure.
*Locke*, Further Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money.

I never value people as they value me, but as they are *valuable*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey, Nov. 1, 1821.

2. Of great value or price; having financial worth; representing a large market value: as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house. — 3. Of great moral worth, utility, or importance; precious; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem: as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

One example is more *valiable*, both to good and ill, than xx. preceptes written in bookes.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

He ought to think no man *valuable* but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

Alumn is esteemed a very *valuable* charm against the evil eye. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

**Valuable consideration.** See *consideration*. =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Valuable, Costly, Precious*, useful, serviceable. That is *valuable* which has value, however small, and whether pecuniary or otherwise. That is *costly* which has cost or would cost a large sum of money: figuratively, we may sometimes call that *costly* which has cost work, sacrifice, or the like, or inflicted loss: as, a *costly* mistake or victory; but such use is not common. That is *precious* which has a

very high intrinsic value: hence the term "*precious* metals"; a *precious* stone is also called a jewel; figuratively, a *precious* child is one very dear for his own sake. A *costly* stone is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like, as the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the revised version corrects "*precious* stones" to "*costly* stones." A *valuable* stone is one that can be made useful in some way, and therefore must not be thrown away. That which we value for its associations would be called more or less *precious* or *dear*, rather than *valuable*.

**II.** *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk: generally in the plural.

Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables*.
*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George [the Fourth.

**valuableness** (val′ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

**valuation** (val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *valuacion*; as *value* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of valuing. Specifically—(*a*) The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement: as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation. (*b*) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation: as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

The mines lie unlaboured, and of no *valuation*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 466.

So slight a *valuation*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49.

**Home valuation**, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to *foreign valuation*, the method commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United States by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

**valuational** (val-ū-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *valuation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to valuation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 285. [Rare.]

**valuator** (val′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *value* + *-at-or*.] One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift*, Considerations upon Two Bills.

**value** (val′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valew*; < ME. *valew*, *value*, < OF. *value* (= It. *valuta*), worth, value, < *value*, fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*, *valor*.] 1. Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no *value*. Job xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. Mat. x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the *value* of fresh Water.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the *value* of all gifts
Must vary as the giver's.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole *value* lies at bottom in the state of mind.
*Emerson*, War.

The only *value* of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, no, nor its frowns and severities, could abate anything of that mighty esteem and *value* which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserved the *value* of so illustrious a line.
*Dryden*, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

I have a very great *Value* for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

3. The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy *value* is distinguished from *price*, which is worth estimated in money, while value is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So thei departed to pore knyghtes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the *valew* of a peny. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoyles that the Duke left behind, to the *valew* of three Millions.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its *value* in money; by the *value*, or exchange *value* of a thing, its general power of purchasing, the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The word *value*, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.
*Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew *values* well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to *value* in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.
*J. E. Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden*.

Worn gold coin received at its bullion *value*.
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification: as, the *value* of a word or phrase.—6. In *music*, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the *value* of two quarter-notes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full *value*.—7. In *painting* and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the *values* are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is *out of value* is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing erect in the lofty pulpit has less *value* and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the *values* of this landscape could not be better expressed; the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the *values* of the figures, and for the intense piety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday.
*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 717.

8. In *math.*, the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a value. *Value* is distinguished from *magnitude* in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In *biol.*, grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the *value* of a family.—**Annual value.** See *annual*.—**Form value**, in *biol.*, morphic valence; that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an amœba have alike the *form value* of the simple cell; any sea-urchin has the *form value* of echinoderms.—**Good value**, full value or worth in exchange: as, to get *good value* for one's money.—**Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value.** See the qualifying words.—**Surplus value.** See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and of the whole cognate socialism is the theory of *surplus value*,—the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 211.

**Surrender value.** See *surrender*, 2.—**Terminal value.** See *terminal*.—**Value in exchange, exchange value**, and **exchangeable value**, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of 'utility.'

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no *value in exchange*; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest *value in exchange* have frequently little or no value in use.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

**Value of money.** See *money*.—**Value received**, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation.—**Syn. 1-4.** *Worth*, *Cost*, etc. (see *price*), *Income*, *Revenue*, *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

**value** (val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valued*, ppr. *valuing*. [< *value*, *n.*] 1. To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to *value* lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly *valued*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me to such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such Symptoms of Mortification, that I can *value* this World as it is. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 39.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was *valued* at ten thousand pounds.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

The king must take it ill,
That he 's so slightly *valu'd* in his messenger.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 153.

So little knows
Any, but God alone, to *value* right
The good before him. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism; first we have to identify, then we have to *value*, our historical inventory. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

*Value* the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existimation.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

These gentlemen . . . *value themselves* upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

I *valued myself* upon being a strict monogamist.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

A man *valuing himself* as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir.
Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't *value* the price, but I would have the most exact.
*John Tipper*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 315.

6†. To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. *Sir W. Temple*.

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

8†. To be worth: be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

**Valued policy.** See *policy*[2].—**Syn. 3.** *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

**valueless** (val′ū-les), *a.* [< *value* + *-less*.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 101.

**valuelessness** (val′ū-les-nes), *n.* The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

**valuer** (val′ū-ėr), *n.* [< *value* + *-er*[1].] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced *valuers* promptly sent.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X., Adv.

**valuret**, *n.* An old form of *valor*.

**valuroust**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *valorous*.

**valva** (val′vä), *n.*; pl. *valvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *valva*, the leaf of a door.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a valve or valvula.—2. In *entom.*, the maxilla of a bee, which in repose folds against the tongue. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. *Kirby*.—**Valva bicuspis**, the bicuspid valve of the heart, now called *mitral valve*. See *valve*.—**Valva tricuspis**, the tricuspid valve of the heart. See *tricuspid*.

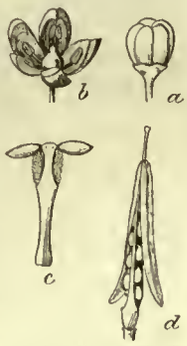
**valval** (val′val), *a.* [< *valva* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a valve: specifically noting that view or position of a diatom in which one of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to *zonal*, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position is also spoken of as *valve-view*.

**valvar** (val′vär), *a.* [< *valva* + *-ar*[3].] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; valvular.

**valvasor** (val′vä-sôr), *n.* See *varasor*.

**valvate** (val′vāt), *a.* [< L. *valvatus*, having folding doors, < *valva*, the leaf of a door: see *valve*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a *valvate* fold of membrane. (*b*) Having a valve;

provided with valves; valviferous; valvated: as, *valvate* vessels; a *valvate* orifice.—2. In *bot.*, united by the margins only, and opening as if by doors or valves, as the capsules of regularly dehiscent fruits, the anthers of certain *Ericaceæ*, and the parts of a perianth which in the bud meet without overlapping: said also of an estivation thus characterized.



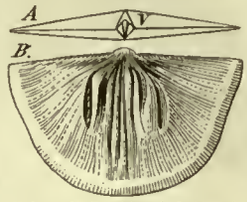

*a*, the valvate estivation of the corolla of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*; *b*, the flower of the same, open; *c*, stamen of *Berberis vulgaris*, with the anther dehiscing with valves; *d*, pod of *Barbarea vulgaris* with valvate dehiscence.

**valve** (valv), *n.* [< F. *valve* = Sp. Pg. It. *valva*, < L. *valva*, the leaf of a double door, pl. *valvæ*, folding doors, NL. a valve.] **1.** One of the leaves of a folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

> Swift thro' the *valves* the visionary fair
> Repass'd.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 1093.
>
> Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the *valves* of the barn-doors.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

**2.** Any device or appliance used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor, or gas, or loose material in bulk, through a pipe, passageway, outlet, or inlet, in any form of containing vessel. In this wide and general sense, the term includes air-, gas-, steam-, and water-cocks of any kind, water-gates, air-gates, and keys to musical wind-instruments. *Rotary valves* are valves in which the leaf, disk, plug, or other device used to close the passage is made to revolve for opening or closing (the common stop-cock being an illustration); *lifting-valves* are those in which the ball, cone, or other stopper is lifted or raised clear of the valve-seat by pressure (usually that of the gas, steam, or liquid in the pipe) from below, the *poppet-*, *ball-*, and *safety-valves* being examples; *hinged valves* constitute a large class used in both air- and water-pipes, as the *butterfly-valves*, *clack-valves*, and other forms in which the leaf or plate of the valve is fastened on one side to the valve-seat or opening. Springs are sometimes used to keep such valves closed. *Sliding valves* are those in which the gate or leaf slides aside to open the valve-way, the *D-valve* and some forms of water- and gas-main valves being examples. The long-hinged valves of a pipe-organ, and the round steppers operated by keys, as in the flute and other instruments, are called *key-valves*. The names by which valves are distinguished are often descriptive of the shape or motion of the valves, of their use, or of the method by which they are operated, as *globe-valve*, *screw-valve*, *blow-through valve*, *relief-valve*, *throttle-valve*. In a trade sense, *valves* appear to be distinguished from *cocks*. A cock is a small plug-valve operated by hand. Other valves moved by screws or levers, or operated by power through some machinery, all self-acting appliances, and all large or complicated gates, stoppers, or cocks, are called *valves*. The universal use of steam, gas, and water has led to the invention of a great variety of valves. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the valve is a device for changing the direction and length of the air-column so as to alter the pitch of the tone. The two forms most in use are the piston and the rotary valve—the former being a perforated plunger working in a cylindrical case, and the latter a four-way cock, both being operated by the fingers of the player's right hand. The result of using a valve is to add to the main tube of the instrument a supplementary tube or crook of such length that the proper tone of the whole is lowered by some definite interval. The number of valves is commonly three, the first lowering the fundamental tone a whole step (and all its harmonics proportionally), the second lowering it a half-step, and the third a step and a half. A fourth valve is sometimes added on large instruments, lowering the pitch two steps and a half; and five and six valves have occasionally been tried. Two or more valves are used simultaneously with combined effect. Valves are more or less demanded to compensate for the incompleteness of the scale of all instruments of this family, and to provide for rapid changes of tonality. They are also useful in particular cases to remedy the inaccuracy for concerted music of certain of the regular harmonic series of tones. Their extended application has greatly developed the capacity of all kinds of brass instruments for rapid and unrestricted execution. But on the other hand valves and supplementary crooks cannot always give exactly accurate intonation, and the angles which they more or less necessitate in the air-column tend to injure the purity of the tones. Various compensations for these drawbacks have been attempted, with some success; but valve-instruments are still seldom used in the orchestra, while they are numerous in military bands. See *piston*, 2, and compare *key*[1], 4 (*a*). See cuts under *back-pressure*, *ball-cock*, *conical organ*, *reed-organ*, *twin-valve*, *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, *safety-valve*.

**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membranous part, fold, or thin layer which resembles a valve, or actually serves as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; a valva or valvula: as, the *valve* of Vieussens in the brain; the connivent *valvæ* of Kerkring in the intestine; *valves* of the heart, of the veins, etc. See cuts under *bulb*, *Crinoidea*, *heart*, *lymphatic*, and *vein*.—**4.** In *bot.*, in flowering plants, one of the segments into which a capsule dehisces, or which opens like a lid in the dehiscence of certain anthers. In *Diatomaceæ* each half of the silicified membrane or shell is called a *valve*. See cuts under *Marsilea*, *septicidal*, and *silicle*.—**5.** In *conch.*, one of the two or more separable pieces of which the shell may consist, or the whole shell when it is in one piece; each shell, right and left, of ordinary bivalves, and each shell, dorsal and ventral, of brachiopods. See *bivalve*, *multivalve*, *univalve*, *equivalve*, *inequivalve*, and cuts under *Caprotinidæ*, *Chamidæ*, *integropalliate*, and *simupalliate*.—**6.** In *entom.*, a covering plate or sheath of any organ, generally one of a pair of plates which unite to form a tube or vagina, as those covering the external sexual organs, ovipositor, etc.—**Accessory, aortic, back-pressure, basal valve.** See the qualifying words.—**Auriculoventricular valves,** valves guarding either auriculoventricular orifice of the heart: on the right side the tricuspid, on the left the mitral. See cuts under *heart*.—**Bauhinian valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Bicuspid valve.** Same as *mitral valve*.—**Blow-through, brake-shoe, conical valve.** See *blow-through*, etc.—**Connivent valves.** See *valvulæ conniventes*, under *valvula*.—**Coronary valve.** See *coronary*.—**Cylindrical valve.** See *cylindric*.—**Delivery-valve.** See *delivery*.—**Eustachian valve.** See *Eustachian*.—**Gridiron valve.** See *gridiron*.—**Hasner's valve,** an imperfect valve formed by the mucous membrane at the meatal end of the nasal duct.—**Heister's valve,** folds of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Hydraulic, hypopygial, ileocæcal, inferior valve.** See the adjectives.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Kingston's valve,** a conical valve forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.—**Long valve,** in a steam-engine, same as *long slide* (which see, under *slide*).—**Low-water valve,** a valve which opens automatically and allows steam to escape when the water in an engine-boiler is reduced too low for safety.—**Mitral valve,** a valve formed by two triangular folds of the endocardium, or inner lining of the heart, situated at the opening between the left ventricle and the auricle, and serving to prevent regurgitation of blood into the latter cavity. Also *bicuspid valve*. See cut under *heart*.—**Oral valves.** See *oral*.—**Oscillating valve,** a steam-valve which reciprocates on a pivot. It is frequently used with oscillating steam-engines.—**Overpressure-valve.** See *overpressure*.—**Pocketed valve,** a valve fitting into a depression or pocket.—**Pot-lid valve.** (*a*) A cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe. (*b*) The cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pulmonary valves.** See *pulmonary*, and cut under *heart*.—**Pulmonic valves.** Same as *pulmonary valves*.—**Pyloric valve.** (*a*) A small tubercle situated at the anterior angle of the trigonum of the bladder. (*b*) Any formation serving to obstruct or close the pyloric orifice of the stomach. A pylorus may have a valvular construction, or a muscular sphincter may surround the orifice. See *pylorus*, 2 (*b*).—**Regulator-valve,** a throttle-valve.—**Reverse valve,** in boilers, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.—**Rotary valve.** See *rotary*.—**Semilunar aortic valve, semilunar pulmonary valve.** See *semilunar*, and cut under *heart*.—**Semilunar valve of the brain.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Sigmoid valve.** See *sigmoid*.—**Spiral valve.** See *spiral*.—**Steam-thrown valve,** in a steam-engine or steam-pump, a valve moved by direct steam-pressure, without the intervention of an eccentric, crank, cam, or valve-stem. See cut under *rock-drill*.—**Thebesian valve.** See *Thebesian*.—**Tricuspid valve.** See *tricuspid*.—**Twin valve.** See *twin*[1].—**Undershot valve,** a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other mechanism, as distinguished from one placed above the plate, and closed by a force acting from below upward. *E. H. Knight*.—**Valve of Amussat.** Same as *Heister's valve*.—**Valve of Bauhin.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Hasner.** See *Hasner's valve*.—**Valve of Tarinus.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Valve of Thebesius.** See *Thebesian valve*.—**Valve of Tulpius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Varolius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Vieussens** the delicate transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle, continuous anteriorly with the postoptici, posteriorly with the cerebellum; the superior medullary velum.—**Valves of Kerkring,** the valvulæ conniventes of the intestine (which see, under *valvula*).—**Valves of the heart.** See *coronary*, *mitral*, *semilunar* (*aortic*, *pulmonary*), *Thebesian*, and *tricuspid valve*; also cut under *heart*.—**Valves of the lymphatics.** See *lymphatic*, *n.* (with cut).—**Valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities, which serve to impede or prevent the backward flow of blood in those vessels.




Valves of a Brachiopod (*Leptæna*). *A*, both valves, seen edgewise, showing hinge-area (*V*, ventral valve); *B*, dorsal valve, interior.

**valve-bucket** (valv'buk″et), *n.* A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or sucker.

**valve-chamber** (valv'chām″bėr), *n.* The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See cuts under *rock-drill*, *slide-valve*, and *steam-hammer*.

**valve-cock** (valv'kok), *n.* A form of cock or faucet which is closed by the dropping of a valve on its seat. *E. H. Knight*.

**valve-coupling** (valv'kup″ling), *n.* A pipe-coupling containing a valve.

**valved** (valvd), *a.* [< *valve* + *-ed*[2].] Having a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; valvular.

**valve-file** (valv'fīl), *n.* A machinists' file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**valve-gear** (valv'gēr), *n.* Mechanism employed in operating a valve.

**valveless** (valv'les), *a.* [< *valve* + *-less*.] Having no valve.

**valvelet** (valv'let), *n.* [< *valve* + *-let*.] A little valve; a valvule.

**valve-motion** (valv'mō″shọn), *n.* Same as *valve-gear*.

**valve-pallet** (valv'pal″et), *n.* Same as *pallet*[2], 5.

**valve-seat** (valv'sēt), *n.* In *mach.*, the surface upon which a valve rests.

**valve-stem** (valv'stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved. See cuts under *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, and *passenger-engine*.

**valve-tailed** (valv'tāld), *a.* Noting a Brazilian bat, *Diclidurus albus*, the end of whose tail occupies a valve-like formation of the interfemoral membrane.

**valve-view** (valv'vū), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the valval aspect of a diatom. Also called *side-view*. See *valval*.

**II.** *a.* Noting a position in which a valve-view is presented; valval.

**valviferous** (val-vif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *valva*, valve, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a valve; provided with a valve or valvular parts.

**valviform** (val'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *valva*, the leaf of a door (see *valve*), + *forma*, form.] Forming or acting as a valve; valvular; valvate. Also *valvæform*.

**valvula** (val'vū-lä), *n.*; pl. *valvulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *valvule*.] In *anat.*, same as *valve*.—**Valvula Bauhini,** the ileocæcal valve.—**Valvulæ conniventes,** transverse folds of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues found throughout a large extent of the small intestine. Their use is probably to retard somewhat the passage of the alimentary mass, and at the same time to offer a greater surface for absorption.—**Valvula Heisteri,** folds of the mucous membrane, in the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Valvula Vieussensii,** the valve of Vieussens (which see, under *valve*).

**valvular** (val'vū-lạr), *a.* [< *valvule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a valve or valvula; also, having the character of a valve; valviform.—**Valvular disease,** disease of one or more of the valves of the heart.—**Valvular sinus.** See *sinus*.

**valvule** (val'vūl), *n.* [< F. *valvule*; < L. *valvola*, *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, the leaf of a door, etc.: see *valve*.] **1.** A little valve. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The valvula or valve of Vieussens. (2) One of the valvulæ conniventes. (*b*) In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the inner or flowering glumes of grasses. (*c*) In *entom.*, a corneous piece at the base of the haustellum of sucking insects, corresponding to the labrum in the mandibulate mouth. *Kirby and Spence*.—**Interventricular valvules.** See *interventricular*.

**valvulitis** (val-vū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *valvula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, usually one of the valves of the heart.

**vambrace** (vam'brās), *n.* [Also *vantbrace*, *vantbras*, *vauntbrace*; abbr. < F. *avant-bras*, < *avant*, before, in front, + *bras*, arm: see *van*[2], *avant*, and *brace*[1].] The piece of armor which protects the forearm from the elbow-joint to the wrist, whether covering the outer part of the arm only and worn over the sleeve of mail (compare *garde-bras* and *brassart*), or inclosing the whole forearm in a cylinder of iron. See cut under *rerebrace*.

**vambraced** (vam'brāst), *a.* [< *vambrace* + *-ed*[2].] Incased in armor: said of an arm, especially when used in heraldry as a bearing. Also *umbraced*.

**vamose** (va-mōs'), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *vamosed*, ppr. *vamosing*. [< Sp. *vamos*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. *ir*, go; < L. *vadimus*, 1st pers. pl. ind. of *vaderc*, go, = E. *wade*: see *wade*.] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

> Paul had no such visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had *vamosed* in that way.
> *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xxxi.

The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in *vamosing*, disappearing or running away. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 428.

**To vamose the ranch,** to clear out; decamp. [Slang, U. S.]

> My precious partners had *vamosed the ranch*.
> *The Century*, XVII. 82.

**vamp**[1] (vamp), *n.* [< ME. *vampe, vaumpe, *vampay, vampies* (also *wampe, wampay*), earlier *vampett, vaumpet* (in pl. *vaumpez*), *vauntpe,* < OF. *vantpic,* aphetic form of *avant-pied,* F. *avant-pied,* the forepart of the foot, < *avant,* before, + *pied,* foot: see *van*[2] and *foot.*] 1. That part of the upper leather of a boot or shoe which is in front of the seam at the ankle. See cut under *boot.*

As a cobbler sews a *vamp* up.
*R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xlviii.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance' sake. See the verb.—3†. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—4. In *music,* an improvised accompaniment.

**vamp**[1] (vamp), *v.* [ME. *vampayen;* < *vamp*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether.
*Paston Letters,* I. 476.

What a time did we endure
In two-penny commons, and in boots twice *vamp'd!*
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley,* Old Law, ii. 1.

2. To repair; furbish up; give an appearance of newness to.

I'le drill you how to glue the lie, stab in the punto, If you dare not fight, then how to *vamp* a rotten quarrel without ado. *Dekker and Ford,* Sun's Darling, ii.

A new play, or an old one new *vamped,* by Shadwell, called "The Royall Shepherdesse"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 109.

A port *vamping* chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

3. In *music,* to improvise an accompaniment to. [Colloq.]

As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too.
*Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, III. 191.

**To vamp up,** to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

I sat myself down and *vamped up* a fine flaunting poetical panegyric. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxx.

The "Half-Pay Officer," a *vamped-up* farce, by Molloy.
*Doran,* Annals of the Stage, I. xvii.

II. *intrans.* To improvise musical accompaniments. [Colloq.]

**vamp**[2]† (vamp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To travel; proceed; move forward.

How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I *vamped* on with others, only to follow those that went before us. *Locke,* To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703.

**vampay**†, *n.* Same as *vamp*[1], *n.*, 3.

**vamper**[1] (vam'pėr), *n.* [< *vamp*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who vamps; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—2. One who improvises musical accompaniments. [Colloq.] *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 180.

**vamper**[2] (vam'pėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. or corruption of *vapor.*] To make an ostentatious appearance. *Jamieson.* [Local, Scotch.]

**vamper-up** (vam'pėr-up'), *n.* A vamper.

But so also was Shakespeare a *vamper-up* of old stories.
*Edinburgh Rev.,* CXLV. 452.

**vampire** (vam'pīr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vampyre;* < F. *vampire* = Sp. Pg. *vampiro* = D. *vampier* = G. *vampyr* = Sw. Dan. *vampyr* (NL. *vampyrus*), < Serv. *vampir* = Bulg. *vampir, vapir, vepir, vupir* = Pol. *wampir,* also *upior* = Little Russ. *vampyr, vepyr, vopyr, opyr, upyr, opir, uper* = White Russ. *upir* = Russ. *vampirŭ,* also *upirĭ, upyrĭ, obyrĭ* (the Pol. *wampir,* Russ. *vampirŭ,* appar. < Serv.), a vampire; cf. North Turk. *uber,* a witch.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night, and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werwolves, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, which, it is supposed, will be found all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a whitethorn stake, and burned in order to render it harmless.

2. Hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—3. Same as *vampire-bat.*—4. *Theat.,* a small trap made of two flaps held together by a spring, used for sudden appearances and disappearances of one person.—**False vampire,** a leaf-nosed bat of South America, erroneously supposed to suck blood. See *vampire-bat* (*b*) (1), and cut under *Vampyri.*—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm* (which see, under *stenoderm*).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the *vampire* oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.
*Sir W. Hamilton,* Discussions, p. 446.

**vampire-bat** (vam'pīr-bat), *n.* One of several different species of bats. (*a*) One of various large frugivorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelago, commonly called *flying-foxes,* such as the species of *Pteropus, Harpyia,* etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancied resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (*b*) One of various bats of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order *Chiroptera,* only a few of which are noted for sucking blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family *Phyllostomatidæ,* among them the *Phyllostoma spectrum,* popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla,* for which a special group named *Hæmatophilina* or *Desmodontes* has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family, *Desmodidæ.* These have a small bifid foliaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfemoral membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also *vampire* and *vampyre.* See cuts under *Desmodontes.*

**vampiric** (vam-pir'ik), *a.* [< *vampire* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a vampire; pertaining to vampires or the belief in them: as, *vampiric* habits, literature, or superstition.

**vampirism** (vam'pīr-izm), *n.* [= F. *vampirisme;* as *vampire* + *-ism.*] 1. Belief in the existence of vampires. See *vampire,* 1.

*Vampirism* prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXII. 754.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—3. Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. iii. 2.

**vamplate** (vam'plāt), *n.* [Formerly also *vamplet;* < F. *avant-plat,* 'fore-plate,' < *avant,* before, in front, + *plat,* plate: see *plate.*] 1. The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also *avantplat, lance plate.*

Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Amphialus was run through the *vamplate,* and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger.
*Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a gauntlet. *Berry.* The name *vamplate,* applied to this bearing, is a mistake arising at a time when medieval armor was not understood.

**vamplet**† (vam'plet), *n.* An old form of *vamplate.*

**vampy**†, *n.* Same as *vamp*[1], *n.*, 3.

**vampyre**†, *n.* See *vampire.*

**Vampyri** (vam'pi-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *vampyrus:* see *vampire.*] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*) confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leaf, more or less horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors ⅔ or ⅞, and premolars ⅔ or ⅞. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See *vampire-bat* (*b*), and compare *Desmodontes.*

False Vampire (*Phyllostoma spectrum*), one of the *Vampyri.*

**Vampyridæ**† (vam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < *Vampyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the *Vampyri.*

**Vampyrus** (vam'pi-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach): see *vampire.*] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri* (where see cut): inexactly synonymous with *Phyllostoma.*

**vamuret**†, *n.* Same as *vantmure.*

**van**[1] (van), *n.* [< OF. *van,* F. *van,* a fan, OF. *vanne,* a bird's wing, < L. *vannus,* a fan: see *fan.*] 1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

*Van.* . . . A *Vanne,* or winnowing Sive. *Cotgrave.*

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was that they should not know an oar, but call it a corn-*van.*
*Broome,* Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 152.

2. [< *van*[1], *v.*] In *mining,* a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See *van*[1], *v.*, 2.

"If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a *van* on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing."
*F. G. Coggin,* Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
*Dryden,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 750.

As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,
They beat their *vans.*
*Shelley,* Witch of Atlas, xvi.

**van**[1] (van), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vanned,* ppr. *vanning.* [< F. *vanner,* < L. *vannere,* fan, winnow, < *vannus,* a fan: see *van*[1], *n.*, and cf. *fan,* v.] 1†. To winnow; fan.

*Vanner.* To *vanne* or winnow. *Cotgrave.*

The winnowing, *vanning,* and laying . . . up of corne.
*Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

2. In *mining,* to separate, as ore from veinstone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See *van, n.,* 2, and *vanner.*

**van**[2] (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *vanguard* (due to association of *vanguard* and *rearguard,* whence *van,* supposed to be related to *vanguard* as *rear* to *rearguard*).] 1. The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when sailing; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to *rear.*

The foe he had surveyed,
Ranged, as to him they did appear,
With *van,* main-battle, wings, and rear.
*S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. ii. 104.

We too can boast of no ignoble spoils;
But those my ship contains; whence distant far,
I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.
*Pope,* Iliad, xiii. 350.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

Sir Roger, you shall have the *van* and lead the way.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Scornful Lady, v.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the *van.*
*Burns,* To Dr. Blacklock.

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the *van,* sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath.
*W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 200.

**van**[3] (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *caravan,* regarded perhaps as **carry-van* (cf. *cariole,* taken as *carry-all*): see *caravan.*] 1. Any large covered carriage; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. [Great Britain.]

**van**[3] (van), *v. t.* [< *van*[3], *n.*] To carry or transport in a van.

**van-.** A shortened form of *avant-.*

**vanadate** (van'a-dāt), *n.* [< *vanad(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of vanadic acid.

**vanadiate** (vā-nā'di-āt), *n.* [< *vanadium* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *vanadate.*

**vanadic** (vā-nad'ik), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ic.*] 1. Related to or containing vanadium.—2. Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.—**Vanadic acid,** $H_3VO_4$, a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming well-defined salts.

**vanadiferous** (van-a-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vanadium,* q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *chem.,* containing or yielding vanadium.

**vanadinite** (van'a-din-īt), *n.* [< *vanad(ate)* + *-in-ite*.] A mineral consisting of lead vanadate with lead chlorid. It occurs in hexagonal crystals of yellow, brown, or red color; it is isomorphous with apatite (calcium phosphate), pyromorphite (lead phosphate), and mimetite (lead arseniate).

**vanadious** (vā-nā'di-us), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ous*.] Containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic compounds.

**vanadite** (van'a-dīt), *n.* [< *vanad(ous)* + *-ite*2.] A salt of vanadous acid.

**vanadium** (vā-nā'di-um), *n.* [See def.] Chemical symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2. A metal first discovered by Del Rio, in 1801, in a lead ore from Mexico, and called by him *erythronium*, because its salts became red when heated with acids. This supposed new metal was not accepted by chemists, and Del Rio's name was dropped. Later, in 1830, Sefström described a new metal from Taberg, in Sweden, for which he proposed the name of *vanadium* (from *Vanadis*, one of the goddesses of the Scandinavian mythology); and immediately after it was shown by Wöhler that Del Rio's ore was, in fact, a vanadate of lead. But the name *vanadium* has been maintained, and that of *erythronium* has never been received. Metallic vanadium, as prepared by reducing the chlorid in hydrogen gas, is a light-gray powder, which under the microscope has a brilliant silvery luster: it has a specific gravity of 5.5; it is very little acted on by air or moisture at the ordinary temperature; it is easily dissolved in nitric acid, but is not at all acted on by hydrochloric acid, and is affected by strong sulphuric acid only when heated. Vanadium belongs to the antimony group, and, like the other members of this group, is in its chemical relations closely connected with the elements of the nitrogen group. Vanadium is an element whose combinations seem to be quite widely distributed, although occurring only in small quantity. The most abundant vanadium mineral is vanadinite, which is a vanadate of lead with chlorid of lead, and has been found in numerous widely separated localities. Vanadium resembles titanium in that it has been detected in various clays and igneous rocks. It is obtained in some quantity from the cupriferous Triassic beds of the vicinity of Mottram, Cheshire, England, in the form of the so-called mottramite, a hydrous vanadate of copper and lead.—**Vanadium bronze**, a fine yellow pigment employed in the place of gold bronze. It is an acid derivative of vanadium.

**vanadous** (van'a-dus), *a.* [< *vanad(ium)* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to vanadium: as, *vanadous* oxid: specifically noting compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

**van-courier**† (van'kö'ri-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vant-courier;* abbr. of *avant-courier*.] An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. *Bailey*, 1731.

I'll send then my *vant-courier* presently; in the mean time march after the captain, scoundrels!
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**Vancouveria** (van-kö-vē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1834), named after Captain *Vancouver*, an English navigator, who visited the western coast of America 1792–4.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Berberidaceæ* and tribe *Berbereæ*. It is characterized by twelve to fifteen sepals, six shorter nectary-like petals and as many stamens, and a capsule opening into two valves. The original species, *V. hexandro*, is a perennial herb growing from a creeping rootstock, native of shady woodlands near the Pacific coast from Santa Cruz to Vancouver Island. It bears dissected radical leaves, and a panicled raceme of white flowers on a leafless scape. It has been called *American barrenwort*, from its close resemblance to the European *Epimedium alpinum*, which has the repute of possessing sterilizing powers. (See *barrenwort*.) A second North American species has been recently discovered.

**Vanda** (van'dą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), said to be < Skt. *vandana*, a parasite.] 1. A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcantheæ*. It is characterized by unbranched loose racemes of rather large flowers with very flat and spreading fleshy sepals and petals, all usually nearly alike and contracted below; a lip with a saccate base; broad pollen-stalks; and an unappendaged column. There are about 20 species, natives of India and the Malayan archipelago, with one, *V. Hindsii*, in tropical Australia. They bear spreading, flat, two-ranked leaves, commonly fleshy or coriaceous, and often notched at the apex—in one species, *V. teres*, cylindrical, and resembling a goose-quill. The handsome short-pedicelled flowers are borne on a lateral peduncle. Many species are in cultivation under glass, and from their size, fragrance, beautiful colors, and ornamental markings, are among the most highly prized of orchids, a single plant of a rare species having brought $2,000. They are grown on suspended blocks of wood or cork, and produce several, sometimes forty, flowers on a plant at once. *V. teres*, the cylinder-leafed vanda, a native of Sylhet, in India, bears blood-red white-bordered flowers 4 inches broad. *V. cærulea*, with equally large bright-blue flowers, grows on the oak and banian in India; this and *V. cærulescens*, with numerous smaller pale-blue flowers, are unusual in color among orchids. *V. insignis* and *V. suavis* are favorites in cultivation for their fragrance; *V. tricolor*, for its violet, white, and yellow flowers; *V. gigantea*, for its thick massive leaves. *V. furva*, sometimes called the *cowslip-scented orchid*, bears brownish, rose, and copper-colored flowers; and several species are cinnamon-colored.

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

**Vandal** (van'dal), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Vandale* = Sp. *Vándalo* = Pg. *Vandalo* = G. *Vandale* = D. *Wandel* = Sw. Dan. *Vandal*, < LL. *Vandali*, also *Vinduli*, *Vindili*, Vandals, *Vandalus*, adj., Vandal; from the Teut. name seen in D. *Wenden* = Icel. *Vindir*, the Wends: see *Wend*2.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of a Germanic race who first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the fifth century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with enormous damage to accumulated treasures of art and literature. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like; one who is hostile to or wantonly attacks anything that is beautiful or venerable.

**II.** *a.* [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a vandal or vandalism.

Bestrewn with *vandal* initials cut in the soft material.
*Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 182.

**Vandalic** (van-dal'ik), *a.* [< *Vandal* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.
*Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, iii. 2.

Barbarians of the *Vandalic* race.
*Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

**Vandalism** (van'dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *vandalisme;* < *Vandal* + *-ism*.] 1. The conduct of Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Wilful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

**Vandeæ** (van'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Vanda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cells almost always confluent at maturity, and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caudicle or stalk. It includes about 140 genera, classed in 8 tribes, the types of which are the genera *Eulophium*, *Cymbidium*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Stanhopea*, *Maxillaria*, *Oncidium*, *Sarcanthus*, and *Notylia*. These genera alone include over 530 tropical species, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The *Notylieæ* (or *Podochileæ*) are aberrant in their erect rostellum, and are thus transitional to the tribe *Neottieæ*. The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes bisected, are very readily removed by insect or artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphytic. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers; their stems are erect, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in *Cyrtopodium*, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids belonging here, as *Aërides*, *Miltonia*, *Saccolabium*, *Odontoglossum*, *Phalænopsis*, *Zygopetalum*, *Lycaste*, *Catasetum*, and *Peristeria*. See cut under *Phalænopsis*.

**Vandellia** (van-del'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after the Italian *Vandelli*, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of the subtribe *Vandellieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Ilysanthes* by its four perfect stamens. There are about 30 species, natives of warm parts of the Old World, 2 species, *V. crustacea* and *V. diffusa*, occurring in tropical America. They are usually much-branched annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. See *bitter-blain*.

**vandoo** (van'dö), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vendue*.

**Vandyke** (van-dīk'), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Vandyke collar*, so called from *Vandyke* (Anthony *Van Dyck*, 1599–1641), a Flemish painter.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, cloth, etc.

An immense straw bonnet, tied down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in *vandykes*.
*J. Moore*, The Post-Captain, xiv.

In a cairn which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with *vandykes*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3288, p. 590.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.—3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his *Vandyke* dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard, that he [Charles I.] owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

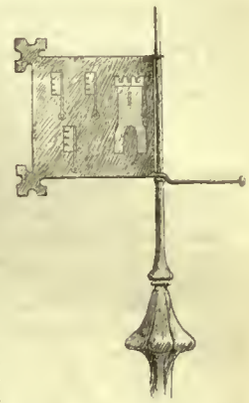
**Vandyke beard**, a pointed beard.—**Vandyke brown.** See *brown*.

**vandyke** (van-dīk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vandyked*, ppr. *vandyking*. [< *Vandyke*, *n.*] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

**vane** (vān), *n.* [< ME. *vane*, a var. of *fane*, < AS. *fana*, a flag, banner: see *fane*1.] 1†. A flag or pennon.—2. A weathercock; a device which is moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weather-vane.

O stormy peple! vnsad and euer vntrewe!
Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a *vane*.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, [l. 940.

A *vane* blown with all winds. *Shak.*, Much Ado, [iii. 1. 66.



Vane.—From the Hôtel Dieu, Beaune, France, 1441. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.")

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock: generally called *dog-vane*. It is usually a long slender cone of bunting, which is hoisted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In *ornith.*, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See *feather*, and cuts under *aftershaft* and *penciling*.

The arrows having the broader *vanes* will fall shorter than those having the narrower ones.
*M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 33.

6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller, and the like. See cuts under *screw propeller* (under *screw*), and *smoke-jack*.—7. In surveying-instruments: (*a*) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a leveling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See *leveling-staff*. Also called *target*. (*b*) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the object.

**vaned** (vānd), *a.* [< *vane* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

**vaneless** (vān'les), *a.* Having no vane: as, a *vaneless* windmill.

**Vanellus** (vą-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), after F. *vanneau*, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; < ML. *vanellus*, *vannellus*, dim. of L. *vannus*, a fan: see *van*1.] A genus of plover-like grallatorial birds, of the family *Charadriidæ*, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, *V. cristatus*, and a few similar species. See cuts under *lapwing*, *plover* (egg), and *Pressirostres*.

**Vanessa** (vą-nes'ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for **Phanessa*, < Gr. *Φάνης*, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by

Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), right wings reversed: female, natural size.

different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan *V. atalanta* is the type. Of the few known in England, *V. atalanta* is the red admiral; *V. io* is the peacock; *V. antiopa* is the Camberwell beauty (see cut under *beauty*);

*V. polychlorus* and *V. urticæ* are the larger and smaller tortoise-shells. The comma-butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also cut under *painted-lady*.

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

**Vanessinæ** (van-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vanessa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, named from the genus *Vanessa*. It includes also the genera *Cynthia* and *Grapta*. All the species are sometimes called *anglewings*.

**vanessoid** (vā-nes'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa;* belonging to the *Vanessinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A butterfly of this group.

**van-foss** (van'fos), *n.* [< F. *avant-fosse*, < *avant*, before, + *fosse*, ditch, trench: see *foss*².] In *fort.*, a ditch on the outside of the countersearp.

**vang** (vang), *n.* [< D. *vang*, a catch, a curb (< *vangen*, catch), = E. *fang:* see *fang*.] A guy extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff.

**Vanga** (vang'gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *vanga*, a mattock.] 1. A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to the African shrikes often called *Malaconotus*, and by Swainson in 1837 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptation. As originally or very early used by Buffon, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to *Lanius curvirostris* (Gmelin) of Madagascar.

2. [*l. c.*] A shrike of the genus *Vanga;* the hook-billed shrike, *V. curvirostris*, or the rufous shrike, *V. rufa*—both of Madagascar.

**vanga-shrike** (vang'gä-shrīk), *n.* A vanga.

**vangee** (van'jē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.

**vanglo, vangloe** (vang'glō), *n.* [W. Ind.] Sesame or til. [West Indies.]

**vanguard** (van'gärd), *n.* [Formerly *vantgard;* by apheresis from *avantgarde*, < F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *guard*.] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare *van*².

> The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his [Edward I.'s] *Van-guard* at the famous Battle of Fonkirk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 97.
>
> Of All The Beasts . . .
> I see (as vice-Roy of their brutish Band)
> The Elephant the *Vant-gard* doth command.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.
>
> In the *vant-guard* he sat bravely mounted.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, I. 1.
>
> This is the *vanguard* of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 844.

**vanguardt**, *v. t.* [< *vanguard*, *n.*] To stand as a guard before.

> Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
> With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.
> *T. C. C. J.*, Remedy of Love, l. 83. (*Nares.*)

**vanilla** (vā-nil'ä), *n.* [= F. *vanille*, < NL. *vanilla*, < Sp. *vainilla*, formerly *vaynilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of *vaina*, scabbard, sheath, pod, < L. *vagina*, sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Vanilla* (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.

Flowering Branch of *Vanilla planifolia*.
*a*, the fruit.

*V. planifolia* is by far the largest source; but other species, as *V. aromatica* and *V. grandiflora*, are also grown for use. Vanilla is most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Panama the fruit of *Selenipedium Chica*, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as *vanilla chica*, or little vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural habitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as *vanilla-bean*, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute.

2. The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see *vanillin*), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervous system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Plumier, 1703).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Vanilleæ*. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 20 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious roots, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily odorous pulp. (See def. 1 and *vanilloes*.) The Jamaican species are there known as *greenwithe* and *purplelip*. *V. planifolia* occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. *V. lutescens* and *V. Phalænopsis* are cultivated under glass for their flowers, which are large and handsome, yellowish, white, or orange.—**Frosted vanilla** (*F. vanille givrée*), vanilla-beans upon the surface of which vanillin appears in frost-like crystals: the best quality. *A. W. Harrison.*—**Wild vanilla**, a composite plant, *Trilisa* (*Liatris*) *odoratissima*, found from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. It is a rather tall erect plant with numerous small rose-purple heads in a cymose panicle. The leaves have a persistent vanilla-like fragrance, and are considerably used to improve the odor of tobacco. The root-leaves are much larger than the others, and gain for the plant the name also of *deer's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*.

**vanilla-bean** (vā-nil'ä-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the plant vanilla. See *vanilla*, 1 and 2.

**vanilla-grass** (vā-nil'ä-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Hierochloë*, chiefly *H. borealis;* holy-grass. The large-leafed vanilla-grass is *H. macrophylla* of California. See *Hierochloë*.

**vanilla-plant** (vā-nil'ä-plant), *n.* 1. See *vanilla*, 1 and 3.—2. Same as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*).

**vanillic** (vā-nil'ik), *a.* [< *vanill(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from vanilla.—**Vanillic acid**, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

**vanillin** (vā-nil'in), *n.* [< *vanilla* + *-in*².] The neutral odoriferous principle ($C_8H_8O_3$) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

**vanillism** (vā-nil'izm), *n.* [< *vanilla* + *-ism*.] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

**vanilloes** (vā-nil'ōz), *n.* An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

**vaniloquencet** (vā-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *vaniloquentia*, < **vaniloquen(t-)s*, vaniloquent: see *vaniloquent*.] Idle talk; vain babbling. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**vaniloquentt** (vā-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. **vaniloquen(t-)s*, vaniloquent, < *vanus*, empty, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Talking idly or vainly. *Bailey*, 1727.

**vanish** (van'ish), *v. i.* [< ME. *vanisshen*, *vanischen*, *vaneschen*, *vanschen*, < OF. *vaniss-* (stem of certain parts of **vanir* = It. *vanire*, pres. *vanisco*), < L. *vanescere*, disappear, be in vain, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

> The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. Isa. li. 6.
>
> Of the *vanished* dream
> No image was there left to him.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 96.

2. To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

> Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she *vanisht* out of sight. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 118.

3. To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

> Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-*vanish'd* days.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 86.
>
> Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,
> Whole squadrons *vanish*, and proud heads lie low.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 206.

All must feel that by his [Shelley's] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a *vanishing* hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed.
*J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 151.

4. To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [Rare.]

> A gentler judgment *vanish'd* from his lips.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 10.

5. In *math.*, to become zero.—**Vanishing circle.** See *circle*.—**Vanishing fraction**, in *alg.* See *fraction*.—**Vanishing line**, in *persp.*, the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes.—**Vanishing plane**, in *relief persp.*, the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing points and vanishing lines.—**Vanishing point**, in *persp.*, the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

> The margin of profit has been reduced to *vanishing-point*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 72.

**Vanishing stress.** See *stress*.

**vanish** (van'ish), *n.* [< *vanish*, *v.*] In *phonetics*, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the *ē*-sound of *ā* (the *i* in *ei* as pronounced in *veil*), or the *ō*-sound of *ō* (the *u* in *ou* as pronounced in *soul*).

**vanisher** (van'ish-ėr), *n.* [< *vanish* + *-er*¹.] One who disappears or vanishes. *Whittier*.

**vanishingly** (van'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, a certain probability is *vanishingly* small.

**vanishment** (van'ish-ment), *n.* [< *vanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing.

**Vanist** (vā'nist), *n.* [< *Vane* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of the New England Antinomians, about 1637: so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

**vanitied** (van'i-tid), *a.* [< *vanity* + *-ed*².] Affected with vanity. [Rare.]

> I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanitied* Lovelace.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 86. (*Davies.*)

**vanity** (van'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vanities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *vanitye*, *vanitie;* < ME. *vanitee*, *vanite*, < OF. *vanite*, *vanitet*, F. *vanité* = Pr. *vanitat*, *vanetat* = Sp. *vanidad* = Pg. *vaidade* = It. *vanità*, < L. *vanita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. The character or state of being vain. (*a*) Worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; illusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

> Nothing, God wot, but *vanitee* in sweven is.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 102.
>
> *Vanity* of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.
> Eccles. i. 2.
>
> All was *vanity*, feeding the wind, and folly.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

(*b*) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

> To be fair,
> And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye
> Of gaudy youth and swelling *vanity*.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.
>
> They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his *vanity*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.
>
> *Vanity* is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.
> *J. Adams*, in Josiah Quincy's Figures of the Past, p. 78.

(*c*) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

> They . . . through their owne *vanitye* . . . doe thereupon build and enlarge many forged historyes of theyr owne antiquitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> When the superior acts out of a principle of *vanity*, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

2. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (*a*) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

> The pomps and *vanity* of this wicked world.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.
>
> They are gilded and adulterate *vanities*.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, v. 3.
>
> Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
> That all her *vanities* at once are dead.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 52.

(*b*) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

> It is a *vanity* to waste our days in the blind pursuit of knowledge. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 8.
>
> There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing.
> *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iii. § 39.

(*c*) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

> I must
> Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
> Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 41.

In Holy-Oke's edition of Rider's Latin Dictionary, ed. 1633, the word phaeton is not given. May we conclude from this that the phaeton was a *vanity* started in Puritan times? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 476.

(*d*) In the Bible, a heathen deity, as having no proper existence.

Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause rain? Jer. xiv. 22.

**3†.** One of the personified vices in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 39.

**Vanity Fair,** the world as a scene of vanity or of ostentatious folly; hence, the world of fashion: so called from the fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities. The name was adopted by Thackeray as the title of a satirical novel. =**Syn. 1.** (*b*) *Pride, Egotism, Vanity,* etc. See *egotism.*

**vanmure†,** *n.* Same as *vantmure.*

**vanner** (van'ėr), *n.* [< *van*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *mining,* a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator; a vanning-machine. The name is given to various contrivances patented and attempted to be brought into use for dressing ore, in which the peculiar motions of the shovel in the miner's hands in the operation of "making a van" are, or are supposed to be, more or less successfully imitated. "Berdan's machine" is one of these contrivances, and has been used to some extent in California and elsewhere. The most satisfactory machine of this kind is the so-called "True vanner," which is now widely known and somewhat extensively used. In this machine various well-tried methods are combined with a satisfactory result; but it cannot be said to be as close an imitation of the "vanning motion" as Berdan's is. It is, in fact, a combination of the principle of giving side-blows, adopted in Rittinger's "side-blow percussion-table," with that of feeding the ore on an endless traveling belt, slightly inclined in position, on which the ore is subjected to the action of a stream of water. "It has the defect of being able to treat a binary ore only, or at least to furnish only two products." (*Callon.*)

**vanner-hawk** (van'ėr-hâk), *n.* The hover-hawk, windhover, or kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* Also called *windfanner.*

**vannet** (van'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vannet,* a scallop-shell, dim. of *van,* a fan: see *van*[1].] In *her.,* a hearing representing a scallop without the little pointed plates which form the hinge.

**vanning-machine** (van'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore, in which the motion of the shovel in vanning is attempted to be imitated; a vanner.

**vanquish** (vang'kwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *venquishen, venkisen, vencusen,* < OF. *veinquis-,* stem of certain parts of *venquir, veinquir* (> ME. *venken, fenken*), also *veincre, vaincre,* F. *vaincre* = Pr. *vencer, venser* = Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere,* < L. *vincere,* conquer, vanquish. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *victor, victory, convict, convince, evict, evince, vincible, invincible,* etc.] **1.** To conquer; overcome; especially, to subdue in battle, as an enemy.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner garneson that no man may *vanquish* ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizeins, and of his peple. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.

Then [while he hung on the cross] was he *vanquishing* death by his death, and opening for us a gate to life and immortality. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xviii.

**2.** To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of.

He [Garrick] struggled with Quin for mastery — *vanquished* him, became his friend, and hung up over his grave a glowing testimony to his talent and his virtues. *Doran,* Annals of the Stage, I. 403.

**3.** To confute; show to be erroneous or unfounded; overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**4.** To overpower; prostrate; be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have *vanquish'd* all my powers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 183.

Love of himself ne'er *vanquish'd* me,
But through your Eyes the Conquest made.
*Congreve,* Song to Amynta.

**5†.** To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; destroy or render inert; neutralize.

If the dry of fire be *vanquished* by the moist of water, air will result; if the hot of air be *vanquished* by the cold of earth, water will result; and if the moist of water be *vanquished* by the dry of fire, earth will result. *H. E. Roscoe.*

=**Syn.** *Overcome, Subdue,* etc. (see *conquer*), surmount, overthrow; rout, crush.

**vanquish** (vang'kwish), *n.* [Appar. < *vanquish, v.*] A disease of sheep in which they pine away. Also *vinquish.* [Prov. Eng.]

**vanquishable** (vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *vanquish* + *-able.*] Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; subduable.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells. *Gayton,* Notes on Don Quixote, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

**vanquisher** (vang'kwish-ėr), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-er*[1].] A conqueror; a victor.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher.* *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 17.

**vanquishment** (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-ment.*] The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall,* Balm of Gilead.

**vansire** (van'sīr), *n.* [Also *vondsira;* = F. *vansire;* from a native name.] A large, stout ichneumon of southern and western Africa, *Herpestes galera,* the marsh ichneumon.

**Van Swieten's solution.** See *solution.*

**vant†,** *v.* An old spelling of *vaunt*[1].

**vant-.** A shortened form of *avant-.*

**vantage** (vân'tāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vauntage;* < ME. *vantage, vauntage;* by apheresis from *avantage,* advantage: see *advantage.*] **1†.** Advantage; gain; profit.

By-ayde hys *vantage* that may be-falle,
Of skynnes and other thynges with-alle.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Paulus, . . . with more prosperous iorneys then great *vantage,* had from his youth tranayled a greate parte of the world. *R. Eden,* tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

**2.** Advantage; the state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; vantage-ground.

Petrius . . . cowde well fle and returne at a *vauntage,* and well fight with his enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

A base spirit has this *vantage* of a brave one: it keeps always at a stay; nothing brings it down, not beating. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, iii. 2.

I pawned my limbs to hullets, those merciless brokers, that will take the *vantage* of a minute. *Middleton,* Father Hubbard's Tales.

**3†.** Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, [you will hear from him] . . .
With his next *vantage.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 24.

**4†.** Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage* as would store the world. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 86.

**5.** In *lawn-tennis,* same as *advantage,* 6.—**Coign of vantage.** See *coign.*

**vantage†** (vân'tāj), *v. t.* [< *vantage, n.* Cf. *advantage, v.*] To profit; aid.

Needlease feare did never *vantage* none. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 49.

**vantage-ground** (vân'tāj-ground), *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favorable position.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the *vantage ground* of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene), and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below. *Bacon,* Truth (ed. 1887).

**vantage-loaf** (vân'tāj-lōf), *n.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. *Brewer.*

**vantage-point** (vân'tāj-point), *n.* A favorable position; vantage-ground.

An additional *vantage-point* for coercing the country. *Motley,* Hist. Netherlands, II. 266.

**vantage-post** (vân'tāj-pōst), *n.* A vantage-point.

Father Salvierderra had already entered the chapel before . . . Allessandro stirred from his *vantage-post* of observation. *Mrs. H. Jackson,* Ramona, v.

**vantbrace†, vantbrast†,** *n.* See *vambrace.*

**vant-courier†** (vant'kö'ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *van-courier.*

**vant-guard†,** *n.* and *v.* See *vanguard.*

**Van Thol tulip.** See *tulip*[1].

**vantmure†** (vant'mūr), *n.* [Also *vauntmure, vanmure, vamure, vaimure;* by apheresis from F. *avant-mur,* < *avant,* front, before, + *mur,* wall: see *mure*[1].] In *mediæval fort.,* the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. [Rare.]

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
*Fairfax,* tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 64.

Giambelat Bey tooke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vaimure,* made before to vpholde the assault. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 124.

**vantour†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *vaunter.*

**vanward**[1] (van'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *vanwarde, vantwarde,* short for **avantward,* as *vanguard* for *avant-guard.*] The advance-guard of an army when on the march. Compare *rearward*[1].

Elde the hore was in the *vaunt-warde,*
And bar the baner by-fore Deth by right he hit claymede.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 95.

And her *vantwarde* was to-broke. *Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 362.

The [they] herded hym att an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym, and hathe slayne the moste parte off hys *vanwarde.* *Paston Letters,* III. 162.

**vanward**[2] (van'wârd), *a.* [< *van*[2] + *-ward.*] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. [Rare.]

April . . . sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May — the rearward frontier, and the *vanward* frontier. *De Quincey,* Autobiog., p. 53.

**van-winged** (van'wingd), *a.* Having wings that fan the air like vanes: specifically noting the hobby, *Falco subbuteo,* called *van-winged hawk.* [Local, Eng.]

**vap†** (vap), *n.* [< L. *vappa,* wine that has lost its flavor, < *vap-* in *vapidus,* that has lost its flavor, vapid: see *vapid.*] Wine which has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or *vappe.* *Jer. Taylor,* Rule of Conscience, iii. 11.

**vapid** (vap'id), *a.* [< L. *vapidus,* that has exhaled its vapor, hence, flat, insipid; akin to *vapor,* steam, vapor: see *vapor.*] **1.** That has lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat.

A *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

This fermenting sourness will presently turn *vapid,* and people will cast it out. *Landor,* Imag. Conv., Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble.

**2.** Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

I sing of News, and all those *vapid* sheets
The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets.
*Crabbe,* Works, I. 171.

**vapidity** (vā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< *vapid* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vapid, dull, or insipid; vapidness.

The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation by the affairs of Wilkes and the Middlesex election was followed, as Burke said, by as remarkable a deadness and *vapidity.* *J. Morley,* Burke (1879), p. 60.

She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest *vapidity,* about her circumstances. *H. James, Jr.,* A Passionate Pilgrim, p. 56.

**vapidly** (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a vapid manner; without animation; insipidly.

**vapidness** (vap'id-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being vapid; deadness; flatness; insipidity: as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider that has become stale.—**2.** Dullness; want of life or spirit.

It is impossible to save it [the class meeting] from degenerating into routine generally, and *vapidness* and cant in many cases. *E. N. Kirk,* Lectures on Revivals, xi.

**vapor, vapour** (vā'pọr), *n.* [< ME. *vapour,* < OF. *vapour,* F. *vapeur* = Sp. Pg. *vapor* = It. *vapore,* < L. *vapor,* OL. *vapos,* exhalation, steam, vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, hence ardor; akin to *vapidus,* that has exhaled its flavor, vapid, *vappa,* wine that has exhaled its flavor; prob. orig. **cvapor,* akin to Gr. *καπνός* (**κϝαπνός*), smoke (L. **cvapor* being related to Gr. *καπνός,* smoke, as L. *sopor* (**svapor*), sleep, is to Gr. *ὕπνος* (= L. *somnus*), sleep), *καπνεῖν,* breathe forth, Lith. *kwapas,* breath, fragrance, evaporation, *kwepti,* breathe, smell, *kwepalas,* perfume, Russ. *kopotŭ,* fine soot.] **1.** An exhalation of moisture; any visible diffused substance, as fog, mist, steam, or smoke, floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency.

It may nat be . . . that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth aom *vapour* of warmnesse. *Chaucer,* Melibeus.

From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
*Pope,* tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i. 486.

A bitter day, that early sank
Behind a purple-frosty bank
Of *vapour,* leaving night forlorn.
*Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cvii.

**2.** In *physics,* the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known gases have now been proved to be liquefiable, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognized: a *gas* is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures exists in the gaseous state, while a *vapor* is the gaseous form of a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which is on the point of condensation) and a non-saturated vapor (one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain extent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, increased compression produces condensation, but does not change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-satu-

rated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount, which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See *rain*[1].

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the *vapour* of water; this *vapour* is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.
*Tyndall*, Radiation, § 12.

**3†.** Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre,
They fele in tymes, with *vapour* eterne,
God loveth, and to love wol noght werne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 11.

**4‖.** Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy, by any *vapour* or the like.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 296.

**5.** In *med.*, a class of remedies, officinal in the British pharmacopœia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as *vapor creasoti*, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—**6.** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; vain imagination; fantastic notion.

Gentlemen, these are very strange *vapours*, and very idle *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

**7†.** *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggerers with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

**8.** *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the *vapours*, and some the hysterics.
*Fielding*, Amelia, III. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the *vapours*
Distress our fair ones — let them read the papers.
*Garrick*, Prol. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the *vapours* if one never had them before.
*Miss Burney*, Cecilia, vi. 2.

**Aqueous vapor.** See *aqueous*.

**vapor, vapour** (vā′por), *v.* [< ME. *vapouren*, < OF. **vaporer* = Sp. Pg. *vaporar* = It. *vaporare*, < L. *vaporare*, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < *vapor*, exhalation, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a litil fier so that it *vapoure* not.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

**2.** To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fizzed and *vapored* a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX., Literary Notes.

**3.** To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

*Pierce.* He's Burst's protection.
*Fly.* Fights and *vapours* for him.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, III. 1.

He *vapours* like a tinker, and struts like a juggler.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

*Vapour* it [quicksilver] away in a styllatorie of glasse: And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the vessell in maner pure without quickesyluer.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,
And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought.
*Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

**2.** To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit; depress.

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and *vapoured*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, *vapour'd* through the day,
With crowded parties at the midnight play.
*Crabbé*, Works, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, v. 6. (*Davies.*)

**3.** To bully; hector.

His designe was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to *vapour* them out.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**vaporability** (vā′por-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vaporable* + *-ity.*] The property or state of being vaporable.

**vaporable** (vā′por-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *vaporable* = It. *vaporabile;* as *vapor* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

The goodnes of the mine may be the cause . . . as eyther it is not of *vaporable* nature or to be of smaule quantitie.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

**vaporarium** (vā-pō-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vaporariums*, *vaporaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *vaporarium*, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor.*] A Russian bath.

**vaporate†** (vā′por-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *vaporatus*, pp. of *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *v.*] To emit vapor; evaporate.

**vaporation†** (vā-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vaporacion* = Pg. *vaporação* = It. *vaporazione*, < L. *vaporatio(n-)*, < *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *vaporate.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

**vapor-bath** (vā′por-bȧth), *n.* **1.** The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant *vapour bath*. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**2.** The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor.

**vapor-burner** (vā′por-bėr′nėr), *n.* A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating- and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through. *E. H. Knight.*

**vapor-douche** (vā′por-dösh), *n.* A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

**vapored, vapoured** (vā′pord), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I . . . kisse the ground wheras the corse doth rest,
With *vapour'd* eyes, from whence such streames avalle
As Pyramus did on Thisbee's brest bewail.
*Surrey*, Death of Wyatt.

**2.** Affected with the vapors; dejected; splenetic.

I was become so *vapoured* and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones cast from our own house. *Whiston*, Memoirs (1749), p. 18.

**vapor-engine** (vā′por-en′jin), *n.* A generic term for motors driven by elastic fluids, as hot air, steam, vapors of ammonia, alcohol, etc.

**vaporer, vapourer** (vā′por-ėr), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer.

A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer*.
*Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1570.

My Lord Barkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest *vapourer* in the world.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 331.

**2.** A vaporer-moth.

**vaporer-moth** (vā′por-ėr-môth), *n.* A common brown moth, *Orgyia antiqua*, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orgyia*.

**vaporiferous** (vā-pō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vaporifer*, emitting vapor, < *vapor*, vapor, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing vapor.

**vaporific** (vā-pō-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the *vaporific* combination of heat. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi., note.

**vaporiform** (vā′por-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *forma*, form.] Existing in the form of vapor.

Steam is water in its *vaporiform* state.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 888.

**vaporimeter** (vā-pō-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Geissler's *vaporimeter*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 565.

**vaporing, vapouring** (vā′por-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vapor*, *v.*] The act of bragging or blustering; ostentatious or windy talk.

Here, take thy satin pincushion, with thy curious half hundred of pins in 't, thou madest such a *vapouring* about yesterday. *Vanbrugh*, The Mistake, iv. 1.

All these valorous *vapourings* had a considerable effect.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 355.

The warnings were not less numerous; the *vaporings* of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.
*The Century*, XXXIX. 431.

**vaporing** (vā′por-ing), *p. a.* Vaunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, *vaporing* talk; a *vaporing* debater.

**vaporingly, vapouringly** (vā′por-ing-li), *adv.* In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully.

The Corporal . . . gave a slight flourish with his stick — but not *vapouringly*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 3.

**vapor-inhaler** (vā′por-in-hā′lėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

**vaporisable, vaporisation,** etc. See *vaporizable*, etc.

**vaporish, vapourish** (vā′por-ish), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a *vaporish* cave.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place.
*Sandys.*

**2.** Affected by vapors; hypochondriac; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a *vapourish* wife. *Fielding*, Amelia, III. 7.

Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.
*Crabbe*, Works, VII. 63.

**vaporishness, vapourishness** (vā′por-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors.

You will not wonder that the *vapourishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. xcvii.

**vaporizable** (vā′por-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *raporize* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled *vaporisable*.

**vaporization** (vā′por-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vaporisation* = Sp. *vaporizacion;* as *vaporize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled *vaporisation*.

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zöllner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the *vaporization* of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.
*G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 131.

**vaporize** (vā′por-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaporized*, ppr. *vaporizing.* [= F. *vaporiser* = Sp. *vaporizar;* as *vapor* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To convert into vapor by the application of heat or by artificial means; cause to evaporate; sublimate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too — for its heat *vaporizes* the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXX. 89.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of *vaporized* sapphire. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 757.

**2.** To affect with the vapors; render splenetic or hypochondriacal.

As *vaporized* ladies . . . run from spa to spa.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 358.

**II.** *intrans.* To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury *vaporizes* under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to *vaporize* at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 323.

Also spelled *vaporise*.

**vaporizer** (vā′por-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *raporize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which vaporizes or converts into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled *vaporiser*.

Take a *vaporiser*, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholised Water night and day.
*Lancet*, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

**vaporizing-stove** (vā′por-ī-zing-stōv), *n.* A form of heater for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan for water placed over a lamp.

**vapor-lamp** (vā′por-lamp), *n.* A vapor-burner, or a lamp constructed on the principle of the vapor-burner.

**vaporole** (vā′pō-rōl), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-ole.*] A small thin glass capsule, containing a definite

amount of a volatile drug, covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool and inclosed in a silk bag: used for vaporization, the glass being crushed in the fingers.

**vaporose** (vā′pọr-ōs), *a.* [< LL. *vaporosus*, full of vapor: see *vaporous*.] Vaporous.

**vaporosity** (vā-pọ-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *vaporose* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness; blustering.

He is here, with his fixed-idea and volcanic *vaporosity*.
*Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, v.

**vaporous** (vā′pọr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *vaprous*; = F. *vaporeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vaporoso*, < LL. *vaporosus*, full of steam or vapor, < L. *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] 1. In the form or having the nature of vapor.

The statements in Genesis respecting the expanse suppose a previous condition of the earth in which it was encompassed with a cloudy, *vaporous* mantle, stretching continuously upward from the ocean.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

2. Full of vapors or exhalations.

The *vaporous* night approaches.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 53.

Over the waters in the *vaporous* West
The sun goes down as in a sphere of gold.
*Browning*, Parsecisus.

3. Promotive of exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, . . . or such *vaporous* food, . . . it endangereth the child to become lunatic.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 977.

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative; whimsical; extravagant; soaring.

Let him but read the fables of Ixion, and it will hold him from being *vaporous* or imaginative.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

A boy-dreamer [Shelley], . . . whose chief thoughts and hopes were centred in a *vaporous* millennium of equality and freedom. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 245.

**vaporously** (vā′pọr-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a vaporous manner; with vapors.—2. Boastingly; ostentatiously.

Talking largely and *vaporously* of old-time experiences on the river.
*S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 495.

**vaporousness** (vā′pọr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporous; mistiness.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.
*T. Birch*, Hist. Roy. Soc., III. 416.

**vapor-pan** (vā′pọr-pan), *n.* A pan for evaporating water.

A *vapor-pan* is placed at each side of the fire-box for moistening the air. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 398.

**vapor-plane** (vā′pọr-plān), *n.* In *meteor.*, the level of condensation; the altitude at which an ascending current of moist air is cooled to the dew-point and begins to condense. In summer the base of cumulus clouds shows the level of the vapor-plane.

**vaporspout** (vā′pọr-spout), *n.* A waterspout. [Rare.]

If it were necessary to change the name, which, as in many other things, was given before the thing was understood, it would be more appropriate to call them *vapor-spouts*, since they are evidently composed of condensed vapor. *Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds, p. 419.

**vapor-tension** (vā′pọr-ten″shọn), *n.* Vapor-pressure; the elastic pressure of vapor, especially that of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere: usually measured, like the pressure of the atmosphere, in inches of mercury.

The author has most wisely abandoned the use of that most misleading of terms, *vapour-tension*, and substitutes therefor simply pressure. *Nature*, XXX. 51.

**vapory, vapoury** (vā′pọr-i), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-y*1.] 1. Vaporous; producing vapors; composed of or characterized by vapors: as, a *vapory* redness in the sky.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,
With the dull *vap'ry* dimness, mocks my sight.
*Drayton*, Rosamond to Hen. II.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft *vapory* air.
*Bryant*, November.

2. Affected with the vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish: as, *vapory* humors.

**vapour, vapoured,** etc. See *vapor*, etc.

**vapulation** (vap-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vapulare*, be flogged or whipped, + *-ation*.] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

The coaches were numbered, although I can only find one notice of it: "So that, rather than to stand a *Vapulation*, one of them took Notice of his Number;" and the coachmen were noted for their incivility.
*Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 171.

**vapulatory** (vap′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vapulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to vapulation. [Rare.]

I am not, of course, arguing in favor of a return to those *vapulatory* methods; but the birch, like many other things that have passed out of the region of the practical, may have another term of usefulness as a symbol after it has ceased to be a reality. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

**vaqueria** (vak-e-rē′ą), *n.* [Sp., < *vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] A farm for grazing cattle; a stock-farm.


A Vaquero.

**vaquero** (va-kā′rō), *n.* [Sp., = F. *vacher*, a cowherd: see *vacher*.] A herdsman.

The American cowboys of a certain range, after a brisk fight, drove out the Mexican *vaqueros* from among them.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, [XXXVI. 836.

**var.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *variety* (frequent in botany and zoölogy); (*b*) of *variant* (so used in this work).

**vara** (vä′rą), *n.* [< Chilian *vara*, a measure of length, lit. 'a pole,' < Sp. Pg. *vara*, rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick: see *varc*1.] A Spanish-American linear measure. In Texas the vara is regarded as equal to 33⅓ English inches; in California, by common consent, it is taken to be exactly 33 English inches. In Mexico it is 32.9927 inches.

Choice water-lots at Long Wharf [San Francisco], and fifty-*vara* building sites on Montgomery Street.
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 201.

**varan** (var′ąn), *n.* [Also *uran*, *ouran*, *uaran*; = F. *varan* (Algerian *ouran*) (NL. *Varanus*), < Ar. *waran*, *warel* (Devic), *warn*, *warl* (Newman), a lizard.] A varanoid lizard; a monitor.

**Varangian** (vą-ran′ji-ąn), *n.* [< ML. **Varangus*, *Varingus* (E. *Waring*), MGr. Βάραγγος, < Icel. *Væringi*, a Varangian, lit. 'a confederate,' < *vārar*, pl. of **vār*, oath, troth, plight, = AS. *wǣr*, covenant, oath, < *wǣr*, true, = L. *verus*, true: see *warlock*1, *very*.] One of the Norse warriors who ravaged the coasts of the Baltic about the ninth century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.—**Varangian Guard**, a body-guard of the Byzantine emperors about the eleventh century, formed upon a nucleus of Varangians.

**varanian** (vą-rā′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Varanus* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Belonging or related to the *Varanidæ*; resembling a varan.

II. *n.* One of the monitor-lizards.

**Varanidæ** (vą-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Varanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, representing alone the superfamily *Varanoidea*, having confluent nasal bones, and the tongue insheathed at the base and deeply bifid anteriorly. The species inhabit Africa (excepting Madagascar), the Oriental region, and Australia. Also called *Monitoridæ*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

**varanoid** (var′ą-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a varan or monitor; of or pertaining to the *Varanoidea*.

II. *n.* A varan or monitor.

**Varanoidæ** (var-ą-nō′i-dē), *n. pl.* A superfamily of lizards, in which the monitors, living and extinct, and the extinct mosasaurians, are together contrasted with the heloderms (as *Helodermatoidea*), both being assigned to the old group *Platynota*.

**Varanoidea** (var-ą-noi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1885), < *Varanus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, the monitors or varanoids, represented by the single living family *Varanidæ*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

**Varanus** (var′ą-nus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Ar. *waran*, lizard: see *varan*.] The typical genus of *Varanidæ*: synonymous with *Monitor*. Some of the fossil monitors reached a length of 30 feet, as *V.* (*Megalorica*) *priscus* from the Pleistocene of Queensland. See cut under *acrodont*.

**vardet** (vär′det), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *verdict*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**vardingale**† (vär′ding-gāl), *n.* An old spelling of *farthingale*.

Or, if they [stiff pickadils] would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my [Cupid's] bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.
*B. Jonson*, Challenge at Tilt.

**vare**1† (vār), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *vara*, a rod, pole, yardstick, < L. *vara*, wooden horse or trestle for spreading nets, also a forked stick, < *varus*, bent, crooked: see *varus*.] A wand or staff of authority.

His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold;
His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 595.

**vare**2 (vār), *n.* [Prob. a form of *vair*.] A weasel.

**varec** (var′ek), *n.* [< F. *varech*, OF. *wereeq*, *werech* = Pr. *varec* (ML. *warescum*, *wreckum*), in one view < Icel. *vāgrek*, lit. 'wave rack,' goods or objects thrown up by the sea, < *vāgr*, a wave, + *rek*, drift, motion (see *waw*1 and *rack*3); but prob. < AS. *wræc*, ME. *wrak* = D. *wrak*, etc., wreck, wrack: see *wreck*, *wrack*.] An impure sodium carbonate made in Brittany: it corresponds to the English *kelp*. *Brande and Cox.*

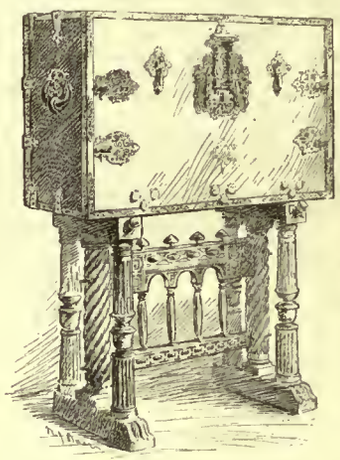
**vare-headed** (vār′hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a weasel; weasel-headed: as, the *vare-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. See under *weasel-coot*. [Local, British.]

**vareuse** (va-rèz′), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose jacket.

Cottonade pantaloons, stuffed into a pair of dirty boots, and a *vareuse* of the same stuff, made up his dress. His *vareuse*, unbuttoned, showed his breast brown and hairy.
*G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, Françoise, i.

**vare-widgeon** (vār′wij″ọn), *n.* The weasel-duck; the female or young male of the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [North Devon, Eng.]

**vargueno** (vär-gā′nō), *n.* [Named from the village of *Vargas*, near Toledo in Spain.] A cabinet of peculiar form, consisting of a box-shaped body without architectural ornaments, opening by means of a front hinged at the bottom edge, and the whole mounted on columns


Spanish Vargueno, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

or a stand at a height convenient for writing on the opened cover used as a desk. The decoration is of geometrical character, and makes especial use of thin ironwork in pierced patterns, sometimes gilded and mounted on pieces of red cloth, leather, or the like, which form a background.

**vari**1 (var′i), *n.* [= F. *vari* (Buffon), the ring-tailed lemur; prob. from a native name.] The macaco, or ruffed lemur, *Lemur varius*.

**vari**2, *n.* Plural of *varus*.

**variability** (vā″ri-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *variabilité* = Pg. *variabilidade* = It. *variabilità*; as *variable* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

A very few nebulæ have been suspected of *variability*, but in almost every instance the supposed change has been traced to errors of observation, impurity of the atmosphere, or other causes.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 56.

2. In *biol.*, ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See *variation*, 8, *variety*, 6. Variability or mutability of some kind and to some extent is inherent in all organisms, and is transmissible like any other natural attribute or quality; it is therefore scarcely the antithesis of *heredity* (though the latter term often indicates or implies such fixity of type as an organism may derive from its parent-form, and which causes it to retain that form instead of acquiring a different form); yet *variability* has somewhat explicit reference to the tendency of organisms to become unlike their parents under external influences, and so to adapt themselves to their surroundings. Hence variabil-

ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See *atavism* and *selection*, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See *species*, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely remodeled biology. See *Darwinism* and *evolution*, 2 (*a*), (*b*).

We see indefinite *variability* in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

3. In *astron.*, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.—**Generative variability**, in *biol.*, inherited variability; inherent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit atavism. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been comparatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the *generative variability*, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 154.

**variable** (vā′ri-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *variable* = Sp. *variable* = Pg. *variavel* = It. *variabile*, < LL. *variabilis*, changeable, < L. *variare*, change: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

Certeyne carpettes, coouerlettes, table clothes and hangynges made of gossamoine silke fynelye wrought after a straunge diuise with plesante and *variable* colours.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 129).

Species are more or less *variable* under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—3. Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, *variable* moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very *variable;* for which George Buchanan called him the Chamælion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

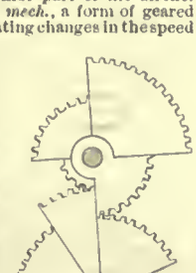
4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in *gram.*, capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was *variable*.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 297.

5. In *math.*, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly *variable* in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 76.

6. In *astron.*, changing in brightness.—**Variable cut-off**, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See *cut-off*.—**Variable gear**, in *mech.*, a form of geared wheels designed to impart alternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of the drum, variations in the speed are obtained. In other forms of variable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being obtained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common ease-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See *pulley*.—**Variable motion**, in *mech.*, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—**Variable screw.** See *screw*, 1.—**Variable species**, in *biol.*, any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See def. 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as subspecies, varieties, etc.; and such are the *variable species* of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, *strawberry*.—**Variable-speed pulleys**, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—**Variable-speed wheels**, wheels combined to transmit variable motion; variable-speed pulleys.—**Variable star**, in *astron.*, a star which undergoes a periodical increase and diminution of its luster.


Variable Gear.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

**II.** *n.* 1. That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

There are many *variables* among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph.
*J. N. Lockyer.*

2. In *math.*, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as *variable* in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as variables. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, *the variables*, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the trade-winds. The name is also generally given to those parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains"—a limited interval only of *variables* and calms being found, during about ten months of the year.
*Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 125.

**Complex variable.** See *complex*.—**Dependent variable**, any variable not the independent one.—**Independent variable**, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

**variableness** (vā′ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being variable. (*a*) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; variability: as, the *variableness* of the weather. (*b*) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness; levity: as, the *variableness* of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R. V.] Jas. i. 17.

**variably** (vā′ri-a-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

**variance** (vā′ri-ans), *n.* [< ME. *variance*, *variaunce*, < OF. **variance* = It. *varianza*, < L. *varian-tia*, a difference, diversity, < *varian(t-)s*, variant: see *variant*.] 1. The state of being or this act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Withoute chaunge or *variaunce*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5438.

2. In *law*, a discrepancy: (*a*) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (*b*) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when variances were deemed more important than now, *variance* was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such variances between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, *variance* is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere variance, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master,
Have had some little *variance* amongst ourselves.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.
*Madison*, Federalist, No. 38.

4†. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,
To whom no man shulde affye,
Nor in hir yeftis have fiaunce,
She is so fulle of *variaunce*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5482.

**At variance.** (*a*) In a state of difference or disagreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen,
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.
How much *at variance* are her feet and eyes!
*Pope*, Spring, l. 60.

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others . . . is produced a mental attitude *at variance* with that which accompanies subjection. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

(*b*) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man *at variance* against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley *at variance;* they poyson York, and seize upon his Goods.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 373.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Disagreement*, etc. See *difference*.

**variant** (vā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *variaunt*, *varyaunt*, < OF. *variant*, F. *variant* = Sp. Pg. It. *variante*, < L. *varian(t-)s*, ppr. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a *variant* form or spelling of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, anticipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan *variant* edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xx., note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

So *variaunt* of diversitee
That men in everiche myghte se
Bothe gret anoy and ek swetnesse.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1917.

While above in the *variant* breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

3†. Unsettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;
tte is so *variaunt*, he abit nowher.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 164.

**II.** *n.* Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in *etym.*, a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in *lit.*, a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting *variants* of those common to the rest of Europe.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a *variant* rather than of a "version." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 70.

**variate** (vā′ri-āt), v.; pret. and pp. *variated*, ppr. *variating*. [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *trans.* To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* complotments against her?
*Dean King*, Sermon on the Fifth of November, 1608, p. 33. [(*Latham.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth *variate*,
Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 43. (*Latham.*)

**variate** (vā′ri-āt), *a.* [< ME. *variate*, < L. *variatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

Olyve is pulde of coloure *variate*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

**variated**[1] (vā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, vary: see *variate*.] Varied; diversified; variate.

**variated**[2], *a.* Same as *varriated*.

Smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies.
*Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful. (*Richardson.*)

**variation** (vā-ri-ā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *variacyon*, < ME. *variacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *variation* = Sp. *variacion* = Pg. *variação* = It. *variazione*, < L. *variatio(n-)*, a difference, variation, < *variare*, pp. *variatus*, change, vary: see *vary*.] 1. The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, *variations* of color; the slow *variation* of language.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquit of treason.
*Sir J. Hayward*, Life and Reign of Edw. VI., p. 322.

It is well known that in some instances of insidious shock, and in the earlier stages of purulent infection, the pulse will sometimes beat without abnormal *variation*.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 120.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a *variation* of two degrees; a *variation* of twopence in the pound.

The *variations* due to fatigue, fluctuation of the attention, and the like, were largely balanced.
*W. H. Burnham*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 591.

3†. Difference.

There is great *variation* between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

4†. Variance; dissension; discord.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches in great dyfference.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., ccclxiv.

5. In *gram.*, change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

The regular declensions and *variations* of nouns and verbs should be early and thoroughly learnt.
*Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, I. vii. § 1.

6. In *astron.*, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called *periodic variations*, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a *secular variation*.

7. In *physics* and *nav.*, the deviation of a magnetic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called *declination*. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes certain diurnal, secular, and accidental changes. Of these the diurnal changes amount to only a small fraction of a degree; the secular change, however, may amount to 20° or 30° or more, and goes through a long cycle requiring for its completion some three or four centuries. Thus, in the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15′ east; in 1652 the needle pointed due north, after which time it traveled about 24½° to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); the variation is now considerably less, and is continually decreasing. It is very different, however, in different parts of the globe. In the eastern part of the United States the variation is now westerly, and has been increasing since the last decade of the eighteenth century; but the annual change is now less than it was fifty years ago. In the western United States the variation is easterly, and has been in general diminishing; for a region in the extreme southwest, however, the needle is now stationary. The accidental variations are such as accompany magnetic storms, and are most frequent and violent at periods of about eleven and a half years, corresponding to the sun-spot period. See *declination*, *agonic*, *isogonic*1.

The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or, by nautical men, its *variation*.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 10.

8. In *biol.*, the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See *variability*, 2, and *variety*, 6. Variation in the biological sense is the accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs; it covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent-form. Individual variation may be teratological, resulting in malformations or monstrosities, which are quite aside from the normal course of evolution, and probably never in perpetuity, though some freaks of nature, not decidedly pathological or morbid, are sometimes transmitted, as polydactylism in man, and the like. Another series of variations, less decidedly at variance with an ordinary development, and if not useless at least not hurtful to the organism, result in numberless sports, especially of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, which tend to perpetuation or may be perpetuated artificially. (See *selection*, 3 (artificial and methodical), *sport*, *n.*, 8, and *strain*2, 1.) The usual course of variation on a grand scale is believed to be by the natural selection of useful characters to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement. The first decided steps in this direction are seen in the (mainly geographical or climatic) varieties, races, subspecies, and conspecies of ordinary descriptive zoölogy and botany; a step further brings us to the species; and most biologists hold that such increments of differences by insensible degrees have in fact resulted in the genus, the family, and all other distinctions which can be predicated among animals and plants. *Variation* is used in a more abstract sense, as nearly synonymous with *variability:* as, a theory of *variation;* and in a more concrete sense, like *variety:* as, this specimen is a *variation* of that one.

Some authors use the term *variation* in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and *variations* in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 25.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with Heredity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 85.

9. In *music*, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject. The impulse to compose sets of variations of a melody was one of the early fruits of the desire for extended works in which an artistic unity should be manifest. In the beginning of this century this impulse was doubtless indulged to excess, ingenuity of mechanical invention and the desire for executive display being unduly prominent. But essentially the idea of the repetition of a given theme with decoration and transformation is involved in the whole theory of thematic development. The particular devices used to produce variations —such as melodic figuration, alteration of harmonic structure, change of mode or tonality, change of rhythm, etc. — are too many to be enumerated. Variations were formerly called *doubles*.

10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.— 11. In *alg.*: (*a*) The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (*b*) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ABC, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ACB.— **Analogous variation**, in *biol.*, a variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety; a parallel variation. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants. — **Correlated variation**, in *biol.*, a variation in any part of one organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organization of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. *Darwin*, Orig. of Species, p. 146.— **Function of limited variation.** See *function*.— **Method of concomitant variations.** See *method*.— **Method or calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus established by the Bernoullis, Euler, and Lagrange, the object of which is to solve certain problems, called *problems of isoperimetry*, in which one curve, surface, etc., is compared with another in regard to certain conditions. For example, the earliest problem of the calculus of variations was that of the brachistochrone — Given two points A and B, to find the curve along which a particle will fall in least time from A to B. A variation is denoted by a lower-case Greek delta.— **Movements of variation**, in *physiol.*, movements exhibited by mobile organs in plants, generally occurring in response to an external stimulation, as in the sensitive plant.— **Parallel variation**, in *biol.*, same as *analogous variation*. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants.— **Right of variation**, in *canon law*, the right of a lay patron during an established period to suggest, for confirmation by the proper ecclesiastical authority, the diversion of a benefice already presented to a different candidate. A right of variation by which the ecclesiastic having the appointing power is obliged to appoint the second candidate presented is called *privative;* and the right of presentation by which he may appoint at his own discretion either of the candidates presented is called *cumulative*. *McClintock and Strong.*— **Variation of parameters**, a change in an equation by which some of its constants are made functions of the variables. The application of this device to the solution of differential equations is called the *method of the variation of parameters.*— **Variation of the elements**, a method for the solution of a dynamical problem which differs only slightly from another whose solution is known.— **Variation of the moon**, an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit, consisting in an acceleration in longitude from the quadratures to the syzygies, and a retardation from the syzygies to the quadratures. It was discovered by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).— **Variation-permanence.** See *Newton's rule*, under *rule*1. — **Variations of state**, in *engraving*, the results of all changes made on a plate by cutting, retouching, erasing inscriptions and substituting others, altering publisher's address, methods of printing, etc., according to which, in important engravings, the impressions are classified.

**variational** (vā-ri-ā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *variation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a *variational* fact or doctrine; *variational* characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with *varictal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

**variation-chart** (vā-ri-ā′shọn-chärt), *n.* A chart on which lines, called *isogonic lines*, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See cut under *isogonic*.

**variation-compass** (vā-ri-ā′shọn-kum″pas), *n.* A declination-compass.

**variator** (vā′ri-ā-tọr), *n.* A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes of temperature.

**varicated** (var′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*), a varix, + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] In *conch.*, having varices; marked by varicose formations.

**varication** (var-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*) + *-ation.*] In *conch.*, formation of a varix; a set or system of varices.

**varicella** (var-i-sel′ạ), *n.* [= F. *varicelle*, < NL. *varicella*, < *vari*(*ola*) + dim. *-c-ella.*] A specific contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal.— **Varicella gangrenosa**, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

**varicellar** (var-i-sel′ạr), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ar*3.] Of or relating to varicella.— **Varicellar fever.** (*a*) The initial fever of chicken-pox. (*b*) Modified smallpox; varioloid. [Rare and erroneous.]

**varicellate** (var-i-sel′āt), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ate*1.] In *conch.*, having small varices.

**varicelloid** (var-i-sel′oid), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-oid.*] Resembling varicella.— **Varicelloid smallpox**, modified smallpox; varioloid.

**varices**, *n.* Plural of *varix*.

**variciform** (var′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *forma*, form: see *form.*] Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

**varicoblepharon** (var″i-kō-blef′ạ-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, + Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

**varicocele** (var′i-kō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *varicocèle*, < L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicosed veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

**varicoid** (var′i-koid), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *-oid.*] Same as *variciform*.

**varicolored, varicoloured** (vā′ri-kul-ọrd), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ed*2.] Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

*Vary-colour'd* shells. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

The right wing of Schleiermacher's *varicolored* following. *The American*, VII. 278.

**varicolorous** (vā-ri-kul′ọr-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ous.*] Variously colored; variegated in color.

**varicorn** (vā′ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] I. *a.* Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Varicornes*.

II. *n.* A varicorn beetle.

**Varicornes** (vā-ri-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] In some systems, a legion of *Coleoptera*, including the clavicorns, lamellicorns, and serricorns. [Rare.]

**varicose** (var′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins, < *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix.*] 1. Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large *varicose* veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue *varicose* veins ramifying over the surface. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose.— 3. In *zoöl.*, prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated.— **Varicose aneurism**, an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See *aneurismal varix*, under *aneurismal.*— **Varicose angioma**, dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles.— **Varicose lymphatics**, dilated lymphatic vessels.— **Varicose ulcer**, an ulcer of the leg caused by the presence of varicose veins.— **Varicose veins**, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a headed appearance.

**varicosed** (var′i-kōst), *a.* [< *varicose* + *-ed*2.] In a condition of varix: noting veins.

**varicosity** (var-i-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *varicosities* (-tiz). [< *varicose* + *-ity.*] A varix.

**varicous** (var′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, varicose: see *varicose.*] Same as *varicose*.

**varicula** (vạ-rik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *variculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *varicula*, dim. of *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix.*] A varix of the conjunctiva.

**varied** (vā′rid), *p. a.* 1. Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the *varied* God. *Thomson*, Hymn.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a *varied* assortment of goods.— 3. Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its *varied* interests.— 4. Variegated in color: as, the *varied* thrush.— **Varied pickerel, shrike, thrush.** See the nouns.

**variedly** (vā′rid-li), *adv.* Diversely.

**Variegatæ** (vā′ri-e-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. *variegatus:* see *variegate.*] An important group of noctuid moths, belonging to the division *Quadrifidæ*, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the *Plusiidæ*. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings metallic or with a silky luster, or with the inner border angular or denticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under *Plusia.*

**variegate** (vā′ri-e-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variegated*, ppr. *variegating.* [= Sp. Pg. *variegado*, < LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variegare*, make of various sorts or colors, < L. *varius*, various (see *various*), + *agere*, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.: as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

Each particular thing is *variegated*, or wears a mottled coat. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

**variegated** (vā′ri-e-gā-ted), *p. a.* Varied in color; irregularly marked with different colors.—**Variegated copper.** Same as *bornite.*—**Variegated monkey,** the douc, *Semnopithecus nemæus.*—**Variegated pebbleware.** See *pebbleware.*—**Variegated sandstone.** Same as *New Red Sandstone* (which see, under *sandstone*).—**Variegated sheldrake,** *Tadorna variegata.*—**Variegated sole.** See *sole*[2].—**Variegated spider-monkey,** *Ateles variegatus.*—**Variegated tanager, thrush,** etc. See the nouns.

**variegation** (vā′ri-e-gā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *variegação*; as *variegate* + *-ion.*] 1. Varied coloration; the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; party-coloration.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (*b*) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyl. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from *chlorosis* (which compare).

**variegator** (vā′ri-e-gā-tor), *n.* [< *variegate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which variegates.

**varier** (vā′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *vary* + *-er*[1].] One who varies; one who deviates.

Pious *variers* from the church. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

**varietal** (vā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *variet-y* + *-al.*] In *biol.*, having the character of a zoölogical or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, *varietal* characters; *varietal* differences or distinctions. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.

**varietally** (vā-rī′e-tal-i), *adv.* In *biol.*, in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

**variety** (vā-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *varieties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *varietie, variete;* < OF. *variete*, F. *variété* = Sp. *variedad* = Pg. *variedade* = It. *varietà*, < L. *varietā(t-)s*, difference, diversity, < *varius*, different, various: see *various.*] 1. The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimilitude.

Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and *varietie* of fashion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

*Variety* I ask not; give me One
To live perpetually upon.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, i.

*Variety's* the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety;* other women cloy
The appetites they feed. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 241.

3†. Variation; deviation; change.

Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the *variete* of the northe pole.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

Immouable, no way obnoxious to *varietie* or change.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with wonderful *variety* of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies, Diamonds. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind: as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—6. In *biol.*, with special reference to classification: (*a*) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See *species*, 5. As the biological conception of species excludes the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply nascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclature, and description is largely a matter of tact and experience. See *trinomialism.* (*b*) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially *race*, *n.*, 5 (*b*). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to revert if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See *Dyeus.*) In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, *varieties* of quartz or of diamond. See *subspecies.*—**Climatic variety,** a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or regarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety is almost necessarily a geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—**Geographical variety,** a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific or only varietal valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and-in breeding of comparatively few individuals, as is well illustrated in the fauna and flora of islands, where geographical varieties tend to develop speedily into species distinct from those of neighboring islands. Mountain-ranges and desert areas always develop a fauna and flora of a facies peculiar to themselves. The main climatic factors in the evolution of geographical varieties are relative temperature and relative humidity.—**Variety hybrid,** a mongrel resulting from crossing individuals of opposite sexes of different varieties of the same species. They are much more numerous than hybrids between different species, and are usually very easy to bring about with proper selection of the stocks from which to breed. They are also usually fertile, which as a rule is not the case with the progeny of thoroughly distinct species.

**variety-planer** (vā-rī′e-ti-plā′nėr), *n.* See *molding-machine*, 1.

**variety-show** (vā-rī′e-ti-shō), *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances, songs, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

**variety-theater** (vā-rī′e-ti-thē″a-tėr), *n.* A theater devoted to variety-shows.

**variform** (vā′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= It. *variforme*, < L. *varius*, various, + *forma*, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversiform.

**variformed** (vā′ri-fôrmd), *a.* [< *variform* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *variform.*

**varify** (vā′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *varified*, ppr. *varifying.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

May is seen,
Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride
Of lively Colours, lovely *varified.*
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**variola** (vā-rī′ō-lā), *n.* [= F. *variole* = Sp. *viruela*, < ML. *variola*, also *variolus*, smallpox, < L. *varius*, various, spotted: see *various.*] 1. Smallpox; a specific contagious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, becoming vesicular and then pustular, and attended by high fever, racking pains in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The eruption in its vesicular stage is umbilicated, and it is apt to leave a number of roundish depressed scars, the pits or pock-marks. See *smallpox.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—**Variola confluens, discreta, hæmorrhagica.** Same as *confluent, discrete, hemorrhagic smallpox.* See *smallpox.*—**Variola inserta,** a smallpox produced by inoculation.—**Variola ovina,** sheep-pox.

**variolar** (vā-rī′ō-lär), *a.* [< *variola* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *variolous.*

**Variolaria** (vā′ri-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called because the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of smallpox; < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola.*] An old pseudogenus of lichens, the species of which are variously disposed.

**variolarine** (vā′ri-ō-lā′rin), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria;* pustulate.

**variolarioid** (vā′ri-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria.*

**variolate** (vā′ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *variola* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, resembling a scar of smallpox: noting impressions or foveæ when they have a central prominence.—2. In *bot.*, thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in smallpox.

**variolated** (vā′ri-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *variolate* + *-ed*[2].] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

**variolation** (vā′ri-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ation.*] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See *inoculation*, 2. Also *variolization.*—**Bovine variolation,** inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the eruption resulting.

**variole** (vā′ri-ōl), *n.* [< F. *variole*, < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—2. In *lithol.*, a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

The spherulites or *varioles* [of the variolite-diabase from the Durance] are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. in diameter.
*Cole and Gregory*, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 312.

**variolic** (vā-ri-ol′ik), *a.* [= F. *variolique;* as *variola* + *-ic.*] Variolous.

**variolite** (vā′ri-ō-lit), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ite*[2].] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respect as a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from the neck, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is *gamaica.* From the time of Aldrovandi till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durance, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite of the Durance is found in the district of Olonetz in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles or spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a triclinic feldspar. The Durance variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Cole and Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylyte, typically coarse in structure."

**variolitic** (vā′ri-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *variolite* + *-ic.*] In *lithol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

**variolitism** (vā′ri-ō-līt-izm), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ism.*] A less correct form of *variolitization.*

Lœwinson-Lessing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic augite-porphyrite, retaining it, however, in the form of *variolitism* for that of a process.
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 330.

**variolitization** (vā′ri-ō-lit-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *lithol.*, conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated *variolitic. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 330.

**variolization** (vā-ri-ol-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *variolation.*

**varioloid** (vā′ri-ō-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *varioloide;* < ML. *variola*, smallpox, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased pigs.

**II.** *n.* Modified smallpox; a mild form of smallpox which may abort at the vesicular stage, occurring usually in those who are partially protected by vaccination. The disease is seldom fatal, yet it is true smallpox, may be followed by pitting, and is capable of communicating by contagion the most virulent form of the disease.

**variolous** (vā-rī′ō-lus), *a.* [= F. *varioleux*, < ML. *variolosus*, pitted with smallpox, < *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or designating smallpox; variolar; variolic.—2. In *entom.*, having somewhat scattered and irregular varioles.

Also *variolar*.

**variolo-vaccine** (vā-rī″ō-lō-vak′sin), *n.* Lymph or crusts obtained from a heifer with variolo-vaccinia.

**variolo-vaccinia** (vā-rī″ō-lō-vak-sin′i-ą), *n.* Vaccinia resulting from inoculation with smallpox-virus.

**variometer** (vā-ri-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces, especially the magnetic force of the earth at different points—for example, as varied by local causes. One form consists of four stationary magnets in whose field is suspended a delicate magnetic needle; the change in the position of this needle as the instrument is placed at different points gives a means of comparing the corresponding external forces.

**variorum** (vā-ri-ō′rum), *a.* [In the phrase *variorum edition*, a half-translation of L. *editio cum notis variorum*, edition with notes of various persons; *variorum*, gen. pl. of *varius*, various: see *various*.] Noting an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted: as, a *variorum* edition of Shakspere.

**various** (vā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, diverse, various, party-colored, variegated, also changing, changeable, fickle, etc. Hence ult. *variety*, *vary*, *variant*, *variegate*, etc.] 1. Differing from one another; different; diverse; manifold: as, men of *various* occupations.

> So many and so *various* laws are given.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 282.
>
> How *various*, how tormenting,
> Are my Miseries! *Congreve*, Semele, I. 1.

2. Divers; several.

> Dukes of the most modern Austria . . . have all of them at *various* times borne rule over the whole or part of the older Austria of Lombardy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 5.

3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; unfixed.

> My comfort is that their [men's] judgment is too weak to endanger you, since by this it confesses that it mistakes you, in thinking you irresolved or *various*.
> *Donne*, Letters, xc.
>
> The servile suitors watch her *various* face,
> She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Epil.

4. Exhibiting different characters; variform; diversiform; multiform.

> A man so *various* that he seemed to be
> Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 545.

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

> My grandfather was of a *various* life, beginning first at court, where, after he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the siege of St. Quintens in France and other wars.
> *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.
>
> A happy rural seat of *various* view.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 247.
>
> A *various* host they came—whose ranks display
> Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight.
> *Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 57.
>
> It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a *various* reader; and I think it is true.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 235.

**variously** (vā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In various or different ways; diversely; multifariously.

**variousness** (vā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being various; variety; multifariousness.

**variscite** (var′i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Variscia*, Voigtland (now part of Saxony), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminum, occurring in crystalline or reniform crusts of a bright-green color.

**varix** (vā′riks), *n.*; pl. *varices* (var′i-sēz). [= F. *varice* = Sp. *variz*, *varice* = Pg. *varix* = It. *varice*, < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, < *varus*, bent, stretched: see *varus*.] 1. Abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein or other vessel of the body; also, a vein, artery, or lymphatic thus dilated or tortuous; a varicose vessel.—2. [NL.] In *conch.*, a mark or scar on the surface of a shell denoting a former position of the lip of the aperture, which has passed on with the periodical growth of the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some univalves. See cuts under *murex* and *triton*.—**Aneurismal varix.** See *aneurismal*.—**Lymphatic varix**, dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

**varlet** (vär′let), *n.* [< ME. *varlet*, *verlet*, < OF. *varlet*, also *vaslet*, *vallet*, *vadlet*, *valet*, F. *valet*, a groom, younker, squire, stripling, youth, servant, for **vassalet*, < ML. **vassaletus*, dim. of *vassallus*, a servant, vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *valet*.] 1. Originally, a very young man of noble or knightly birth, serving an apprenticeship in knightly exercises and accomplishments while awaiting elevation to the rank of knight; hence (because such youths served as pages or personal servants to the knights who had charge of them), a body-servant or attendant. (See *valet*.) The name was also given to the city bailiffs or serjeants.

> One of these laws [of Richard II.] enacts "that no *varlets* called yeomen" should wear liveries; the other, "that no livery should be given under colour of a Gild or fraternity, or of any other association, whether of gentry or servants, or of commonalty."
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlviii.
>
> Call here my *varlet*; I'll unarm again.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 1.
>
> Why, you were best get one o' the *varlets* of the city, a serjeant. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.
>
> Three *varlets* that the king had hir'd
> Did likely him betray.
> *Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly* (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

2. Hence, one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a rogue: a term of contempt or reproach.

> Was not this a seditious *varlet*, to tell them this to their beards? *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
>
> *Ana.* My name is Ananias.
> *Sub.* Out, the *varlet*
> That cozened the apostles!
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.
>
> Well, I am glad you are not the dull, insensible *varlet* you pretended to be. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. The coat-card now called the *knave* or *jack* (in French, *valet*).

**varletess**† (vär′let-es), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ess*.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xxxi.

**varletry** (vär′let-ri), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

> The shouting *varletry*
> Of censuring Rome. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 56.

**varmin, varmint** (vär′min, vär′mint), *n.* Dialectal variants of *vermin*. Also *varment*.

> Among the topmost leaves . . . a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly exposed, as though looking down . . . to ascertain the effect produced by his treacherous aim. . . . "This must be looked to!" said the scout. . . . "Uncas, . . . we have need of all our we'pons to bring the cunning *varment* from his roost."
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, viii.
>
> The low public-house . . . was the rendezvous of the press-gang, . . . who were one and all regarded in the light of mean kidnappers and spies—*varmint*, as the common people esteemed them.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

**varnish** (vär′nish), *n.* [< ME. *vernysh*, *vernisch*, *vernysche* = D. *vernis* = MHG. *firnîs*, G. *firniss* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernis*, < OF. (and F.) *vernis*, varnish (cf. *vernis*, adj., polished), = Pr. *vernitz* = Sp. *berniz*, *barniz* = Pg. *verniz* = It. *vernice* (> NGr. *βερνίκι*), (ML. *vernicium*, *fernisium*), varnish: see *varnish*, *v.*] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid capable of hardening without losing its transparency: used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, and others for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are amber, anime, copal, mastic, rosin, sandarac, and shellac, which may be colored with arnotto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, turmeric, or dragon's-blood. The solvents are (*a*) fixed or volatile oils or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine), and (*b*) concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits; hence the varnishes are divided into two classes, *oil-varnishes* and *spirit-varnishes*.

> *Varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last.
> *Bacon*, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).
>
> To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his *varnish*, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 424.

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance.

> So doe I more the sacred Tongue esteem
> (Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem,
> Then schoold Athenian; and Diuinitie,
> For onely *varnish*, haue but Verity).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay*.

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

> We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
> And set a double *varnish* on the fame
> The Frenchman gave you. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 133.
>
> Count Orloff, whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze with jewels, and in whose demeanour the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discerned through a thin *varnish* of French politeness. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

4. In *ceram.*, the glaze of pottery or porcelain.—**Amalgam, amber, antiseptic, asphalt varnish.** See the qualifying words.—**Black varnish**, a natural varnish or lacquer, the product of several trees (see *varnish-tree*), chiefly the Burmese or Martaban varnish, consisting of the sap of *Melanorrhœa usitata*. This is a thick, viscid, grayish, terebinthinous substance, soon turning black on exposure, and drying very slowly. Nearly every vessel in Burma, whether for holding liquids or solids, is lacquered with this substance, as well as furniture, idols, temples, etc.—**French varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving white shellac in alcohol. Sometimes a little gum sandarac is added.—**Lac varnish.** Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish.** See *lac*2.—**Lithographic varnish.** See *lithographic*.—**Piny varnish.** Same as *piny resin*. See *piny*1 and *Vateria*.—**Printers' varnish.** See *printer*.—**Sealing-wax varnish.** See *sealing-wax*.—**Shellac varnish.** See *shellac*.—**Varnish colors.** See *color*.—**Varnish sumac.** See *sumac*.

**varnish** (vär′nish), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vernish*; < ME. *vernysshen*, *vernischen* = D. *vernissen* = G. *firnissen* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernisse*, < OF. (and F.) *vernisser*, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish, = Sp. *barnizar* = Pg. (*en*)*vernizar* = It. *vernieiare*, also *vernicare* (cf. NGr. *βερνικιάζειν*, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb, OF. *vernir* (*verniss-*), varnish, perhaps < ML. as if **vitrinire*, lit. 'glaze,' < ML. *vitrinus* (> Pr. *veirin*), of glass, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass: see *vitrine*. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular; the Sp. Pg. It. are prob. due in part to the OF.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See *varnish*, *n.*, 1.

> Wel hath this millere *vernysshed* his heed;
> Ful pale he was fordronken, and nat reed.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 229.
>
> The iron parts are *varnished*, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

> A wither'd hermit, five-score winters worn,
> Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye:
> Beauty doth *varnish* age, as if new-born,
> And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 244.
>
> Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by rhetoric; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

> The Church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsoever they *varnish* and qualify their sentence.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.
>
> Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
> To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.
> *Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

**Varnished glaze.** See *glaze*.

**II.** *intrans.* To apply varnish, in a general sense.

**varnisher** (vär′nish-ėr), *n.* [< *varnish* + *-er*1.] 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

> Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Earl of Rochester, On Silence.

**varnishing-day** (vär′nish-ing-dā), *n.* A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of retouching or varnishing their pictures after they have been placed on the walls.

**varnish-polish** (vär′nish-pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*1.

**varnish-tree** (vär′nish-trē), *n.* Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish- or lacquer-tree (see *lacquer-tree*); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*, the theetsee of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on incision a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see *black varnish*, under *varnish*). In India the marking-nut, or Sylhet varnish-tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does *Holigarna longifolia* in its bark. These all belong to the *Anacardiaceæ*. See *Hymenæa* and *Aleurites*.—**False varnish-tree**, the tree-of-heaven, *Ailantus glandulosa*.—**Moreton Bay varnish-tree.** See *Pentaceras*.—**New**

**Granada varnish-tree**, a rubiaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada), *Elvagia utilis*, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

**varnish-wattle** (vär'nish-wot'l), *n.* See *wattle*.

**varrey**, *n.* See *varry*.

**varriated** (var'i-ā-ted), *a.* [Also *variated*; < *varry* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to vair. Also *variated*, *urdé*.

**Varronian** (va-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Varronianus*, < *Varro*(*n*-), Varro (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. C.).

The "*Varronian* plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 93.

**varry, varrey** (var'i), *n.*; pl. *varries*, *varreys* (-iz). [See *vairy*, *vair*.] In *her.*, one of the separate compartments of the fur vair: a rare bearing.

**varsal** (vär'sal), *a.* A reduction of *universal* for *universal*. [Colloq.]

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed.
*Scott.*

**varsity** (vär'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *varsities* (-tiz). A reduction of *university* for *university*: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

'E [Parson] coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' *Varsity* debt.
*Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

**Varsovienne** (vär-sō-vi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Varsovien*, of or pertaining to Warsaw, < *Varsovie* (G. *Warschau*, Pol. *Warszawa*), Warsaw.] 1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure.

**vartabed, vartabet** (vär'ta-bed, -bet), *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Ch.*, one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of *Vartabeds*. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 69.

**Varuna** (var'ö-nä), *n.* [< Skt. *varuna*, a deity (see def.); cf. Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, Uranus: see *Uranus*.] In *Hind. myth.*, a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of waters. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armed, riding on a water-monster, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

**varus**[1] (vā'rus), *n.*; pl. *vari* (-rī). [NL., < L. *vārus*, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-kneed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See *talipes varus*.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase *genu varum* is employed by medical writers as synonymous with *bow-legs*, *knock-knee* being expressed by *genu valgum*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—**Talipes varus.** See *talipes*.

**varus**[2] (vā'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vārus*, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—**Varus comedo**, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the sebaceous duct; comedo; blackhead; face-worm.

**varveled, varvelled** (vär'veld), *a.* [< *varvel-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the rings called *varvels* attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare *belled*, and see cut under *à la cuisse*. Also *verveled*.

**varvels** (vär'velz), *n. pl.* [Also *vervels*; < OF. *vervelles*, F. *vervelles*, varvels for a hawk, prob. same as *vervelles*, *vertevelles*, the hinges of a gate, < ML. *vertibella*, a hinge, dim. of LL. *vertibulum*, a joint, ML. also a pair of tongs; cf. It. *bertovello*, a fish-net, also It. dial. *bertavel*, *bertavelle*, *bertarel*, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. *verveil*, *verreul*, *verzeul*, *verveux*, F. *verveux* (ML. *vervilium*), a fish-net, hoop-net; < L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1], *vertebra*.] In *falconry*, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See cut under *à la cuisse*.

**vary** (vā'ri), *v.*: pret. and pp. *varied*, ppr. *varying*. [< ME. *varien*, *varyen*, < OF. (and F.) *varier* = Sp. Pg. *variar* = It. *variare*, < L. *variare*, tr. change, alter, make different, intr. change, be different, vary, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] I. *trans.* 1. To change; alter: as, to *vary* the conditions of an experiment.

It hath diuerse times also happened that the appellation of some of these people haue come to be *varied* and changed.
*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 17.

2. To diversify; modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

Once more I'll mark how love can *vary* wit.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 100.

God hath here
*Varied* his bounty so with new delights.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute.

Gods, that never change their state,
*Vary* oft their love and hate.
*Waller*, To Phyllis.

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies.
*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—5†. To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, *vary* deserved praise on my palfry. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 35.

6. In *music*, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See *variation*, 9.

II. *intrans.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

Fortune's mood
*Varies* again. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol.

Who can believe what *varies* every day.
Nor ever was nor will be at a stay?
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 36.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries *vary*.

Zif alle it so be, that Men of Grece ben Cristene, zit they *varien* from oure Feithe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

She that *varies* from me in belief
Gives great presumption that she loves me not.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and *vary* according to their different Humours.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I., Pref.

3. To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

He would *vary*, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

*Varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
*Addison*, Cato, iii. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they *vary*,
And thus they *vary* in judgement of her seat:
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

7†. To turn out otherwise.

Anhonged be swich oon, were he my brother!
And so he shal, for it ne may noght *varyen*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1621.

8. In *math. analysis*, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to *vary*, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion. Quantities *vary inversely* when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased.

9. In *biol.*, to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.—**Varying hare.** See *hare*[1], 1.

**vary**† (vā'ri), *n.* [< *vary*, *v.*] Alteration; change; variation.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 85.

**vary-colored** (vā'ri-kul'ord), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *varicolored*.

**vas** (vas), *n.*; pl. *vasa* (vā'sä). [< L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a vasculum or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—**Vasa aberrantia.** (*a*) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (*b*) The aberrant ducts of the testis. See *aberrant*. (*c*) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—**Vasa afferentia**, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacteal vessel divides before entering a gland.—**Vasa ambulacralia cava**, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or cæcal prolongations of the Polian vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—**Vasa brevia.** (*a*) The gastric branches of the splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (*b*) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial vasa brevia.—**Vasa centralia**, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—**Vasa chylifera.** Same as *vasa lactea*.—**Vasa efferentia.** (*a*) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the rete testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the coni vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (*b*) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—**Vasa Graafiana.** Same as *vasa efferentia* (*a*).—**Vasa inferentia.** Same as *vasa afferentia*.—**Vasa intestinæ tenuis**, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—**Vasa lactea**, the lacteals; the small chyliferous vessels of the intestine.—**Vasa lymphatica**, lymphatic vessels. See cuts under *lymphatic*.—**Vasa recta**, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete testis.—**Vasa vasorum**, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—**Vasa vorticosa**, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—**Vas deferens**, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididymis, beginning at the lower part of the globus minor, and ascending with the spermatic cord through the inguinal ring to the base of the bladder, where it becomes enlarged and aacculated, and finally unites with the duct of the vesicula seminalis to form the ejaculatory duct. It is about two feet in length, being greatly convoluted, and an eighth of an inch in diameter. The duct which receives this name in various animals differs greatly in anatomical character. See cuts under *Trematoda*, *Astacidæ*, and *germarium*.—**Vas deferens mulieris**, a Fallopian tube.—**Vas prominens**, the spirally running vessel in the accessory spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Vas spirale**, a small blood-vessel of the cochlea, situated opposite the outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

**Vasa** (vā'sä), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Vaza*.

**vasal** (vā'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels.

**vasalium** (vā-sā'li-um), *n.*; pl. *vasalia* (-ä). [NL.: see *vas*.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; cœlarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

**vascula**, *n.* Plural of *vasculum*.

**vascular** (vas'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vasculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vascular* = It. *vasculare*, *vascolare*, < NL. **vascularis*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle; circulatory: as, the *vascular* system; a *vascular* function or action. Some vascular systems are specified as *blood-vascular*, *lymph-vascular*, and *water-vascular*. See also *chylaqueous*.

Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, *vascular*, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named: . . . the initiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—the hæmatic, or *vascular* system proper, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation; and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts and vessels, for the flow of lymph. . . . Those tissues whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all the constituents of the blood are said to be *vascular*; those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are called non-vascular. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

(*b*) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very *vascular* tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-*vascular*; a *vascular* tumor.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or ducts: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with elongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or ducts.—**Vascular arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Vascular cake**, the placenta. [Rare.]—**Vascular centers**, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—**Vascular cryptogams**, cryptogams in which the tissues consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are coextensive with the *Pteridophyta*, or so-called higher cryptogams.—**Vascular ganglions** or **glands.** See *gland*.—**Vascular glomerulus.** See *glomerulus*.—**Vascular plants**, plants in which the structure is made

up in part of vascular tissue or vessels. They compose the *Spermophyta*, or ordinary flowering plants, and the *Pteridophyta*, or vascular cryptogams (see above): sometimes technically called *Vasculares* (which see).—**Vascular stimulant,** a remedy which accelerates the flow of blood through the vessels.—**Vascular system.** See def. 1 and *system.*—**Vascular tissue.** (*a*) Any tissue permeated with blood-vessels, or other vessels large enough to convey blood-disks or lymph-corpuscles. (*b*) See *vasalium.* (*c*) In *bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts; the fibrovascular system.—**Vascular tonic,** a remedy which causes contraction of the finer blood-vessels.—**Vascular tumor.** (*a*) An aneurism. (*b*) A tumor composed chiefly of an agglomeration of dilated terminal blood-vessels. (*c*) A tumor which contains an abnormally large number of blood-vessels, bleeding profusely on the slightest injury. (*d*†) Bleeding internal hemorrhoids.—**Water-vascular system.** See *water-vascular.*

**Vasculares** (vas-kū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vascularis*, vascular: see *vascular.*] In De Candolle's system of classification (1818), a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Phanerogamia* or *Phænogamia*, including also the *Pteridophyta*, or ferns and their allies, and so named from the presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in all lower cryptogams. Compare *Cellulares.*

**vascularity** (vas-kū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *vascular* + *-ity.*] The character or condition of being vascular.

**vascularization** (vas″kū-lär-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *vascularize* + *-ation.*] The process of becoming vascular, as by the formation of new blood-vessels.

**vascularize** (vas′kū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vascularized*, ppr. *vascularizing.* [< *vascular* + *-ize.*] To render vascular. *Micros. Science*, XXXI. 168.

**vascularly** (vas′kū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to be vascular; by means of vessels; as regards the vascular system.

> The conclusion is drawn that "multiple buds, one springing from another and being *vascularly* connected therewith, ought to be considered as normal ramifications." *Nature*, XLII. 216.

**vasculiform** (vas′kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a vessel like a flower-pot.

**vasculomotor** (vas′kū-lō-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *motor*, mover.] Same as *vasomotor.*

**vasculose** (vas′kū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vasculeux* = Sp. *vasculoso* = It. *vascoloso*, < NL. **vasculosus*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *vascular.*

**II.** *n.* In *chem.*, the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

**vasculum** (vas′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vascula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, the seed-capsule of certain plants, LL. also a small beehive, dim. of L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase, vessel.*] 1. A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is usually made of tin, and is about 18 inches long, oval-cylindrical in cross-section, being 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, with a simple cover opening for nearly the whole length.

2. In *bot.*, same as *ascidium*, 2.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A small vessel; a vas. (*b*) The penis.

**vase** (vās or väz), *n.* [Formerly also *vause*, earlier as L., in the pl. *vasa*, used with added E. pl., *vasa's*; = D. *vaas* = G. *vase* = Dan. *vase* = Sw. *vas*, < F. *vase*, OF. *vase*, *vaze* = Sp. Pg. *vaso* = It. *vase*, *vaso*, < L. *vas*, also *vasum* (rarely *vasus*), pl. *vasa*, neut., a vessel, also an implement or utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. Skt. *vasana*, a receptacle, box, basket, jar, *vāsas*, a garment, < √ *vas*, put on, clothe (cover): see *vest* and *wear*[1]. Hence ult. *vessel, extravasate.* According to the F. pron. (väz), and to the time when the word *vase* appears to have been taken into E. (between 1660 and 1700), the reg. E. pron. would be väz, with a tendency to make it conform to the apparent analogy of *base, case*, etc.—that is, to pronounce it vās. At the same time, the recency of the word, and its association with art, have tended to encourage the attempts to pronounce it as F., namely väz, in the 18th century absurdly rendered also as vâz, the word being found accordingly in the spelling *vause.* In the latter part of the 18th century the word was pronounced vās by Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Perry, Buchanan, vāz by Walker (who says he has "uniformly heard it pronounced" so), Smith, Johnston, and vâz by Elphinston, the last pronunciation, vâz, being used, according to Walker, "sometimes by people of refinement; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard" (though Ellis says (in 1874) that it is the most familiar to him). The pron. väz, now affected by many, is a more successful attempt to imitate the present F. pronunciation. In the 18th century the sound ä in foreign words, except before *r*, was almost always rendered â by English speakers (cf. *spa*, often written *spaw*, pron. spâ, G. *ja*, written *yaw* (yâ), etc.).] **1.** A hollow vessel, generally high in proportion to its horizontal diameter, and decorative in character and purpose. The term is sometimes restricted to such vessels when made without covers and without handles, or with two equal and symmetrical handles; but in the widest sense, as in speaking of Greek and other ancient vases, vessels of any form whatever are included. As a branch of art development, by far the most important production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during the creative period of their art history, for many centuries previous to 200 B. C. The greater part of the Greek vases are in fine pottery, ungiazed, and decorated with monochrome and outline designs in simple pigments. They are notable not only for the great beauty and appropriateness of much of the decoration, but for the supreme elegance, unattained among other peoples, of a large proportion of the forms. These Greek vases were in actual use in antiquity, not only as ornaments, but as utensils for the various purposes in every-day life. See *Greek art* (under *Greek*) and *vase-painting*, and the cuts under the names of the different forms of vases, as *amphora, crater, hydria, oxybaphon, prochoös, stamnos.*

Vase.—Greek Apodal Dinos, with its stand, of late black-figured style. Found at Orvieto. Total height, in stand, 22½ inches. In Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

> Here were large Iron *Vasa's* upon Pedestals, the first I had seen of the Kind, painted over of a Copper colour. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

> His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Busts, curious inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leaden Figures, and very rich *Vauses.*" *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 49.

> And, as he fill'd the reeking *vase*,
> Let fly a rouser in her face.
> *Swift*, Strephon and Chloe, p. 10.

> There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous *vases*,
> And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 254.

> A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
> Like to a lighted alabaster *vase.*
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 96.

Hence—**2.** An object designed usually for ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appearance of the vessel in the primary sense. Such vases are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socle or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare cut under *affix.*

> Timbs says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a handsome stone front, and had formerly *vases* upon the open balustrade. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 343.

**3.** The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: sometimes called *tambour* or *drum.*—

The Portland Vase.—From photograph of the replica by Wedgwood.

**Acoustic vase.** See *acoustic.*—**Alhambra vase,** a large vase at the Alhambra near Granada, which is a unique specimen of pottery, and the finest specimen known of the ware of Malaga.—**Bacchic vase.** See *Bacchic.*—**Barberini vase.** Same as *Portland vase.*—**Borghese vase,** a large Greco-Roman vase of white marble with bas-reliefs representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Museum.—**Canopic vases.** See *Canopic.*—**Dionysiac vase.** Same as *Bacchic vase.*—**Encaustic vase.** See *encaustic.*—**Etruscan vases,** a former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Etrurian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times.—**Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin.*—**Peg-top vase.** See *peg-top.*—**Pilgrim's vase.** See *pilgrim.*—**Portland vase,** a remarkable example of Greco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 9¾ inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called *Barberini vase.* See cut in preceding column.—**Profumiera vase,** a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.—**Temple vase.** See *temple*[1].—**Triple vase,** a group of three vases, united by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone.—**Tripod vase.** See *tripod.*—**Unguentary vase.** See *unguentary.*—**Vase à jacinthe,** an ornamental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.—**Vase of a theater,** in *anc. arch.*, same as *acoustic vase.*—**Vase of Mithridates, of Ptolemy,** or **of St. Denis,** a vase of agate with carved ornament of Bacchic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Denis, to which it was presented by Carloman. It was brought from Italy by Charlemagne, and according to tradition belonged to Ptolemy XI., the father of Cleopatra, and to Mithridates, king of Pontus.

**vase-clock** (vās′klok), *n.* A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decoration.

**vaseful** (vās′fûl), *n.* [< *vase* + *-ful.*] The quantity that a vase will contain.

> This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen *vaseful* in my name to poor pilgrims. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 391.

**vaseline** (vas′e-lin), *n.* [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. < G. *was(ser)*, water, + Gr. *ἔλ(αιον)*, oil, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *petrolatum.* It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

**vase-painting** (vās′pān″ting), *n.* The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitrifiable pigments. It is the most important of the minor arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every phase of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek painting, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the great art that is borne by the comic and other illustrated prints to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Ægean Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenæ and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figures, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The *Dipylon* or *early Attic style*, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament is largely geometric, with bands of slim and grotesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The *Corinthian style*, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with rosettes and elaborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this early time. (See cut under *Corinthian.*) The earliest distinctively Cypriote vases blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and Corinthian styles. (3) The *black-figured style*, which, though archaic and often rude, has become thoroughly Hellenic. The ornament is in general black on a ground of the natural color of the pottery, which is most often dull red, sometimes yellow or gray. Some details of dress, etc., are put in purplish red; the flesh of female figures is commonly painted in white; occasionally bright red, dull green, and yellow are introduced. (4) The *red-figured* or *final style*, which was developed

Example of Black-figured Style of Greek Vase-painting.—Hercules seizing the tripod of Apollo; from an archaic hydria.

early in the fifth century B. C., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned, about 200 B. C. It embraces the period of transition from the archaic, to which belong some of the first masters among vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some elaborate pieces of the fourth and third centuries, chiefly Attic, gilding is sparingly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the vase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under *Greek* and *Poseidon*.

**Vasidæ** (vas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Vasum*: same as *Turbinellidæ*.

**vasifactive** (vas-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make (see *fact*), + *-ive*.] Causing a new formation of blood-vessels; angioplastic. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 313.

**vasiform** (vas'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a duct or other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum; tubular.—**Vasiform elements**, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—**Vasiform tissue**, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

**Vasinæ, Vasina** (vā-sī'nē, -nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-inæ*, *-ina*.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as *Cynodontinæ*.

**vasoconstrictive** (vas″ō-kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictive*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 97.

**vasoconstrictor** (vas″ō-kon-strik'tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictor*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to *vasodilator*. Both are included under *vasomotor*.

**II.** *n.* That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain drugs.

**vasodentinal** (vas-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *vasodentine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

**vasodentine** (vas-ō-den'tin), *n.* [< L. *vas*, a vessel, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ine*².] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare *osteodentine* and *vitriodentine*.

**vasodilator** (vas″ō-di-lā'tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *dilator*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See *vasomotor*.

**II.** *n.* That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain drugs.

**vasoformative** (vas-ō-fôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *formative*.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive.

**vasoganglion** (vas-ō-gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *vasoganglia* (-ä). [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *ganglion*.] A network or knot of vessels; a vascular rete.

**vaso-inhibitory** (vas″ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *inhibitory*.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. See *inhibitory*.

**vasomotion** (vas-ō-mō'shon), *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motion*.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

**vasomotor** (vas-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motor*.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare *inhibition*, 3. Also *vasculomotor*.—**Vasomotor center.** Same as *vascular center*. See *vascular*.—**Vasomotor coryza**, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 3, 1887.—**Vasomotor nerves**, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—**Vasomotor spasm**, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

**vasomotorial** (vas″ō-mō-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *vasomotory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function; vasomotor.

**vasomotoric** (vas″ō-mō-tor'ik), *a.* [< *vasomotor* + *-ic*.] Same as *vasomotorial*.

**vasomotory** (vas-ō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *vasomotor* + *-y*¹.] Same as *vasomotorial*. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 370.

**vasoperitoneal** (vas-ō-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *peritoneal*.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a cæcal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

**vasosensory** (vas-ō-sen'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *sensory*.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vasomotor nerves.

**vasquine** (vas-kēn'), *n.* Same as *basquine*. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 151.

**vassal** (vas'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vassall*, rarely *vassaile*; < ME. *vassal*, < OF. *vassal*, F. *vassal* = Pr. *vassal*, *vassau* = Cat. *vassal* = Sp. *vasallo* = Pg. It. *vassallo* = D. *vassaal* = G. Sw. *vasall* = Dan. *vasal*, < ML. *vassallus*, extended from *vassus*, *vasus*, a servant, < Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal, man, male, = W. *gwas* = Corn. *gwas*, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. *fas*, growing, growth, and E. *wax*¹. Hence ult. *varlet*, *valet*, *vassalage*, *vavasor*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to *rear vassal* and *vavasor*; a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare *great vassal*, below.

> The two earls . . . complained of the misrepresentations of their enemies and the oppression of their *vassals*, and alleged that the cause of their flight was not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 353.

A *Vassal* or Vassour was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.
*W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

> Passions ought to be her [the mind's] *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*
>
> I am his fortune's *vassal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 29.
>
> I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be your faithful and obedient *Vassal*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 164.

3. A bondman; a slave.

> Let such vile *vassals*, borne to base vocation,
> Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle,
> Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 156.
>
> Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty babes
> To be dandled—no, but living wills.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree *vassals* of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

> Obdurate *vassals* fell exploits effecting.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 429.

**Great vassal**, under the feudal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary. —**Rear vassal**, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

**II.** *a.* Servile; subservient.

> Silver golde in price doth follow,
> Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo,
> She takes her light, & other mettals all
> Are but his *vassaile* starres.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.
>
> Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxli.

**vassal** (vas'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassaled*, *vassalled*, ppr. *vassaling*, *vassalling*. [< *vassal*, *n.*] 1. To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a vassal.

> How am I *vassal'd* then?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

2. To command; rise over or above; dominate.

> Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
> *Vassals* the fruitfull vale's circumference.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

**vassalage** (vas'al-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *vassallage*, *vassellage*; < ME. *vassalage*, *vasselage*, < OF. *vasselage*, *vasalage*, *vasselaige*, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. *vasselage* = Pr. *vassalatge*, *vasselatge* = Sp. *vasallaje* = Pg. *vassallagem* = It. *vassallaggio*, vassalage; as *vassal* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory; henee, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal.

> I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious *vassalage*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2. Servitude; dependenee; subjeetion; slavery.

> Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse *Vassalage*?
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, vii.
>
> But, slave to love, I must not disobey;
> His service is the hardest *vassalage*.
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iii. 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

> And, which makes the more for Bellarmine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condition of a *vassalage*. *Dryden*, Itelligio Laici, Pref.
>
> The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

4. Vassals or subjeets collectively. [Rare.]

> Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
> The eye of majesty. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 40.

5†. Preëminenee, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; eourage.

> Al forgeten is his *vasselage*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2196.
>
> Nor for thare plesand parsonage,
> Nor for thare strenth nor *vassalage*.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.
>
> Catoun seyth, is none so gret encrese
> Of worldly treaowre as for to lyve in peaso
> Which among vertues hath the *vasselage*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

**To do one vassalage**, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 477.

**vassalate**† (vas'al-āt), *v. t.* [< *vassal* + *-ate*².] To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependenee; subordinate. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 496. (*Davies.*)

**vassalation**† (vas-a-lā'shon), *n.* [< *vassalate* + *-ion*.] The state of being vassal or subjeet; vassalage.

> And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.
> *Montague*, Devonte Essays, xv. 2.

**vassaless**† (vas'al-es), *n.* [< *vassal* + *-ess*.] A female vassal or dependent.

> And be the vassall of his *vassalesse*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaida, l. 181.

**vassalry** (vas'al-ri), *n.* [< *vassal* + *-(e)ry*.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

**vast** (vâst), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vaste*; < OF. *vaste*, F. *vaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *vasto*, < L. *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, desert, waste, desolate; hence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptiness, immense, enormous, huge, vast; akin to AS. *wēste*, waste: see *waste*¹. Hence *vastate*, *devastate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Wide and vaeant or unoeeupied; waste; desolate; lonely.

> Of antres *vast* and deserts idle . . .
> It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

> More devils than *vast* hell can hold.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 9.
>
> Time with his *vast* Scythe mows down all Things, and Death sweeps away those Mowings. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 44.
>
> The mighty Rain
> Holds the *vast* empire of the sky alone.
> *Bryant*, Rain-Dream.
>
> Black, thick, and *vast* arose that cloud.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.
>
> Swells in the north *vast* Katahdin.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount.

> The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a *vast* Summ. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 125.
>
> A *vast* number of chapels dressed out in all their finery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.
>
> An army of phantoms *vast* and wan
> Beleaguer the human soul.
> *Longfellow*, The Beleaguered City.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty: used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

> 'Tis a *vast* honour that is done me, gentlemen.
> *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. 1.
>
> Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in *vast* beauty.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 153.
>
> The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are *vast* and various and complicated.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

=**Syn.** 2. Spacious.—3 and 4. Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

**II.** *n.* 1. A boundless waste or spaee; immensity.

> They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced, as it were from the ends of opposed winds. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 33.
>
> The *vast* of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 203.
>
> Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly,
> Flame thro' the *vast* of air, and reach the sky.
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 544.

2. A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

> It were a *vast* o' people went past th' entry end.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objeets: only in the following passage.

The dead *vast* and middle of the night.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

**vastate**† (vas'tāt), *a.* [< L. *vastatus*, pp. of *vastare*, make empty or desert, ruin, desolate, < *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, waste: see *vast*, *a.*] Devastated; laid waste.

The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 19.

**vastation** (vas-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vastatio(n-)*, a laying waste or ravaging, < *vastare*, pp. *vastatus*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] A laying waste; waste; devastation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 85.

**vastator**†, *n.* [< L. *vastator*, a ravager, < *vastare*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] One who devastates or lays waste. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

**vasti**, *n.* Plural of *vastus*.

**vastidity**† (vas-tid'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *vast* + *-id*[1] + *-ity*.] Wasteness; desolation; vastness; immensity. [Rare.]

Perpetual durance, a restraint,
Though all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determined scope. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 69.

**vastitude** (vas'ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *vastitudo*, ruin, destruction, < *vastus*, desert, waste: see *vast*.] 1†. Destruction; vastation.—2. Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]

**vastity** (vas'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *vastita(t-)s*, a waste, desert, vast size, < *vastus*, waste, vast: see *vast*.] 1. Wasteness; desolation.

Nothing but emptinesse and *vastitie*.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 16.

2. Vastness; immensity.

The huge *vastity* of the world.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 951.

Th' vnbounded Sea, and *vastitie* of Shore.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

**vastly** (vast'li), *adv.* 1†. Like a waste; desolately.

Like a late-sack'd island, *vastly* stood
Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1740.

2. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree: also in exaggerated colloquial use (see *vast*, *a.*, 4).

In the swamps and sunken grounds grow trees as *vastly* big as I believe the world affords.
*Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 3.

I will be so honest as to own that the obliging things you say to me please me *vastly*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 37.

**vastness** (vast'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vast; greatness; immensity.

The unity reigning through a work upon which so many generations labored [the Bible] gives it a *vastness* beyond comparison, so that the greatest work of individual literary genius shows by the side of it like some building of human hands beside the Peak of Teneriffe.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 168.

**vasture**† (vas'tūr), *n.* [< *vast* + *-ure*.] Immensity; vastness.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?
*Edward III.* (quarto, 1596), D 1 b. (*Nares.*)

**vastus** (vas'tus), *n.*; pl. *vasti* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *vast*.] One of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh, the vastus externus and internus, a portion of the latter being also termed the *cruræus*. The two together are also known as the *cruræus*, in which case they are distinguished as *extracruræus* and *intracruræus*. The vasti, together with the rectus femoris, constitute the extensor muscle of the leg, called *triceps* (or *quadriceps*) *extensor cruris*, and *triceps femoralis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

**vasty** (vas'ti), *a.* [< *vast* + *-y*[1].] Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious; immense. [Rare.]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 52.

**Vasum** (vā'zum), *n.* [NL. (Bolten, 1798).] A genus of gastropods: same as *Cynodonta*. See cut under *Turbinellidæ*.

**vat** (vat), *n.* [< ME. *vat*, *vet*, a var. of *fat*, *fet*, < AS. *fæt*, a vat, vessel, cask: see *fat*[2].] 1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, as chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.
*Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the hectoliter—about 22 imperial gallons.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (*b*) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining-furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.—**Dripping-vat**, a tank or receiver under a boiler or banging frame to receive the drip or overflow.—**Fermenting-vat**. See *ferment*.—**Holy-water vat**†. Same as *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*[1]).

**vat** (vat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vatted*, ppr. *vatting*. [< *vat*, *n.*] To put in a vat; treat in a vat.

The *vatting* of the unhaired skins is more important in the manufacture of morocco than any other kind of leather. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 375.

Rum *vatted* [on the docks], coloured, and reduced to standard strength. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

**vat-blue** (vat'blö), *n.* Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

**Vateria** (vā-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Abraham *Vater*, a German botanist (18th century).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*, characterized by flowers with about fifteen stamens, and calyx-lobes reflexed, but not enlarged in fruit. The 28 species, with one exception, are natives of tropical Asia, especially Ceylon. They are resin-bearing trees, with entire coriaceous veiny leaves, and white or pale-yellow flowers on short lateral peduncles, or forming terminal panicles. *V. Seychellarum* of the Seychelles, a tall tree reaching 100 feet high, is exceptional in its calyx, which is not reflexed in fruit. *V. Indica* and *V. acuminata* are exceptional in their stamens, which reach fifty in each flower. The latter is a large handsome tree of Ceylon, its twigs reddened with dense hairs; its green resin is valued by the Cingalese for ceremonial uses. *V. Indica*, the pinne of the Tamul races, known as *piny varnish-*, *copal-*, or *tallow-tree*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is the chief source of the white dammar of the bazars of southern India, which issues from notches cut in its bark as a white, pellucid, fragrant, acid, and bitter resin, later becoming brittle and yellow or greenish; it is known as *Malabar copal*, *gum anime*, etc. (see *piny*), and is there used as a varnish for carriages and pictures, is cut into ornaments under the name of *amber*, is made into ointments, and is used for incense, burning with a clear white light with pleasant fragrance and little smoke. The tree bears oblong petioled leaves, and erect white flowers nearly an inch broad arranged in a single row on the spreading branches of large terminal panicles, followed by small oblong three-valved fleshy fruits, valued in the manufacture of candles (see *piny tallow*, under *piny*); the seeds are eaten to allay nausea; the gray heart-wood is employed in making canoes and masts.

**Vater's ampulla.** See *ampulla of Vater*, under *ampulla*.

**Vater's corpuscles.** Same as *Pacinian corpuscles*. See *corpuscle*.

**Vater's diverticulum.** Same as *Vater's ampulla*.

**Vater's fold.** A fold in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, just above the ampulla or opening of the pancreatic duct and biliary ducts; the plica transversalis of the duodenum. Compare cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach*.

**vatful** (vat'fůl), *n.* [< *vat* + *-ful*.] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

**vatic** (vat'ik), *a.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, poet (from an old Celtic form, appearing in Gr. οὐάτης (Strabo), priest, OIr. *fāith*, prophet), + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet or seer; prophetic; oracular; inspired. *Mrs. Browning*.

**vatical**† (vat'i-kal), *a.* [< *vatic* + *-al*.] Same as *vatic*.

*Vatical* predictions.
*Bp. Hall*, Christ's Procession to the Temple.

**Vatican** (vat'i-kan), *n.* [= F. *Vatican* = Sp. Pg. It. *Vaticano*, < L. *Vaticanus*, sc. *mons* or *collis*, the Vatican hill in Rome (see def.).] The palace of the Popes, a mass of buildings of vast extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Since the close of the papal schism (about 1418) the Vatican has been the principal residence of the Popes, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy (1870) officially their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of priceless literary and artistic collections, it is one of the chief treasuries of Rome and of the world. Hence, *the Vatican* is used as equivalent to the papal power or government: as in the phrase the *thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope. *The Vatican* is also in familiar use as a designation for the museums of sculpture and painting which are there aggregated.—**Vatican Codex.** See *codex*, 2.—**Vatican Council**, the Twentieth Ecumenical Council according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican December 8th, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra to be a dogma of the church. It was closed October 20th, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civil power of Italy. See *infallibility*, and *Old Catholic* (under *catholic*).—**Vatican Fragments**, parts of a compendium of law taken from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions. They were discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published in Rome in 1823.

**Vaticanism** (vat'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ism*.] The theological and ecclesiastical system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultramontanism.

*Vaticanism* . . . had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of Papal authority.
*Gladstone*, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875. Supp., p. 248.

**Vaticanist** (vat'i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ist*.] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontane; especially, an adherent of the Vatican Council and believer in the infallibility of the Pope.

**vaticide**[1] (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a prophet.

**vaticide**[2] (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a prophet.

**vaticinal** (vā-tis'i-nal), *a.* [< *vaticine* + *-al*.] Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 77.

**vaticinate** (vā-tis'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaticinated*, ppr. *vaticinating*. [< L. *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinari*, foretell, predict, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] I. *intrans.* To prophesy; foretell; practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane Prophets, whose predictions have been so much scann'd and cryed up, . . . did *vaticinate* here. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

II. *trans.* To prophesy; utter prophetically or as a prophet; foretell.

Instinct, intuition, . . . embosom and express whatsoever the Spirit *vaticinates*.
*A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 133.

**vaticination** (vā-tis-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vaticinatio(n-)*, < *vaticinari*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

For this so clear *vaticination* they have no less than twenty-six answers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

**vaticinator** (vā-tis'i-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaticinator*, a soothsayer, < *vaticinare*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] One who vaticinates or predicts; a prophet.

Pythagoras, who travelled far to visit the memphitical *vaticinators*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 18.

**vaticinatress** (vā-tis'i-nā-tres), *n.* [< *vaticinator* + *-ess*.] A prophetess.

Their voyage was six days journeying. On the seventh whereof was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

**vaticine**† (vat'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *vaticinium*, a prophecy, *vaticinus*, prophetical, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] A prediction; a vaticination.

Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland, ii. 34 [(Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**vat-net** (vat'net), *n.* A net placed over a vat or tub, to strain a liquid as it is poured through.

**vatting** (vat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vat*, *v.*] The act or process of putting into a vat or vats, or of treating in a vat. Also used adjectively: as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

**Vaucheria** (vâ-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1803), named after Prof. Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher*, of Geneva, author of works on the *Confervæ*, etc.] A genus of multinucleate fresh-water algæ, belonging to the order *Siphoneæ*. The plant consists, when in a non-fruiting state, of a single elongated cell of a pale-green color, branching in various ways, and increasing by apical growth. Non-sexual reproduction is of two kinds, by means of motionless resting-spores and motile zoöspores, while the sexual reproduction is by means of oögonia and antheridia, both oögonia and antheridia being lateral and sessile. There are above a dozen species in the United States. See *Siphoneæ*.

**vaudeville** (vōd'vil), *n.* [< F. *vaudeville*, < OF. *vaudeville*, *vauldeville*, a vaudeville, roundelay, country saying, so called from *vau-de-vire*, *val-de-vire*, the valley of the river Vire, in Normandy: see *vale*[1], *de*[2].] 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, which became very popular throughout France.

*Vaudeville*, a countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay or Virelay: so tearmed of Vaudevire, a Norman towne wherin Olivier Bassel, the first inuēter of them, liued; also a vulgar proverb, a countrey or common saying. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2. In *modern French poetry*, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets with a refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song popular with the common people, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song. Hence—3. A light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs, which obtained great popularity about the middle of the eighteenth century. At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called a *vaudeville*.

**vaudevillist** (vōd'vil-ist), *n.* [< *vaudeville* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of vaudevilles. *The Academy*, March 22, 1890, p. 208.

**Vaudois**[1] (vō-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *Vaud* (see def.).] I. *n.* 1. The dialect spoken in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland.—2. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants.

**Vaudois**[2] (vō-dwo′), *n.* and *a.* [F.: see *Waldenses.*] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See *Waldensian.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the Vaudois or Waldenses.

**vaudoo, vaudou, vaudoux.** See *voodoo.*

**vault**[1] (vâlt), *n.* [With inserted *l* (as also in *fault*), in imitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. *vaut, vaute, vawte,* also *vout,* < ME. *vawte, voute, vowte, vowt,* < OF. *voute, volte,* later *voulte,* F. *voûte* (= Pr. *volta, vouta, vota* = It. *volta*), a vault, arch, vaulted roof, < *volt, vout,* bowed, arched, < L. *volūtus* (> **volŭtus,* > **voltus*), pp. of *volvere,* turn around, roll: see *volve, volute.*]

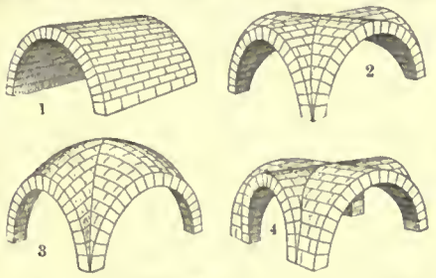
1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

> O, you are men of stones:
> Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
> That heaven's *vault* should crack.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 259.

> A very lofty *vault* . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

> Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
> Nor any cloud would cross the *vault.*
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. In *arch.*, a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted,* and when of less height, *surbased.* A *rampant vault* is a vault which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a *double vault.* A *conical vault* is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is *simple* when it is formed



1, barrel-vault; 2, intersecting vault; 3, domed vault; 4, stilted vault.

upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound* when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare *Roman* and *medieval architecture,* under *Roman* and *medieval.*) A *groined vault* is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See *groin*[1], *groined,* and cuts under *aisle, crypt,* and *nave.*

> The Citie standeth vpon great archea or *vawtes,* like vnto Churches. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean chamber used for certain specific purposes. (*a*) A place of interment.

> Ther is a *Vowt* undre the Chirche, where that Cristene men duellen also; and thei han many gode Vynes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

> The deep, damp *vault,* the darkness, and the worm.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 11.

(*b*) A place of confinement; a prison.

> There are certaine *vauts* or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

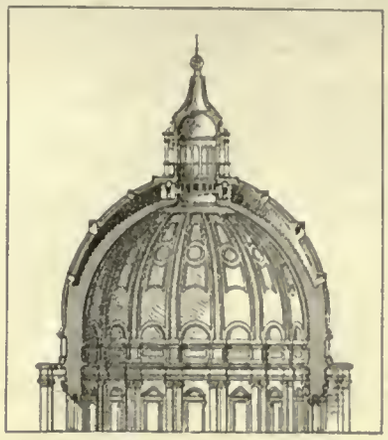
(*c*) A place for storing articles; a cellar: as, wine-*vaults;* the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

> When our *vaults* have wept
> With drunken spilth of wine.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

> They have *vaults* or cellars under most of their houses.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

(*d*) A privy.

4. In *anat.*, a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—**Annular vault.** See *annular.*—**Back of a vault.** See *back of an arch,* under *back*[1].—**Counter-vault,** an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—**Double vault,** in *arch.*, a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior: a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be preserved both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater



Double Vault.—Section of dome of St. Peter's, Rome.

exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—**Groined vault,** as distinguished from *barrel-* or *cradle-vault,* a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See cuts under *crypt* and *groin.*—**Lierne vault.** See *lierne.*—**Palatal** or **palatine vault,** the roof of the mouth. See cut under *palate.*—**Rampant vault.** See def. 2.—**Rear vault.** See *rear*[3].—**Reins of a vault.** See *reins.*—**Vault of the cranium,** the calvaria or skullcap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.

**vault**[1] (vâlt), *v. t.* [< ME. *vouten,* < OF. *vouter;* from the noun.] 1. To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

> Some few stony bridges I saw also pretily *vaulted* with an arch or two. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

> Fiery darts in flaming volleys flaw,
> And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 214.

**vault**[2] (vâlt), *n.* [< F. *volte,* < It. *volta,* a turn, leap, vault, < L. *volūta* (> **volŭta,* > **volta*), fem. of *volutus,* pp. of *volvere,* turn: see *volve.* Cf. *vault*[1].] A leap or spring. Especially—(*a*) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (*b*) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

**vault**[2] (vâlt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vaute;* < *vault*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

> *Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

> Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 134.

> *Vaults* every warrior to his steed.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

> For he could play, and daunce, and *vaute,* and spring.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 693.

3. In the *manège,* to curvet.—**Syn.** *Leap, Jump,* etc. See *skip*[1].

**II.** *trans.* To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to *vault* a fence.

**vaultage**† (vâl′tāj), *n.* [< *vault*[1] + *-age.*] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

> Womby *vaultages* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

> *D. Now.* What is this *vaultage* for, is fashion'd here?
> *Gresh.* Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

**vaulted** (vâl′ted), *a.* [< *vault*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Arched; concave: as, a *vaulted* roof.

> *Vauted* all within, like to the Skye
> In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 43.

> A present deity, they shout around;
> A present deity, the *vaulted* roofs rebound.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

> Undre theise Stages ben Stables wel y *vouted* for the Emperours Hors; and alle the Pileres ben of Marbelle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

> First a loggia, then a plain *vaulted* building.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground passages.

> The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, . . . being all *vaulted* underneath for provision of fresh water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

4. In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—5. In *zoöl.*, notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; fornicated.

**vaulter** (vâl′tėr), *n.* [< *vault*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler; a dancer.

> The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous *Vaulter.* Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 255.

> Green little *vaulter* in the sunny grass.
> *Leigh Hunt*, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

**vaulting**[1] (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*, vaulted work; vaults collectively.

Vaulting.—Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apsidal aisle, Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

—**Cylindrical** or **semi-cylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindric.*—**Fan-tracery vaulting.** See *fan-tracery.*—**Groined vaulting.** See *vault*[1].

**vaulting**[2] (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*[2], *v.*] The art or practice of a vaulter.

> *Vaulting* on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 251.

> Stilt-*vaulting* is dying out.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 151

**vaulting-capital** (vâl′ting-kap′i-tal), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a vault. See *vaulting-shaft.*

**vaulting-horse** (vâl′ting-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

**vaulting-house**† (vâl′ting-hous), *n.* A brothel. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2. [Low.]

**vaulting-pillar** (vâl′ting-pil′ăr), *n.* Same as *vaulting-shaft.*

**vaulting-shaft** (vâl′ting-shâft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a floor or from the capital of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a corbel, from the top of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and propriety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly acknowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.

Vaulting-shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.

**vaulting-tile** (vâl′ting-til), *n.* A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to

lessen the weight of the upper parts of large masses of masonry.

**vault-light** (vâlt'līt), *n.* A cover of a vault set with glass so that it can serve for the admission of light.

**vault-shell** (vâlt'shel), *n.* The masonry or "skin" of a vault; especially, the filling of a ribbed vault—that is, the comparatively thin structure which forms a compartment between adjacent ribs. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

**vaulture** (vâl'tūr), *n.* [< *vault*[1] + *-ure.*] Arch-like shape; vaulted work. [Rare.]

The strength and firmness of their *vaulture* and pillars. *Ray*, Works of Creation, iii. (*Latham.*)

**vault-work** (vâlt'wėrk), *n.* Vaulting.

Thia Temple was borne vp with *Vault-worke*, with great lights and secret passages, the space of an hundred steps. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

**vaulty**† (vâl'ti), *a.* [Also *vauty;* < *vault*[1] + *-y*[1].] Vaulted; arched; concave.

The *vaulty* top of heaven. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 52.

One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
*John Taylor*, Works. (*Nares.*)

**vaunce**†, *v. t.* [ME. *vauncen*, by apheresis for *avauncen*, E. *advance.*] To advance.

Volde vices; vertuea shall *vaunce* va all.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

**vaunt**[1] (vänt or vânt), *v.* [Formerly also *vant;* < ME. *vaunten*, *vanten*, also erroneously *avaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *vanter*, < ML. *vanitare*, boast, be vainglorious, < L. *vanita(t-)s*, vanity, vainglory, < *vanus*, empty: see *vain*, *vanity.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or powers; talk with vain ostentation; boast; brag.

*Vanting* in wordea true valour oft doth seeme,
Yet by his actiona we him coward deem.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Some miabegotten thing, that, having pluckt the gay feathers of her obsolet bravery to hide her own deformed barenesse, now *vaunts* and glories in her stolne plumea. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 3.

2. To glory; exult; triumph.

The foe *vaunts* in the field. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 288.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To magnify or glorify with vanity; boast of; brag of.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xiii. 4.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 251.

Though at the expense of their *vaunted* purity of blood. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; exhibit vaingloriously.

What shape, what shield, what armes, what steed, what stedd,
And what so else his person most may *vaunt.*
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

**vaunt**[1] (vänt or vânt), *n.* [< *vaunt*[1], *v.*] A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

Such high *vaunts* of his nobility.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 50.

**vaunt**[2]† (vänt), *n.* [< F. *avant*, before: see *van*[2].] The first part; the beginning.

The *vaunt* and firatlings of those broils.
*Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., i. 27.

**vauntbrace**†, *n.* See *vambrace.*

**vauntcourier**†, *n.* [See *van-courier.*] An old form of *van-courier.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 5.

**vaunter** (vän'tėr or vân'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *vauntour*, *vantour*, < OF. **vanteor*, *vanteur*, boaster, < *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt*[1].] One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

Wele I wote, a *vauntour* am I none, for certeynly I love better silence. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

Alas, you know I am no *vaunter*, I;
My scars can witness, dumb although they are,
That my report is just and full of truth.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 113.

**vauntery** (vän'- or vân'tėr-i), *n.* [< *vaunt*[1] + *-ery.*] The act of vaunting; bravado. Also *vantery.* *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 249. [Rare.]

For she had led
The infatuate Moor, in dangerous *vauntery*,
To these aspiring forms.
*Southey*, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xxii.

**vauntful** (vänt'fûl or vânt'fûl), *a.* [< *vaunt*[1] + *-ful.*] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 52.

**vauntguard**†, *n.* Same as *vanguard.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

**vaunting** (väu'ting or vân'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vaunt*[1], *v.*] Ostentatious setting forth of what one is or has; boasting; bragging.

You say you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 52.

**vauntingly** (vän'- or vân'ting-li), *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 36.

**vauntmure**†, *n.* See *vantmure.*

**vauntward**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vanward*[1].

**vauqueline** (vōk'lin), *n.* [< F. *vauqueline*, so called after L. N. *Vauquelin* (1763–1829), a French chemist.] 1. A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychuine.—2. A name given by Pallas to a crystalliue substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

**vauquelinite** (vōk'lin-īt), *n.* [< *Vauquelin* (see *vauqueline*) + *-ite*[2].] Native chromato of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small green or brown crystals on quartz accompanying crocoite. Also called *laxmannite.*

**vaut**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vault*[2]. *Spenser.*

**vautert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vaulter.*

**vauty**†, *a.* A variant of *vaulty.*

**vavasor, vavasour** (vav'a-sọr, -sör), *n.* [Also *vavassor*, *valvasor;* ME. *vavasour*, < OF. *vavassour*, F. *vavasseur*, < ML. *vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals: *vassus*, vassal; *vassorum*, gen. pl. of *vassus*, vassal.] In *feudal law*, a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals holding of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank. In the class of vavasora were comprehended *châtelains* (castellans), who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to *baron*, while Chaucer applies it to his *Frankeleyn.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A Frankeleyn was in his compaignye; . . .
Was nowher such a worthy *vavasour.*
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 360.

Lord, liegeman, *valvassor*, and suzerain,
Ere he could choose, surrounded him.
*Browning*, Sordello.

**vavasory** (vav'a-sọ-ri), *n.* [ME. **vavasorie* (?), < *vavasor:* see *vavasor.*] 1. The tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—2. Lands held by a vavasor.

**vawardt**, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *vaward*, a reduction of *vantwarde*, *vauntwarde*, etc.: see *vanward*[1].] **I.** *n.* Same as *vanward*[1].

My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward.*
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 130.

**II.** *a.* Being in the van or the front; foremost; front.

My sons command the *vaward* post,
With Brian Tunstall, stainless knight.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 24.

**Vayu** (vä'yö), *n.* [< Skt. *vāyu*, < √*vā*, blow, = Goth. *waian*, blow: see *wind*[2], *vent*[1].] In *Hind. myth.*, the wind or wind-god.

**Vaza** (vā'zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855, after *les vazas* of Lesson, 1831), also *Vasa.*] A genus of parrots, also called *Coracopsis.* There are several species, of Madagascar, Réunion, the Seychelles, and Mozambique, one of which was originally called *Psittacus vaza* by Shaw. Others are *V. obscura* (*Coracopsis madascariensis*), *V. nigra*, *V. comorensis*, and *V. barkleyi.*

**vaza-parrot** (vā'zä-par″ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Coracopsis* (or *Vaza*).

**V-bob** (vē'bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a V-shaped form of bell-crank used to change the direction of motion, as the horizontal motion of a cross-head to the vertical motion of a pump-rod. *E. H. Knight.* See *bob*[8].

**V. C.** An abbreviation of *Victoria cross.*

**V-croze** (vē'krōz), *n.* A coopers' croze used to cut angular heading-grooves.

**v. d.** An abbreviation, in book-catalogues, of *various dates.*

**Veadar** (vē'a-där), *n.* [Heb.] The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year, after Adar (the last month of the sacred or ecclesiastical year).

**veal** (vēl), *n.* [< ME. *veel*, *veil*, < OF. *veël*, *vedels*, *veau*, F. *veau* = Pr. *vedel*, *vedelh* = It. *vitello* (cf. Pg. *vitella*, f.), a calf, < L. *vitellus*, a little calf, < *vitulus*, a calf, = Gr. *ἰταλός*, a calf, = Skt. *vatsa*, a calf, perhaps lit. a 'yearling,' < *vatsa* = Gr. *ἔτος*, year, allied to L. *vetus*, aged, *vetulus*, a little old man: see *veteran.* Cf. *vellum*, ult. from the same source as *veal.*] 1†. A calf.

Intruding into other KIng's territories (especially these fruitful ones of ours), to eat up our fat beefs, *veals*, muttons, and capons. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 604).

2. The flesh of the calf used for food.

Bet than olde boef is the tendre *veel.*
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 176.

**Bob veal.** (*a*) The flesh of a calf taken before birth from a slaughtered cow; also, the flesh of a new-born calf. (*b*) Same as *deaconed veal.*—**Deaconed veal.** See *deacon.*—**Veal cutlet.** See *cutlet.*

**veal-skin** (vēl'skin), *n.* A cutaneous disease distinguished by smooth white tubercles of a glistening character, found on the ears, neck, face, and sometimes covering the whole body.

**vealy** (vē'li), *a.* [< *veal* + *-y*[1].] Like veal; young; immature; having the qualities of a calf: as, a *vealy* youth; *vealy* opinions. [Colloq.]

Their *vealy* faces mezzotinted with soot.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

**Veatchia** (vē'chi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1884), named after Dr. John A. *Veatch*, who discovered the Cerros Island trees.] A genus of trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and trihe *Spondieæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Rhus* (the aumac) by its valvate aepals, accrescent petals, and thin-walled fruit. The only species, *V. discolor* (*V. Cedrosensis*), one of the most aingular of American trees, a native of Lower California, is known aa *elephant-tree*, from the thick heavy trunk and hranchea (often 2 feet thick and not more than the same height, sending out ponderous bent and tortuous horizontal branches often 20 feet long, and ending suddenly in short twigs loaded with bright-pink or yellowish-gray flowers). The trees usually grow close together, often forming low and impenetrable mata. On the mainland the speciea becomes erect and sometimes 25 feet high, and is locally known as *copal-quien.* Its hark is there used in tanning leather. The outer bark is a peculiar brown skin, peeling annually, and increasing the resemblance to the elephant. The flowers appear after the fall of the minute leaves, and where the trees are grouped in masses form a blaze of color visible for aeveral miles.

**veck**† (vek), *n.* [ME. *vecke*, *vekke;* origin obscure.] An old woman.

A rympied *vekke*, ferre ronne in age.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4495.

**vection**† (vek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vectio(n-)*, a carrying, conveyance, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, bear, convey: see *vehicle.*] The act of carrying, or the state of being carried; vectitation; "a carrying or portage," *Blount* (1670).

**vectis** (vek'tis), *n.* [L., a pole, bar, bolt, spike.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bolt.—2. [NL.] In *obstet.*, a curved fenestrated instrument similar to one of the blades of the obstetrical forceps, used in certain cases to aid delivery. Commonly called *lever.*

**vectitation** (vek-ti-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. **vectitare*, pp. *vectitatus*, bear or carry about, freq. of *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, convey: see *vection.*] A carrying, or the state of being carried. [Rare.]

Their enervated lorda are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the ancients except by old men). *Martinus Scriblerus.*

**vector** (vek'tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *vecteur*, < L. *vector*, one who carries or conveys, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry, convey: see *vection.*] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) In quaternions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions and magnitudes are the same. Unit vectors in quaternions are considered as equivalent to quadrantal versors having their axes in the directions of vectors; the word *vector* has accordingly sometimes, but incorrectly, been used in the aenae of a quadrantal versor. Every quaternion can be resolved in one way, and one way only, into a aum of a acalar and a vector; and thia vector is called the *vector of the quaternion*, and ia denoted by writing V before the aign of the quaternion. Thus, Vq denotes the vector of the quaternion q. Hence—(*b*) A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—2. Same as *radius vector.* See *radius.*—**Addition of vectors.** See *addition.*—**Origin of a vector.** See *origin.*

**II.** *a.* Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—**Vector analysis**, the algebra of vectors.—**Vector equation**, an equation between vectors.—**Vector function.** See *function.*—**Vector potential**, a vector quantity so distributed throughout space that the result of operating upon it by the Hamiltonian operator represents some natural quantity.

**vectorial** (vek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *vector* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a vector or vectors.—**Vectorial coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

**vecture**† (vek'tūr), *n.* [= F. *voiture* = It. *vettura*, a carriage, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, transportation, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *vection.*] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

**Veda** (vā'dä), *n.* [= F. *véda* = G. *Veda*, < Skt. *veda*, lit. knowledge, understanding, esp. sacred knowledge, the Hindu scripture, < √*vid*, know,

= E. *wit:* see *wit*[1].] The sacred scripture of the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into *mantra*, or sacred utterance (chiefly metrical), *brāhmana*, or inspired exposition, and *sūtra*, or sacrificial rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: *Rig-Veda* or hymns, *Sāma-Veda* or chants, *Yajur-Veda* or sacred formulas, and *Atharva-Veda*, a collection of later and more superstitious hymns—each with its brāhmanas and sūtras. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B. C. Sometimes abbreviated *Ved.*

**Vedalia** (vē-dā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).] 1. A genus of *Coccinellidæ*, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, natives of subtropical regions. *V. cardinalis*, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand into California in the winter of 1888–9 to destroy the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal *vedalia* (the species above mentioned).

**Vedanga** (vā-däng'gạ), *n.* [Skt. *vedanga*, < *veda*, Veda, + *anga*, limb.] In *lit.*, a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the sūtra or aphoristic style.

**Vedanta** (vā-dän'tạ), *n.* [< Skt. *Veda*, knowledge, + *anta*, end: see *Veda*.] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

**Vedantic** (vā-dän'tik), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ic*.] Relating to the Vedanta.

**Vedantin** (vā-dän'tin), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-in*.] Same as *Vedantic*.

**Vedantist** (vā-dän'tist), *n.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ist*.] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.

**vedette** (vē-det'), *n.* [Also *vidette;* < F. *vedette*, < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere*, see, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

**Vedic** (vā'dik), *a.* [= F. *védique;* < *Veda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the *Vedic* hymns.

**veelet,** *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *feel*[1].

**veer** (vēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vere;* < F. *virer* = Pr. *virar*, < ML. *virare*, turn, sheer off, < L. *viriæ*, armlets, bracelets. Cf. *ferrule*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

> Also, as long as Heav'ns swift Orb shall *veer*,
> A sacred Trophee shall be shining heer.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> And, as he leads, the following navy *veers*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 1088.

> Fickle and false, they *veer* with every gale.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind *veers* to the north; specifically, in *meteor.*, with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direction as the course of the sun—as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to west.

> As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
> . . . where the wind
> *Veers* oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. See also *vecring*.

> Buckingham . . . soon . . . *veered* round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To turn; shift.

> *Vere* the maine shete and beare up with the land.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., xii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to *veer* ship.—**To veer and haul,** to pull tight and slacken alternately.—**To veer away,** to let out; slacken and let run: as, to *veer away* the cable.—**To veer out,** to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to *veer out* a rope.

**veerablet** (vēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *veer* + *-able*.] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier*.

**veering** (vēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veer*, *v.*] The act of turning or changing: as, the *veering* of the wind; especially, a fickle or capricious change.

> It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison*, Freeholder.

**veering** (vēr'ing), *p. a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

> The *veering* golden weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 10.

> A subtle, sudden flame,
> By *veering* passion fann'd,
> About thee breaks and dances.
> *Tennyson*, Madeline.

**veeringly** (vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

**veery** (vēr'i), *n.*; pl. *veeries* (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*, one of the five song-

Veery (*Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*).

thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 7¼ inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.

> The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, *veeries*, [and] ovenbirds. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**vega**[1] (vā'gạ), *n.* [< Sp. *vega* = Cat. *vega* = Pg. *veiga*, an open plain, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'tobacco-field.'

> The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island [of Cuba].
> *S. Hazard*, Cuba with Pen and Pencil (London, 1873), [p. 329.

> Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of huertas (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of *vegas*, which has the same meaning.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 299.

**Vega**[2] (vē'gạ), *n.* [= F. *véga*, < Ar. *waqi'*, falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to *Altair*, the flying eagle, situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; *a* Lyræ.

**Vegetabilia** (vej'ē-ta-bil'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable: see *vegetable*.] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare *Primalia*.

**vegetability** (vej'ē-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *végétabilité* = Sp. *vegetabilidad* = It. *vegetabilità;* as *vegetable* + *-ity*.] Vegetable quality, character, or nature.

> Boëtius, . . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidifical juyce of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**vegetable** (vej'ē-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetable*, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, F. *végétable*, vegetable, = Sp. *vegetable* = Pg. *vegetavel* = It. *vegetabile*, apt to vegetate, < LL. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, animating, < L. *vegetare*, quicken, animate: see *vegetate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having life such as a plant has.

> *Vegetable* [F.], vegetable, fit or able to live; having, or likelie to have, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c. *Colgrave*.

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants.

> And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
> High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
> Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 220.

**Vegetable acids,** such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.—**Vegetable æthiops,** a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosis*, or sea-wrack.—**Vegetable alkali.** (*a*) Potash. (*b*) An alkaloid.—**Vegetable anatomy,** that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.—**Vegetable antimony,** the thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Vegetable bezoar.** Same as *calapitte*.—**Vegetable brimstone.** See *brimstone* and *lycopode*.—**Vegetable bristles,** the fibers of gomuti.—**Vegetable butters.** See *butter*[1].—**Vegetable calomel,** *Podophyllum peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake.—**Vegetable casein.** Same as *legumin*.—**Vegetable colic,** intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—**Vegetable earth.** Same as *vegetable mold*.—**Vegetable egg,** the egg-plant; also, the marmalade-fruit, *Lucuma mammosa*.—**Vegetable fibers.** See *fiber*[1].—**Vegetable fibrin.** See *fibrin*.—**Vegetable flannel,** a fabric made from pine-needle wool (which see, under *pine-needle*).—**Vegetable fountain.** See *Pytocrene*.—**Vegetable gelatin.** See *gelatin*.—**Vegetable glue.** See *glue*.—**Vegetable horsehair,** a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, *Chamærops humilis:* used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, similarly used.—**Vegetable ivory.** See *ivory-nut*.—**Vegetable jelly,** a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—**Vegetable kingdom,** that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the *regnum vegetabile; Vegetabilia*.—**Vegetable lamb,** the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tatarian lamb. See *agnus*.

> Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
> Or seems to bleat, a *vegetable lamb*.
> *Erasmus Darwin*, Loves of Plants. (*Dyer*.)

**Vegetable leather, marrow, mercury.** See the nouns.—**Vegetable mold,** mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—**Vegetable naphtha.** Same as *wood-naphtha*.—**Vegetable oyster.** Same as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).—**Vegetable physiology,** that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—**Vegetable serpent.** Same as *snake-cucumber*. See *cucumber*.—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Raoulia*.—**Vegetable silk,** a fine and glossy fiber, kindred to silk-cotton, borne on the seeds of *Chorisia speciosa* in Brazil. The name is applicable to various similar substances. Compare *silk-cotton*, under *cotton*[1].—**Vegetable sponge.** See *sponge-gourd*.—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode*.—**Vegetable tallow, tissue, wax,** etc. See the nouns.—**Vegetable towel,** the sponge-gourd.—**Vegetable turpeth.** See *turpeth*, 1.

**II.** *n.* 1. A plant. See *plant*[1].—2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

> Sowthistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite *vegetables*, especially the last.
> *Cowper*, Account of his Hares, May 28, 1784.

**Chattel vegetable.** See *chattel*.—**Leather vegetable,** a shrubby West Indian plant, *Euphorbia punicea:* so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.—**Syn.** *Vegetable*, *Plant*, *Herb*, *Tree*, *Shrub*, *Bush*, *Undershrub*, *Vine*. *Vegetable* and *plant* in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a *vegetable* is a culinary herb, and a *plant* is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An *herb* is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A *tree* is a plant having a woody aërial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A *shrub* is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A *bush* is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An *undershrub* is a very small shrub. A *vine* is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

**vegetablize** (vej'ē-ta-bliz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vegetablized*, ppr. *vegetablizing*. [< *vegetable* + *-ize*.] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

> Silk is to be *vegetablized* . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.
> *O'Neill*, Dycing and Calico Printing, p. 30.

**vegetal** (vej'ē-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetal*, F. *végétal* = Sp. Pg. *vegetal* = It. *vegetale*, < L. *vegetus*, living, lively: see *vegetate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

> On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more *vegetal* Protophyta.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common to plants and animals—namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

> The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life.
> *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 930.

**II.** *n.* A plant; a vegetable.

> I saw *vegetals* too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

**vegetaline** (vej'ē-tal-in), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ine*[2].] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a

fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into cakes. The substance may be made transparent by the addition of castor-oil or glycerin before pressing, and can be colored as desired. It is used as a substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchouc, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**vegetality** (vej-ē-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ity.*] 1. Vegetable character or quality; vegetability.—2. The aggregate of physiological functions, nutritive, developmental, and reproductive, which are common to both animals and vegetables, but which constitute the sole vital processes of the latter. See *vegetal, a.*, 2.

**vegetarian** (vej-ē-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *vegetable*) + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those who on principle abstain from animal food.—2. Consisting entirely of vegetables.

The polyprotodont type [of dentition] prevails in the American genera; the diprotodont obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated nually with *vegetarian* or promiscuous diet.
*Owen*, Anat. Vert., § 220, B.

**II.** *n.* 1. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man.—2. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, together with, usually, eggs, milk, etc. Strict vegetarians eat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.

**vegetarianism** (vej-ē-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *vegetarian* + *-ism.*] The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindus, as well as by Buddhists and others.

**vegetate** (vej′ē-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vegetated*, ppr. *vegetating.* [< LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* (> It. *vegetare* = Sp. Pg. *vegetar* = F. *végéter*, grow), enliven, < *vegetus*, lively, < *vegere*, move, excite, quicken, intr. be active or lively; akin to *vigere*, flourish. The E. sense is imported from the related *vegetable.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in the manner of plants; fulfil vegetable functions.

A weed that has to twenty summers ran
Shoots up in stalk, and *vegetates* to man.
*Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, Prol.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 16.

Hence—2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; have a mere inactive physical existence; live on without material or intellectual achievement.

The vast empire of China, though teeming with population and imbibing and concentrating the wealth of nations, has *vegetated* through a succession of drowsy ages.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to vegetate or grow. [Rare.]

Druina is tax'd abroad of a solecisme in her government, that she should suffer to run into one Grove that sap which should go to *vegetate* the whole Forrest.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 29.

**vegetation** (vej-ē-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *vegetation*, F. *végétation* = Sp. *vegetacion* = Pg. *vegetação* = It. *vegetazione*, < LL. *vegetatio(n-)*, a quickening, < *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants.—2. Plants collectively: as, luxuriant *vegetation.*

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 440.

3. In *pathol.*, an excrescence or growth on any surface of the body.—**Vegetation of salts**, or **saline vegetation**, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and often assume branching forms so as to resemble plants.

**vegetative** (vej′ē-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vegetatife*; < OF. *vegetatif*, F. *végétatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vegetativo*, vegetative, < LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Growing, or having the power of physical growth, as plants; of or pertaining to physical growth or nutrition, especially in plants.

The powar or efficacie of growinge . . . is called *vegetatife.* *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

We must look at the curious and complex laws governing the faculty with which trees can be grafted on each other as incidental on unknown differences in their *vegetative* syatema. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 245.

2. In *animal physiol.*, noting those functions or organs of the body which, being performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are likened to the processes of vegetable growth, as digestion, circulation, secretion, and excretion, which are particularly concerned in the nutrition or in the growth, waste, and repair of the organism: opposed to the specially animal functions, as locomotion, cerebration, etc. —3. Hence, characterized by such physical processes only; lacking intellectual activity; stagnant; unprogressive.

The indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature, and makes that being which was rational merely *vegetative.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

From the inertness, or what we may term the *vegetative* character, of his ordinary mood, Clifford would perhaps have been content to spend one day after another, interminably, . . . in just the kind of life described in the preceding pages. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

4. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants: as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.—**Vegetative reproduction**, a form of reproduction in plants by means of cells which are not specially modified for the purpose, but which form a part of the body of the individual. Propagation by cuttings, by means of buds, soredia, gemmæ, bulbils, etc., are familiar examples. See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*).

**II.**† *n.* A vegetable.

Shall I make myself more miserable than the *vegetatives* and brutes? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**vegetatively** (vej′ē-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vegetative manner.

**vegetativeness** (vej′ē-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being vegetative, in any sense.

**vegete** (vej′ēt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *vegeto*, < L. *vegetus*, vigorous, brisk: see *vegetable, vegetate.*] Vigorous; active. [Rare.]

He [Lucius Cornelius] had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

But would my picture be complete if I forgot that ample and *vegete* countenance of Mr. R—— of W.? *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 380.

**vegetive**† (vej′ē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *vegete* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Vegetative.

Force *vegetiue* and sensatiue in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

**II.** *n.* A vegetable.

Make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, i. 1.

**vegeto-alkali** (vej″ē-tō-al′ka-li), *n.* An alkaloid.

**vegeto-animal** (vej″ē-tō-an′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partaking of the nature of both vegetable and animal matter.—**Vegeto-animal matter**, a name formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.

**II.** *n.* An organism of equivocal character between a plant and an animal; a protist.

**vegetous**† (vej′ē-tus), *a.* [< L. *vegetus*, vigorous: see *vegete.*] Same as *vegete.*

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

**vehemence** (vē′hē-mens), *n.* [< OF. *vehemence*, F. *véhémence* = Sp. Pg. *vehemencia* = It. *veemenza, veemenzia*, < L. *vehementia*, eagerness, strength, < *vehemen(t-)s*, eager: see *vehement.*] The character or state of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement. Specifically—(*a*) Violent ardor; fervor; impetuosity; fire: as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

Nay, I prithee now with most petitionary *vehemence*, tell me who it is. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 200.

(*b*) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; boisterousness; violence; fury: as, the *vehemence* of wind; to speak with *vehemence.*

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 954.

=**Syn.** Force, might, intensity, passion.

**vehemency** (vē′hē-men-si), *n.* [As *vehemence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *vehemence.*

The *vehemency* of this passion's such,
Many have died by joying overmuch.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

**vehement** (vē′hē-ment), *a.* [< OF. *vehement*, F. *véhément* = Sp. Pg. *vehemente* = It. *veemente*, < L. *vehemen(t-)s*, sometimes contr. *veemen(t-)s, vēmen(t-)s*, very eager, impetuous, ardent, furious, appar. < *vehere*, carry (or **veha, vea, via*, way?), + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *vehicle* and *mental*[1].] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate.

Note, if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or *vehement* importunity.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 251.

I fell into some *vehement* argumentations with him in defence of Christ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible.

Swell not into *vehement* actions which embroil and confound the earth. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 19.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time.
*N. Grew.*

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fiery, burning, hot, fervid, forcible, vigorous, boisterous.

**vehemently** (vē′hē-ment-li), *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force or violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately.

**vehicle** (vē′hi-kl), *n.* [< OF. *vehicule*, F. *véhicule* = Sp. *vehiculo* = Pg. *vehiculo* = It. *veicolo, veiculo* = G. *vehikel* (def. 2.), < L. *vehiculum*, a carriage, conveyance, < *vehere*, carry, = AS. *wegan*, move: see *weigh*[1], and cf. *way, wagon*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance.—2. That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

We consider poetry . . . as a delightful *vehicle* for conveying the noblest sentiments.
*Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere *vehicle* of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

Specifically—(*a*) In *phar.*, a substance, usually finid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient. (*b*) In *painting*, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use. (*c*) One of two endnements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

The *vehicles* of the genii and souls deceased are much-what of the very nature of the aire.
*Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 12.

**Great** or **greater vehicle**, and **little** or **lesser vehicle** (translations of Sanskrit *mahāyāna* and *hīnayāna*), names applied to two phases or styles of exposition of Buddhist doctrine—a more modern and an older, a more expanded and pretentious and a simpler—and to the treatises in which these are respectively recorded.

**vehicle** (vē′hi-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vehicled*, ppr. *vehicling.* [< *vehicle, n.*] To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

Guard us through polemic life
From poison *vehicled* in praise.
*M. Green*, The Grotto.

**vehicular** (vē-hik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< LL. *vehicularis*, < L. *vehiculum*, a vehicle: see *vehicle.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, *vehicular* traffic.

It is on such occasions that the Insides and Outsides, to use the appropriate *vehicular* phrases, have reason to rue the exchange of the slow and safe motion of the ancient Fly-coaches, which, compared with the chariots of Mr. Palmer, so ill deserve the name.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

**Vehicular state**, the state of a ghost or disembodied spirit.

**vehiculate** (vē-hik′ū-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *vehiculated*, ppr. *vehiculating.* [< L. *vehiculum*, vehicle, + *-ate*[2].] To convey by means of a vehicle; ride or drive in a vehicle. [Rare.]

My travelling friends, *vehiculating* in giga or otherwise over that piece of London road.
*Carlyle*, Oliver Cromwell, II. 191.

**vehiculation** (vē-hik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *vehiculate* + *-ion.*] Movement of or in vehicles. [Rare.]

The New Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level.
*Carlyle*, Reminiscences (ed. 1881), II. 168.

**vehiculatory** (vē-hik′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *vehiculate* + *-or-y.*] Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. [Rare.]

Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, i. 8.

**vehme** (fā′me), *n.* [= F. *vehme*, < G. *vehme, fehme*, prop. *feme*, MHG. *veme*, punishment. In E. rather an abbr. of *vehmgericht.*] Same as *vehmgericht.*

**vehmgericht** (fām′ge-riċht″), *n.*; pl. *vehmgerichte* (*-riċh″tā*). [< G. *vehmgericht*, better *fehmgericht*, < *fehme, fehm*, a criminal tribunal so called (see def.), + *gericht*, judgment, tribunal, law: see *vehme* and *right.*] One of the mediæval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had been demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *freigraf*, the justices *freischöffen*, and the place of meeting *freistuhl.* The sessions were open, at which civil matters were adjudicated, or secret, to which were summoned persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc. Those convicted of serious crimes, or

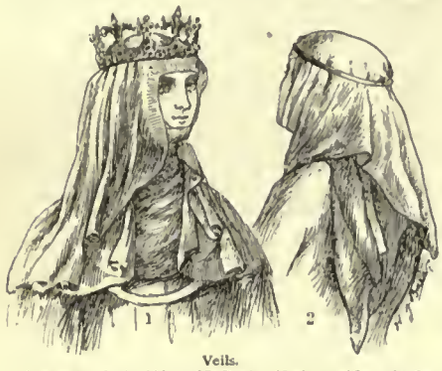
those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte, Westphalian gerichte*, etc.

**vehmic** (fā′mik), *a.* [< *vehme* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the vehme or vehmgericht. Also *fehmic.*

**veil** (vāl), *n.* [Formerly also *vail, vayle;* < ME. *veile, veyle, vayle, fayle,* < OF. *veile,* F. *voile,* a veil, also a sail, = Pr. *vel* = Sp. It. *velo* = Pg. *veo,* a veil, *vela,* a sail, = Icel. *vil,* < L. *vēlum,* a sail, cloth, covering, < *vehere,* carry, bear along: see *vehicle.* Hence *veil, v., reveal, revelation,* etc.] 1. A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye; a curtain.

The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain.
Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially obstructing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the veil was commonly circular or semicircular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses,



Veils.

1, from statue, in the Abbey of St. Denis, of Isabeau of Bavaria, Queen of France, wife of Charles VI.: the statue probably dates from 1425. 2, as worn in France at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

such as the *escoffion* and the *hennin,* and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a piece of gauze, grenadine, lace, crape, or similar fabric used to cover the face, either for concealment or as a screen against sunlight, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bonnet or hat.

Wering a *vayle* [var. *fayle*] instide of wymple.
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 3864.

Bonnet nor *veil* henceforth no creature wear!
Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.
*Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 1081.

Your *veil,* forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at? or are you afraid of your complexion?
*Sheridan,* The Duenna, i. 3.

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense.

I will . . . pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page.
*Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 2. 42.

His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a *veil* of religion. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

4. A scarf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See *orarium*[1], 3, *sudarium* (*a*), *vexillum,* and *banderole,* 1 (*b*).—5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a velum.—6. In *bot.:* (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes,* same as *velum,* 2 (*a*). (*b*) In *Discomycetes,* a membranous or fibrous coating stretching over the mouth of the cup. (*c*) In *mosses,* same as *calyptra,* 1 (*a*).—7. In *phonation,* an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or accidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called *veiled,* or *voce velata* or *voix sombrée.*—**Demi-veil,** a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1855 the long veil previously worn.—**Egyptian veil,** in modern costume for women, a veil worn around the head and neck and tied under the chin.—**Eucharistic veils, sacramental veils,** the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pall, the chalice-veil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or aër, covering both.—**Humeral, Lenten, offertory veil.** See the qualifying words.—**Marginal veil.** See *velum,* 2 (*a*).—**To take the veil,** to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; hence, to retire to a nunnery. On first entering the nunnery the applicant takes the white veil; if after her novitiate she desires to become a nun, in certain convents she takes the black veil, when she pronounces the irrevocable vows.—**Veil of the palate.** See *palate.*

**veil** (vāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vail, vayle;* < ME. *veilen, veyllen.* < OF. *veiler, voiler,* F. *voiler* = Sp. Pg. *velar* = It. *velare,* < L. *velare,* cover, wrap, envelop, veil, < *vēlum,* a veil: see *veil, n.*] 1. To cover with a veil, as the face, or face and head; cover the face of with a veil.

Take thou no mete (be welle wer off itte)
Vnto grace be seyd, and ther-*to veylle* thi hode.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Her face was *veil'd,* yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.
*Milton,* Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

I *veil* bright Julia underneath that name.
*B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

No fog-cloud *veiled* the deep. *Whittier,* The Exiles.

She bow'd as if to *veil* a noble tear.
*Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

To keep your great pretences *veil'd* till when
They needs must show themselves.
*Shak.,* Cor., i. 2. 20.

Half to show, half *veil* the deep intent.
*Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 4.

**Veiled calamary,** a cephalopod of the genus *Histioteuthis,* with six arms webbed together, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—**Veiled plate,** in *photog.,* a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—**Veiled voice.** See *veil, n.,* 7.

**veiler** (vā′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vailer;* < *veil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which veils.

Swell'd windes
And fearefull thunder, *vailer* of earth's pride.
*Tourneur,* Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

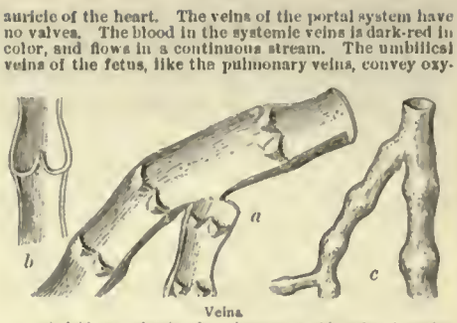
**veiling** (vā′ling), *n.* [Formerly also *vailing;* verbal n. of *veil, v.*] 1. The act of concealing with a veil.—2. A veil; a thin covering.—3. Material for making veils: as, nun's-*veiling;* silk *veiling.*

**veilless** (vāl′-les), *a.* [< *veil* + *-less.*] Destitute of a veil. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

**veilleuse** (vā-lyėz′), *n.* [F., a night-light, a float-light, < *veille,* watch, vigil: see *vigil.*] In *decorative art,* a shaded night-lamp. The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently the medium for rich decoration.

Veilleuse of gilded bronze, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

**vein** (vān), *n.* [< ME. *veine, veyne, vayne,* < OF. (and F.) *veine* = Sp. It. *vena* = Pg. *veia,* < L. *vēna,* a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, < *vehere,* carry, convey: see *vehicle,* and cf. *veil,* from the same source.] 1. In *anat.,* one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaccid, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer or fibrous; the middle, made up chiefly of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the *valves* of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the *vasa vasorum.* The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the tissues of the body to the right auricle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic, in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is dark-red in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxygenated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a renoportal system of veins in some animals, as *Amphibia* and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and *vena.* See also cuts under *circulation, heart, liver, lung, median*[1], and *thorax.*




Veins

*a*, vein laid open, showing the valves arranged in pairs; *b*, section, showing action of the valves; *c*, external view of vein, showing the moniliform appearance caused by the valves when distended.

[He] hurlet thurghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore;
The gret *vayne* of his gorge gird vne ysondur,
That the freike, with the frusshe, fell of his horse.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while *artery* remains chiefly a technical term.

Flesch and *veines* non fleo a-twinne,
Wherfore I rede of routhe.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear
As will disperse itself through all the *veins.*
*Shak.,* R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *entom.,* one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a nervure. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coapted, and often hollowed or channeled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or nervules. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cuts under *Chrysopa, Cirrophanus, nervure,* and *venation.*

4. In *bot.,* a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as *nerve,* 7. See *nervation.*—5. In *mining,* an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A *fissure-vein,* or *true vein,* is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preëxisting fissure or crack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less fincan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call *slickensides.* True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called *combs.* Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than other more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term *deposit,* when used by itself, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, carbona, and the like; but when to *deposits* the term *ore* or *metalliferous* is prefixed (*ore-deposits, metalliferous deposits*), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French *gîtes métallifères* and the German *Erzlagerstätten.* A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cupriferous slate (*Kupferschiefer*) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the silver-lead mines of Eureka in Nevada. (See *ore-deposit.*) Further—(*a*) for forms of ore-deposits which are not true veins, but which are designated by the name *vein,* see *gash-vein, segregated vein* (also *segregation*), *pipe-vein;* (*b*) for forms qualified, according to general usage, by the name *deposit* (which also see), and which are still further removed from the class of true veins than those previously noted, see *contact deposit* (under *contact*), *blanket-deposit;* (*c*) for other still more irregular forms of ore-deposit, which have special names, and which, while not themselves properly designated as veins, are frequently more or less closely connected with true veins, occurring in close proximity, and forming a kind of appendage, to them, see *flat*[1], 10, *pipe*[1], 16, *carbona, impregnation,* 4; and (*d*) for German mining terms applied to various irregular forms of ore-deposit, not true veins, which terms are often used by scientific writers in English in describing

mining regions or in discussing the general mode of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, see *stock*[1], 32, *stockwork*, *fahlband*. See also *lode*[1], 3, *leader*, 5 (*a*); also *rake-vein*, a term applied in Derbyshire, England, to true veins to distinguish them from the flats and pipe-veins with which they are closely connected.

6. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as in the earth or other substance.

To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 255.

7. A streak, stripe, or marking, of different color or shade, as in natural marble or wood cut so as to show the grain, or glass in which different colors have been melted irregularly. The term is applied either to a long and nearly regular stripe, or to a much broken and contorted one, returning upon itself. Also called *veining*.

8. A streak; a part of anything marked off from the rest by some distinctive character; hence, a distinct property or characteristic considered as running through or being intermingled with others; a continued strain.

I saw in divers places very fat and fruitfull *veines* of ground, as goodly meadows. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 50.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

There was likewise, at times, a *vein* of something like poetry in him; it was the moss or wall-flower of his mind in its small dilapidation. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

9. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

I knowe not if my iudgement shall haue so delicate a *veine*, and my pen so good a grace, in giuing counsel as in reprehending.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

This is Eroles' *vein*, a tyrant's *vein*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 42.

I have heard before of your lordship's merry *vein* in jesting against our sex. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

10. Particular mood, temper, humor, or disposition for the time being.

I am not in the giving *vein* to-day.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 119.

I continued, for I was in the talking *vein*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

**Accessory portal veins.** See *portal*[1].—**Alar artery and vein.** See *alar*.—**Alveolar vein.** See *alveolar*.—**Anal veins**, veins about the anus and lower end of the rectum; the hemorrhoidal veins, whose congestion or varication constitutes piles.—**Anastomotic vein**, a cerebral vein, derived from the outer surface of the parietal lobe, which passes along the posterior fork of the Sylvian fissure, and then backward to join the superior petrosal sinus. Also called *great anastomotic vein*.—**Angular vein.** See *angular*.—**Anterior auricular veins.** See *auricular*.—**Anterior cardiac veins**, two or three small veins which run upward on the front of the right ventricle, and empty into the auricle immediately above the auriculoventricular groove.—**Anterior facial vein.** Same as *facial vein*.—**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *deep facial vein*.—**Anterior ulnar vein**, a small superficial vein of the anterior ulnar aspect of the forearm, uniting with the posterior ulnar vein to form the common ulnar vein. See cut under *median*[1].—**Anterior vertebral vein**, a vein receiving blood from the plexus over the cervical artery, and discharging into the lower end of the vertebral vein.—**Ascending lumbar vein.** See *lumbar veins*, below.—**Auricular veins**, veins collecting blood from the external ear and its vicinity. See *anterior* and *posterior auricular veins*, under *auricular*.—**Axillary, azygous, basilar vein.** See the adjectives.—**Basilic veins.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Basispinal veins**, the venæ basis vertebrarum (which see, under *vena*). See also *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Bedded vein.** See *blanket-deposit*.—**Brachial, bronchial, buccal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.—**Cardinal veins**, the venous trunks which in the embryo run forward, one on each side, beneath the axial skeleton, to meet the primitive jugular veins, and turn with them into the heart through the ductus Cuvieri. They are permanent in fishes, but in man and higher vertebrates form the azygous veins.—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central*.—**Cephalic vein.** See *cephalic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Cerebral veins**, the veins of the cerebrum, divided into the *superficial*, those ramifying upon its surface, and the *deep*, those within the ventricles.—**Choroid vein.** See *choroid*.—**Ciliary veins**, tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding in general with the arteries of the same name.—**Colic veins**, venæ comites of the colic arteries, discharging into the mesenteric veins.—**Common iliac vein**, a vein formed on each side by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava near the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ.—**Common temporal vein.** Same as *temporal vein*.—**Common ulnar vein**, a short inconstant trunk formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar veins, and uniting with the median basilic to form the basilic vein.—**Companion veins**, venæ comitea of arteries; veins, usually a pair, which run in the course of arteries and lie close to the latter: when paired along the course of any artery, they are usually connected with each other at short intervals by cross veins.—**Contracted vein**, in *hydraul.* See *contracted*.—**Coronary vein.** See *coronary*, and *great cardiac vein*, below.—**Coronary vein of the stomach**, a vein of considerable size accompanying the coronary artery, and discharging into the portal vein.—**Costal, cross, crural vein.** See the adjectives.—**Deep cervical vein**, a vein of large size beginning in the suboccipital region and descending the neck, between the complexus and semispinalis muscles, to the lower part, where it turns forward to join the vertebral vein.—**Deep circumflex iliac vein**, the vena comes of the artery of the same name.—**Deep facial vein**, a vein of considerable size coming from the pterygoid plexus to open into the facial vein below the malar bone.—**Deep median vein**, a short, wide tributary of the median near its bifurcation, communicating with the deep veins.—**Dental veins**, companion veins, superior and inferior, of the arteries of the same name, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Diploic veins.** See *diploic*.—**Dorsal vein of the penis**, a large vein, formed by the union of branches from the glans, lying in the median dorsal groove of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the corpus spongiosum, corpora cavernosa, and skin, and terminating in the prostatic plexus.—**Dorsispinal veins.** See *dorsispinal*, and *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Dural veins**, numerous small veins anastomosing freely between the inner and outer layers of the dura mater of the brain, communicating also with the diploic veins.—**Emissary vein.** See *emissary*.—**Emulgent vein.** Same as *renal vein*.—**Epigastric vein.** See *epigastric*.—**Esophageal veins**, several veins carrying blood from the esophagus to the azygous veins.—**Ethmoidal veins**, tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the ethmoidal arteries.—**External iliac vein**, the continuation of the femoral vein above Poupart's ligament, accompanying the external iliac artery, and uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac vein.—**Externomedian vein.** See *externomedian*.—**Facial, femoral, free vein.** See the adjectives.—**Falciform vein**, the inferior longitudinal sinus of the falx cerebri. See *sinus*.—**Frontal vein**, a vein receiving the blood from the forehead, uniting with the supra-orbital at the inner end of the eyebrow to form the angular vein.—**Gastro-epiploic vein**, the companion vein of the gastro-epiploic artery, discharging into the splenic vein.—**Gluteal vein.** See *gluteal*.—**Great anastomotic vein.** See *anastomotic vein*, above.—**Great cardiac vein**, the coronary vein. It begins at the apex of the heart, passes up along the anterior ventricular groove to the base, winds around to the left, and terminates in the coronary sinus.—**Great jugular vein.** Same as *internal jugular vein*. See *jugular*.—**Hepatic veins.** See *hepatic*.—**Hypogastric vein**, the internal iliac vein. See *iliac*[1].—**Iliac vein.** See *iliac*[1].—**Iliolumbar vein**, a vein, corresponding to the iliolumbar artery, opening into the common iliac vein.—**Inferior longitudinal vein**, the inferior longitudinal sinus. See *longitudinal sinus*, under *sinus*.—**Inferior palatine vein**, a tributary of the facial, receiving blood from the plexus surrounding the tonsil and from the soft palate.—**Inferior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Inferior phrenic veins**, companion veins of the arteries of the same name, opening on the right into the vena cava, on the left often into the suprarenal vein.—**Inferior thyroid veins**, veins of large size formed by branches from the thyroid body, descending on the front of the trachea, where they form a plexus, and emptying into the innominate veins.—**Infra-orbital vein**, the companion vein of the infra-orbital artery, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).—**Insulate, intercostal, interlobular, internal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Internal mammary veins**, a pair of companion veins of each artery of the same name, discharging by a single trunk on each side into the innominate vein.—**Internal maxillary vein**, a short vessel, often double, which passes back from the pterygoid plexus to join the temporal. It receives tributaries which are mostly companion veins of the branches of the artery of the same name.—**Internomedian vein.** See *internomedian*.—**Jugular veins.** See *jugular*.—**Jugulocephalic vein.** See *jugulocephalic*.—**Lacrymal vein**, a tributary of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the lacrymal artery.—**Left cardiac vein.** Same as *great cardiac vein*.—**Lingual, longitudinal, marginal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Lumbar veins**, veins corresponding to the several lumbar arteries, discharging into the inferior vena cava. They are connected with one another, on each side of the body, in front of the transverse processes, by branches which thus form a continuous longitudinal vessel called the *ascending lumbar vein*.—**Median basilic vein.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Median cephalic vein.** See *median*[1] (with cut).—**Median vein.** See *median*[1] (with cut).—**Medullispinal veins**, the proper veins of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Meningorachidian veins**, spinal veins in the interior of the spinal column, between the vertebræ and the sheath of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Mental veins**, veins of the chin, tributaries of the facial.—**Mesenteric vein.** See *mesenteric*.—**Middle cardiac vein**, the vein which, beginning at the apex of the heart, passes up along the posterior interventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Middle cerebral vein**, one of the inferior superficial cerebral veins, of large size, from the under surface of the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes, discharging into the cavernous sinus.—**Middle sacral veins**, two companion veins of the middle sacral artery, discharging by a single trunk into the left common iliac vein.—**Middle temporal vein.** See *temporal*[2].—**Nasal veins**, small branches from the sides and bridge of the nose, tributary to the angular vein.—**Oblique vein of the heart.** See *oblique*.—**Obturator, occipital, ophthalmic, orbital, ovarian, palatine, palpebral, pancreatic vein.** See the qualifying words.—**Parietal emissary vein.** See *parietal*.—**Parotid, paraumbilical, pericardial, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, portal, postcostal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular vein.** See *auricular*.—**Posterior cardiac veins**, three or four veins that ascend on the posterior surface of the left ventricle, to open into the coronary sinus.—**Posterior ulnar vein**, a superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the dorsal plexus of the hand, and passing up the posterior ulnar aspect of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar or median basilic. See cut under *median*[1].—**Posterior vertebral vein.** Same as *deep cervical vein*.—**Pubic, pudic, pulmonary, pyloric vein.** See the adjectives.—**Radial vein.** (*a*) A superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the plexus on the back of the hand, and ascending along the outer part of the forearm to form the cephalic vein by union with the median cephalic. See cut under *median*[1]. (*b*) In *entom.* See *marginal vein*.—**Radiant vein.** See *radiant*.—**Ranine vein**, one of the lingual veins conspicuously seen beneath the tongue, on either side of the frenum, emptying into the internal jugular or facial vein.—**Renal veins.** See *renal*.—**Right coronary vein**, a small vein that collects blood from the posterior parts of the right auricular and ventricular walls, and passes in the right auriculoventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Sacral, saphenous, scapular veins.** See the adjectives.—**Satellite vein.** See *satellite-vein*.—**Sciatic vein**, the vena comes of the sciatic artery.—**Segregated vein**, an ore-deposit having some of the characteristics of a true vein, but differing from it in not exhibiting evidences of the existence of a fissure prior to the deposition of the ore. Segregated veins usually run parallel with the lamination of the rocks in which they are inclosed, and do not have well-defined walls and selvages.—**Sinuses of veins.** See *sinus*.—**Small coronary vein.** Same as *right coronary vein*.—**Smallest cardiac veins**, minute veinlets of variable number coming from the substance of the heart, and emptying into the right and left auriclea. Also called *venæ cordis minimæ*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins.** See *spermatic*.—**Sphenopalatine, spinal, splenic, spurious, stellate, stylomastoid, subclavian, subcostal, submarginal, submaxillary, submental vein.** See the adjectives.—**Superior intercostal vein**, a short vessel which receives the veins from two or three intercostal spaces below the first, that of the right side joining the large azygous, that of the left emptying into the left innominate vein.—**Superior labial vein**, a vein forming a close plexus in the substance of the upper lip, and emptying into the facial opposite the nostril.—**Superior palatine vein.** See *palatine vein*.—**Superior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Supra-orbital, suprarenal, suprascapular vein.** See the adjectives.—**Sylvian vein**, a vein running along the bottom of the Sylvian fissure.—**Systemic veins**, the veins of the general circulation, as distinguished from those of the portal or pulmonic system.—**Temporal, temporomaxillary, Thebesian veins.** See the adjectives.—**Thyroid vein.** (*a*) *Middle*, a vein from the lateral lobe of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular. (*b*) *Superior*, a vein from the upper part of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular, or frequently into the facial vein.—**To bar a vein.** See *bar*[1].—**Transverse cervical vein**, the companion vein of the transverse cervical artery, tributary to the posterior external jugular vein. Also called *transversalis colli vein*.—**Transverse facial vein**, one of two veins from the surface of the masseter muscle, tributary to the temporal.—**Transverse vein**, the left innominate vein, which in man traverses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, and is thus quite different in its course from the vein of the same name on the right side, than which it is also much longer.—**True vein.** See def. 5.—**Umbilical, vaginal, varicose veins.** See the adjectives.—**Vein of the corpus striatum**, the vein which passes forward in the groove between the corpus striatum and the optic thalami to unite with the choroid vein.—**Vein of Trolars.** Same as *anastomotic vein*.—**Veins of Breschet**, the diploic veins.—**Veins of Galen.** See *venæ Galeni*, under *vena*.—**Vertebral vein**, a vein formed by the union of branchea from the back part of the scalp and the deep muscles of the nape, behind the foramen magnum, and descending with the vertebral artery in the vertebrarterial canal to empty into the innominate vein.—**Vesical veins.** See *vesical*.

**vein** (vān), *v. t.* [< *vein*, *n.*] To fill or furnish with veins; cover with veins; streak or variegate with or as with veins.

Through delicate embrodered Meadows, often *veined* with gentle gliding Brooks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, Pref.

Not tho' all the gold
That *veins* the world were pack'd to make your crown.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**veinage** (vā'nāj), *n.* [< *vein* + *-age*.] Veining; veins collectively; markings in the form of veins. *R. D. Blackmore*, Alice Lorraine, xlviii.

**veinal**† (vā'nal), *a.* [< *vein* + *-al*. Cf. *venal*[2].] Same as *venous*. *Boyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**vein-blood**† (vān'blud), *n.* [< ME. *veyne-blood*; < *vein* + *blood*.] Bleeding of the veins.

Nother *veyne-blood*, ne ventusinge,
Ne drinke of berbes may ben hts helpinge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1889.

**veined** (vānd), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Full of veins; veiny.—2. Characterized by or exhibiting venation, as insects' wings; in *bot.*, having veins, as a leaf; traversed by fibrovascular strands or bundles.—3. Marked as if with veins; streaked; variegated, as marble.—4. Running in the blood; ingrained. [Rare.]

In thy prayers reckon up
The sum in gross of all thy *veined* follies.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

**veining** (vā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vein*, *v.*] 1. The formation or disposition of veins; venation; a venous network.—2. Streaking. (*a*) A streak or stripe of color, as in a piece of marble. Compare *vein*, *n.*, 7. (*b*) The variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks or stripes.
3. In *weaving*, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.—4. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

**veinless** (vān'les), *a.* [< *vein* + *-less*.] Having no veins; not venous; not veined, in any sense.

**veinlet** (vān'let), *n.* [< *vein* + *-let*.] 1. A small vein; a venous radicle uniting with another to form a vein; a venule.—2. In *entom.*, one of the secondary or lesser veins of the wings: same as *nervule*. See *vein*, *n.*, 3.—3. In *bot.*, a small vein; one of the ultimate or smaller ramifications of a vein or rib; a nerville.—**Internomedian veinlet.** See *internomedian*.

**vein-like** (vān'lik), *a.* Resembling a vein.

**veinous** (vā'nus), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ous*. Cf. *venous*.] 1. Same as *venous* or *veiny*. [Rare.]

He . . . covered his forehead with his large brown *veinous* hands. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxix.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, veined; provided with veins or nerves.

**veinstone** (vān′stōn), *n.* 1. The earthy or nonmetalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit. See *gangue*.—2. A concretion formed within a vein; a phlebolite. Also *venous calculus*.

**vein-stuff** (vān′stuf), *n.* Same as *lodestuff*.

**veinule** (vā′nūl), *n.* [< F. *veinule*, < L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] A minute vein.

**veiny** (vā′ni), *a.* [< *vein* + *-y*1.] Full of veins; veined, in any sense.

Hence the *veiny* Marble shines;
Hence Labour draws his tools.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 135.

**Vejovis** (vē-jō′vis), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1836), also *Væjovis*, < L. *Vejovis*, *Væjovis*, *Vediovis*, an Etruscan divinity regarded as opposed to Jupiter, < *ve-*, not, + *Jovis*, Jupiter, Jove: see *Jove*.] A notable genus of scorpions, having ten eyes and a pentagonal sternum, with some authors giving name to a family *Vejovidæ*.

**vekil** (ve-kēl′), *n.* Same as *wakil*.

**vekket**, *n.* Same as *veck*.

**vela**, *n.* Plural of *velum*.

**velamen** (vē-lā′men), *n.*; pl. *velamina* (-mi-nạ̈). [NL., < L. *velamen*, a covering, veil, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Same as *velamentum*.—**Velamen nativum**, the integument or skin.—**Velamen vulvæ**, the pudendal apron; an enormous hypertrophy of the labia minora, which sometimes hang down in long flaps on the thighs. It is commonly called *Hottentot apron*, from the fact that it is often seen in women of this race.

**velamentous** (vel-ạ-men′tus), *a.* [< *velamentum* + *-ous*.] 1. In the form of a thin membranous sheet; veil-like.—2. Resembling or serving as a sail: as, the *velamentous* arms of the nautilus.

**velamentum** (vel-ạ-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *velamenta* (-tạ̈). [NL., < L. *velamentum*, a cover, covering, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membrane or membranous envelop; a covering, as a veil or velum.—**Velamenta bombycina**, villous membranes.—**Velamenta cerebralia** or **cerebri**, the meninges of the brain.—**Velamenta infantis**, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—**Velamentum abdominale**, the peritoneum.—**Velamentum linguæ**, the glosso-epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis.

**velar** (vē′lär), *a.* [< L. *velaris*, < *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum; forming or formed into a velum; specifically, in *philol.*, noting certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw*, *kw*, *qu*, produced by the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the *velar* gutturals, which are found in other languages.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

**velarium** (vē-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *velaria* (-ạ̈). [L., < *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. An awning which was often drawn over the roofless Roman theaters and amphitheaters to protect the spectators from rain or the sun. Also *velum*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans; the velum. See *velum*, 4.

**velary** (vē′lär-i), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ary*2.] Pertaining to a ship's sail.

**velate** (vē′lāt), *a.* [< L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Veiled; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a velum.

**Velates** (vē-lā′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), irreg. < L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*.] A genus of fossil gastropods, of the family *Neritidæ*, which lived during the Eocene age, as *V. perversus*.

*Velates perversus.*

**velation** (vē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *velatio*(*n-*), a veiling, < L. *velare*, pp. *velatus*, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] 1. A veiling; the act of covering or the state of being covered with or as with a veil; hence, concealment; mystery; secrecy: the opposite of *revelation*.—2. Formation of a velum.

**velatura** (vel-ạ-tō′rä), *n.* [It., < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of color with the hand. It was a device much practised by early Italian painters.

**veldt** (velt), *n.* [Also *veld*; < D. *veld*, field, ground, land: see *field*.] In South Africa, an unforested or thinly forested tract of land or region; grass country. The higher tracts of this character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes called the *high veldt*; areas thinly covered with undergrowth, scrub, or bush are known as *bush-veldt*.

The pastoral lands or *veldt*, which extend chiefly around the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce, as "sweet" or "sour." *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 42.

**velet**, *n.* An old spelling of *veil*.

**Velella** (vē-lel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck; Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. The typical genus of *Velellidæ*. The best-known member of the genus is *V. vulgaris*, the sailee-man, an inch or two in length, semitransparent, of a beautiful blue color, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest like a sail (whence the name). Another is *V. mutica*.

A Velella (*Velella mutica*).

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

**Velellidæ** (vē-lel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Velella* + *-idæ*.] A family of discoidal oceanic hydrozoans, represented by the genera *Velella* and *Porpita*, belonging to the order *Physophora* and suborder *Discoideæ*. The stem is converted into a disk with a system of canalicular cavities, above which rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture. From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see *person*, 8), usually a gastrozoöid surrounded by smaller persons which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by marginal dactylozoöids. The medusiforms mature before their liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the pseudogenus *Chrysomitra*. The *Velellidæ* are nearly related to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

**Velia** (vē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), perhaps < *Velia*, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of the family *Veliidæ*. It is represented by a few species only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. *V. rivulorum* of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is found in England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather in autumn.

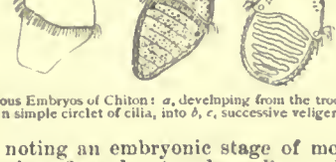
**velic** (vē′lik), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.—**Velic point.** Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*1).

**veliferous** (vē-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *velifer*, sail-bearing, < *velum*, a veil, sail (see *veil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as, "*veliferous* chariots," *Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.*, having a velum; velate; veligerous; velamentous.

**veliform** (vel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *velum*, veil, + *forma*, form.] Forming a velum; resembling or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous.

**veliger** (vel′i-jėr), *n.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing: see *veligerous*.] One who or that which bears a velum; in *Mollusca*, specifically, the veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or velum (see *velum*, 3, and *typembryo*). The veliger develops directly from the mere trochosphere with its circlet of cilia, and continues through the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which assumes various shapes in the different groups of mollusks.

**veligerous** (vē-lij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing, < L. *velum*, sail, veil, + *gerere*, bear.] In *zoöl.*, bearing a velum; veliferous: specifically noting an embryonic stage of mollusks. See *velum*, 3, and cut under *veliger*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 416.




Veligerous Embryos of Chiton: *a*, developing from the trochosphere, with a simple circlet of cilia, into *b*, *c*, successive veliger stages.

**Veliidæ** (vē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843, in form *Velides*), < *Velia* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the section *Aurocorisa*, closely related to the *Hydrobatidæ* or water-striders. The body is usually stout, oval, and broadest across the prothorax. The rostrum is three-jointed, and the legs are not very long. They live mainly upon the surface of the water, always near the banks, but also move with great freedom on land. About 12 species, of 6 genera, occur in the United States.

**velitation**† (vel-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *velitatio*(*n-*), a bickering, a dispute, < *velitari*, skirmish, < *veles* (*velit-*), a light-armed soldier; cf. *velex*, swift, unimpeded: see *velocity*.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Blount*, 1670.

**velite** (vē′līt), *n.* [< L. *relites*, pl. of *veles*, a kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C., and disappeared about a century later.

**velivolant** (vē-liv′ō-lant), *a.* [< L. *velivolan*(*t-*)*s*, flying with sails, < *velum*, sail, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Passing under sail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**vell**1 (vel), *n.* [A dial. form of *fell*, skin: see *fell*3, etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.]

**vell**2 (vel), *v. t.* [< *vell*1, *n.*] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.]

**Vella** (vel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *vela*, given as the Gallic name of the plant called *erysimum* or *iria*: see *Erysimum*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Brassiceæ*. It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibbous silique with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are all natives of Spain; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems. They bear entire leaves, and rather large yellow flowers somewhat spicately disposed, the lower flowers bracteate. They are known as *Spanish cress* and as *cress-rocket*.

**vellarin** (vel′ạ-rin), *n.* A substance extracted from *Hydrocotyle*, or pennywort.

**velleity**† (ve-lē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *velléité* = Sp. *veleidad* = Pg. *velleidade* = It. *velleità*, < ML. *velleita*(*l-*)*s*, irreg. < L. *velle*, will, wish: see *will*1.] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Though even in nature there may be many good inclinations to many instances of the Divine commandments, yet it can go no further than this *velleity*, this desiring to do good, but is not able.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

*Velleity*—the term used to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 6.

**vellenage**†, *n.* A obsolete irregular form of *villeinage*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 1.

**velvet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

**velli**, *n.* Plural of *vellus*.

**vellicate** (vel′i-kāt), *v.* [< L. *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pluck, twitch, < *vellere*, pluck, tear out.] I. *trans.* To twitch; cause to twitch convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of animals.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve.
*Arbuthnot*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move spasmodically: twitch, as a nerve.—2†. To carp or detract. *Blount*.

**vellication** (vel-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vellicatio*(*n-*), a plucking, twitching, < *vellicare*, pluck, twitch: see *vellicate*.] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Compare *subsultus*.

There must be a particular sort of motion and *vellication* impreat upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, xix.

**vellicative** (vel′i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *vellicate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

**vellon** (ve-lyōn′), *n.* [< Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *billião*, *billão*, a copper coin of Castile: see *billon*, *bullion*2.] A Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word *sterling*. The *reale de vellon* is worth about 4½ cents.

**velloped** (vel′ept), *a.* [Appar. a corruption of *jelloped*, ult. of *dewlapped*.] In *her.*, having pendent gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

**Vellozia** (ve-lō′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1788), named after a Brazilian scientist *Vellozo*, who collected the plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, type of the tribe *Velloziеæ*, and distinguished from *Barbacenia*, the other genus of that tribe, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the ovary. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and Brazil. They are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichotomous stem densely clothed with the projecting or imbricating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent. The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome, white, sulphur-yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the perianth is bell-shaped or funnelform, with equal ovate-oblong or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes roughened or echinate. The plant is known as *tree-lily*, the flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk, from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body; its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca. They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the mountainous districts of Brazil.

**Velloziеæ** (vel-ō-zī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1830), < *Vellozia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledo-

nous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by a woody and usually branching stem, and by one-flowered peduncles, solitary or few together within a fascicle of leaves, usually with a persistent perianth, and with six to eighteen stamens. It includes about 58 species, classed in the 2 genera *Vellozia* and *Barbacenia*, the latter entirely South American and the same in habit as *Vellozia*.

**vellum** (vel'um), *n.* [Formerly also *vellam, velame*, early mod. E. *velym;* < ME. *velim, velym, velyme*, < OF. *velin*, F. *vélin*, < ML. **vitulinum*, also *vitulinium*, also *pellis vitulina* (cf. It. *vitellina*), calfskin, vellum, neut. (or fem.) of *vitulinus*, of a calf, < L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. *Vellum* thus represents the adj. of *veal*, 'calf.' For the terminal form *vellum*, < *vitulinum*, cf. *venom*, < *venenum*.] The skin of calves prepared for writing, printing, or painting by long exposure in a bath of lime and by repeated rubbings with a burnisher; also, the skin of goats or kids similarly prepared.

By common consent the name of parchment has in modern times given place to that of *vellum*, a term properly applicable only to calf-skin, but now generally used to describe a mediæval skin-book of any kind.
*Encyc. Dict.*, XVIII. 144.

**Abortive** or **uterine vellum**, a vellum made from the very thin skins of still-born or unborn animals.—**Vellum paper.** See *paper*.—**Vellum point.** See *point*[1].—**Vellum post**, a post paper having a smooth finished surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.—**Vellum wove paper**, a wove writing-paper with a smooth surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.

**vellum-form** (vel'um-fôrm), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of fine brass wirework used to give a delicate even surface to vellum paper.

**vellus** (vel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vellus*, a fleece; cf. *velvet, villous*.] In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

**vellutet**, *n.* Same as *velvet*.

**veloce** (ve-lō'che), *adv.* [It., quick; < L. *velox*, swift: see *velocity*.] In *music*, with great rapidity; presto. The word is generally appended to a particular passage that is to be performed in bravura style, without regard to the fixed tempo of the piece.

**velociman** (vē-los'i-man), *n.* [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3]. Cf. *velocipede*.] A vehicle of the nature of a velocipede, driven by hand.

**velocimeter** (vel-ō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *vélocimètre*, < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for measuring velocity or speed. The name is applied to a large number of instruments, ranging from a ship's log to an electro-ballistic apparatus, and including the speed-gage and speed-recorder for machinery.

2. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the initial velocity of a projectile.

**velocipede** (vē-los'i-pēd), *n.* [= F. *vélocipède;* < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A light vehicle or carriage, with two wheels or three, impelled by the rider. One of the older forms of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the alternate thrust

Velocipede of 1819.



Velocipede of 1869.

of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. Later, treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and many modified and improved kinds have become popular under the name of *bicycle*. (See also *tricycle*.) Light boats driven by a paddle-wheel or wheels operated by cranks and treadles, and known as *water-velocipedes*, have also been brought into use. See also cuts under *bicycle* and *tricycle*.

**velocipedean** (vē-los-i-pē'dē-an), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-an*.] A velocipedist.

**velocipedist** (vē-los'i-pē-dist), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-ist*.] One who uses a velocipede.

**velocity** (vē-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *velocities* (-tiz). [< OF. *velocite*, F. *vélocité* = Sp. *velocidad* = Pg. *velocidade* = It. *velocità*, < L. *velocita(t-)s*, swiftness, speed, < *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, akin to *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed in movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity: used only (or chiefly) of inanimate objects. See def. 2.—2. In *physics*, rate of motion; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes constantly through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case with falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is *retarded* when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. When the motion of a body is uniform its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time.

The cool and heavy water of the polar basin, coming out in under currents, would flow equatorially with equal (almost mill-tail) *velocity*.
*M. F. Maury*, Phys. Geography of the Sea, § 437.

3. In *music*, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, particularly in a bravura passage.—**Absolute, aggregate, angular velocity.** See the adjectives.—**Angular velocity of rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Composition of velocities.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Initial velocity**, the rate of movement of a body at starting: especially used of the velocity of a projectile as it issues from a firearm, more properly *muzzle-velocity*.—**Remaining velocity**, the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzzle of the piece.—**Resolution of velocities.** See *resolution*.—**Terminal velocity.** See *terminal*.—**Velocity diagram, function, potential.** See *diagram*, etc.—**Virtual velocity.** See *virtual*.—**Syn. 1.** *Celerity, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

**velonia** (vē-lō'ni-ą), *n.* Same as *valonia*.

**velouet†, velouettet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *velvet*. *Chaucer*.

**velours** (ve-lör'), *n.* [Also *velour;* < OF. *velours*, velvet: see *velure*.] Same as *velure:* the more common form in trade use.—**Jute velours**, a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.

**veloutine** (vel-ō-tēn'), *n.* [F., < *velouté*, velvet, + *-ine*[3].] A French corded fabric of merino and fancy wool.

**veltfare, veltiver**, *n.* Dialectal forms of *fieldfare*.

A *veltfare* or a snipe. *Swift.*

**velum** (vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *vela* (-lą). [NL., < L. *velum*, a veil, sail: see *veil*.] 1. Same as *velarium*, I.

I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the court-yard of a house covered with a *velum*, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 758.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes*, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pileus to the stipe, it is called a *velum partiale* or *marginal veil*. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus, when it forms the annulus or ring on the stipe. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore, it is called a *velum universale*, or *volva*. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (*b*) In *Isoëtes*, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called *involucrum*.—3. In *Mollusca*, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomotion in that stage when the embryo is called a *veliger*. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under *veliger*.—4. In *Hydrozoa*, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote;* a velarium. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in scyphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the *pseudovelum*. See cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *medusiform*.

5. In *Infusoria*, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as *Cyclidium* and *Pleuronema*.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In *Rotifera*, the trochal disk. See cuts under *trochal, Rotifer*, and *Rotifera*.—8. In *entom.*, a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in certain bees. *Kirby and Spence*.—9. In *anat.*, a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—**Inferior** or **posterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare posterius*), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called *metatela*.—**Superior** or **anterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare anterius*). Same as *valve of Vieussens*. See *valve*.—**Velum interpositum**, the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins, projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called *tela choroidea superior* and *velum triangulare*.—**Velum pendulum, velum palati, velum palatinum**, the veil or curtain of the palate; the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent teat-like process, the uvula. (See cut under *tonsil*.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior nares to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—**Velum terminale**, the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the pituitary to the pineal body. In the embryo, before the cerebral and olfactory lobes extend forward, it is the front of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and therefore the anterior termination of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *terma*, and *lamina terminalis*.—**Velum triangulare.** Same as *velum interpositum*.

**velumen** (vē-lū'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *velumen*, a fleece; cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] 1. In *bot.*, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In *zoöl.*, velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

**velure** (vel'ūr), *n.* [< OF. *velours* (with unorig. *r*), *velous, velou, velouz*, F. *velours*, velvet, < ML. *villosus*, velvet, lit. 'shaggy' (sc. *pannus*, cloth), < L. *villosus*, shaggy: see *villous*. Cf. *velvet*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

An old hat
Lin'd with *velure*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, v.

The bragging *velure*-canioned hobby-horses prance up and down, as if some o' the tiltera had ridden 'em.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of hats. Also called *looer, lure*.

**velure** (vel'ūr), *v. t.* [< *velure*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

The hat is *velured* in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 520.

**Velutina** (vel-ū-tī'nä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), < ML. *velutum*, velvet.] The typical genus of *Velutinidæ*.

**velutine** (vē-lū'tin), *a.* [< ML. *velutum*, velvet, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *velutinous*.

**Velutinidæ** (vel-ū-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Velutina* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Velutina*, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multicuspid, and the marginal teeth narrow.

**velutinous** (vē-lū'ti-nus), *a.* [< *velutine* + *-ous*.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a hairy surface which in texture resembles that of velvet, as in *Rochea coccinea*. (*b*) In *entom.*, covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

**velveret** (vel'vėr-et), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *velvet*.] An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

**velvet** (vel'vet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *vellet* (also *vellute*, < It.); < ME. *velvet, velwet, felvet, velouet, velouette*, < OF. *velvet* (Roquefort), velvet (cf. *velluca u*, velvet, *velu*, shaggy, *velouté*, velveted, velvety, *veluette*, mouse-ear), = Sp. Pg. *velludo*, shag, velvet, = OIt. *velnto*, It. *velluto*, velvet, < ML. **villutus*, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, *vellutus, velutum, velluetum, vellucllum*, etc., velvet, lit. (like *villosus*, velvet, > OF. *velous*, F. *velours*, > E. *velure*) 'shaggy' cloth, < L. *villus*, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to *vellus*, a fleece; cf. Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, E. *wool:* see *wool*.] I. *n.* 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Inferior kinds are made with a cotton back (see *velveret*), and are commonly called *cotton-backed velvets*. Cotton velveta are also made. (See *cotton*[1], and also *velveteen*.) These imitations and inferior qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called *silk velvet* or *Lyons velvet* to distinguish it from them.

By hir beddes heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with *velouettes* blewe.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, i. 636.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the *velvet* fyne.
*Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

*Velvet* (from It. velluto, "shaggy") had a silk weft woven so as to form a raised pile, the ends of which were cut or shaved off to one even level: hence it is also called in Italy raso. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exuviation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exuviated or cast as a foreign body.

Good antlers "in the *velvet*" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 646.

3. Money gained through gambling: as, to play on *velvet* (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang.]—**Embossed-velvet work**, a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised

pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar brilliant material.—**Genoese** or **Genoa velvet.** See *Genoese.*—**Raised velvet,** velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called *embossed velvet.*—**Stamped velvet.** See *stamp.*—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet.** See *tapestry.*—**Tartan velvet.** See *tartan*[1].—**Terry velvet.** See *terry.*—**To stand on velvet,** to have made one's bets so that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.]—**Uncut velvet,** velvet in which the loops are not cut: same as *terry.*—**Utrecht velvet,** a plush used in velvet upholstery, made of mohair, or, in inferior qualities, of mohair and cotton.—**Velvet upon velvet,** velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the raised part forming a pattern. Compare *pile upon pile,* under *pile*[4].

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new *velvet* cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. *Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's *velvet* head. *Milton,* Comus, l. 898.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old *velvet* Bourbon.—**Velvet ant,** a solitary ant, of the family *Mutillidæ;* a spider-ant: so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes *cow-ant.*—**Velvet chiton,** a polyplacophorous mollusk, *Cryptochiton stelleri,* found from Alaska to California.—**Velvet cork.** See *cork*[1].—**Velvet dock.** See *dock*[1], 2.—**Velvet duck, velvet coot.** Same as *velvet scoter.*

Man, that was a fine *velvet duck* you sent me—as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes on.
*W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, xxi.

**Velvet fiddler,** a kind of crab, *Portunus puber.*—**Velvet oster, runner.** See the nouns.—**Velvet scoter,** a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* family *Anatidæ;* the *Œdemia*

Velvet Scoter (*Melanetta velvetina*), male.

*fusca,* a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called *Œdemia* or *Melanetta velvetina, white-winged scoter,* etc. See *scoter.*—**Velvet sponge, tamarind.** See the nouns.

**velvet** (vel'vet), *v.* [< *velvet, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To produce velvet-painting.

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham,* Drawing.

**II.** *trans.* To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

**velvetbreast** (vel'vet-brest), *n.* The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus.* [Connecticut.]

**velvet-bur** (vel'vet-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

**velvet-cloth** (vel'vet-klôth), *n.* A plain smooth cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. *Diet. of Needlework.*

**velvet-ear** (vel'vet-ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Velutinidæ.*

**velveteen** (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-een.*] 1. A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—2. A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly improved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty.—**Ribbed velveteen,** a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile.

**velvet-flower** (vel'vet-flou'ėr), *n.* The love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus:* so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, *Tagetes patula.*

**velvet-grass** (vel'vet-gràs), *n.* See *Holcus.*

**velvet-guards**† (vel'vet-gärdz), *n. pl.* Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. See *guard, n.,* 5 (c), and *guard, v. t.,* 3.

To *velvet-guards* and Sunday citizens.
*Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 261.

These *velvet-guards,* and black-laced sleeves. *Prynne.*

**velveting** (vel'vet-ing), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The fine nap or shag of velvet.—2. *pl.* Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of *velvetings.*

**velvet-jacket**† (vel'vet-jak'et), *n.* Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true *velvet-jacket,*
And we will enter, or strike by the way.
*Heywood,* 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 17).

**velvetleaf** (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* 1. A downy-leafed tropical vine, *Cissampelos Pareira,* furnishing a medicinal root. See *pareira.*—2. See *Lavatera.*—3. In the United States, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Avicennæ,* an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called *American jute.* See *jute*[2].—**East Indian velvetleaf.** See *Tournefortia.*

**velvet-loom** (vel'vet-löm), *n.* A loom for making pile-fabrics. *E. H. Knight.*

**velvet-moss** (vel'vet-môs), *n.* A lichen, *Umbilicaria murina,* used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Fjeld Mountains of Norway.

**velvet-painting** (vel'vet-pān'ting), *n.* The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet.

**velvet-paper** (vel'vet-pā'pėr), *n.* Same as *flock-paper.*

**velvet-pee**† (vel'vet-pē), *n.* [< *velvet* + **pee,* **pea,* in *pea*-jacket: see *pea-jacket.*] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee.*
*Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, ii. 1.

**velvet-pile** (vel'vet-pīl), *n.* 1. The pile of velvet; also, a pile or nap like that of velvet.—2. A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

**velvet-satin** (vel'vet-sat'in), *n.* A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet-pile.

**velvetseed** (vel'vet-sēd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree, *Guettarda elliptica,* of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

**velvet-work** (vel'vet-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery upon velvet.

**velvety** (vel'vet-i), *a.* [< *velvet* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, *velvety* texture among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or *velvety,* as of a rose-leaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads, as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or reticulated tissues.
*Ruskin,* Lectures on Art, § 135.

2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste.

The rum is *velvety,* sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a *velvety* touch on the piano.

**vena** (vē'nä), *n.;* pl. *venæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *vena,* a blood-vessel, a vein: see *vein.*] In *anat.,* a vein. See *vein.*—**Fossa of the vena cava.** See *fossa*[1].—**Vena azygos,** an azygous vein. See *azygous.*—**Vena cava,** either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (*a*) The *inferior* or *ascending vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common iliac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta to and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatic, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (*b*) The *superior* or *descending vena cava* returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the first costal cartilage of the right side with the sternum, and descends nearly vertically to empty into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygous vein. In vertebrates at large the two venæ cavæ are distinguished as *postcaval* and *precaval veins.* See cuts under *circulation, diaphragm, embryo, heart, lung, pancreas,* and *thorax.*—**Vena comes** (pl. *venæ comites*), a companion vein; a satellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its course. The larger arteries have usually one, the smaller arteries two.—**Vena contracta,** in *hydraul.* See *contracted vein,* under *contracted.*—**Venæ basis vertebrarum,** the basispinal veins; the veins of the body of each of the vertebræ. See *venæ spinales,* below.—**Venæ comites,** See *vena comes,* above.—**Venæ cordis minimæ,** the smallest cardiac veins (which see, under *vein*).—**Venæ externæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* peculiar white veins observed on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the asciferous chambers. *De Bary.*—**Venæ Galeni,** the veins of Galen; the veins of the cerebral ventricles, and especially one of the main trunks by which these veins empty into a venous sinus.—**Venæ internæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* dark-colored veins seen on a section of the sporophore, indicating the walls of the asciferous chambers, which are composed of tissue containing no air. *De Bary.*—**Venæ lymphaticæ.** Same as *venæ internæ.*—**Venæ spinales,** the spinal veins; the many veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, draining blood from the vertebral bones and spinal cord and its membranes. In man these veins are arranged and named in four sets—the *basispinal, dorsispinal, medullispinal,* and *meningorachidian.* All these veins are valveless, and form extensive and intricate anastomoses with one another.—**Venæ vorticosæ,** ciliary veins: same as *vasa vorticosa.* See *vas.*—**Vena lienalis,** the splenic vein.—**Vena porta, vena portæ,** the portal vein. See *portal*[1], and cuts under *circulation, liver, embryo,* and *pancreas.*—**Vena salvatella,** the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

**venada** (ve-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp. *venado,* a deer, < L. *venatus,* hunting, the chase, game: see *venatic,* and cf. *venison.*] A small deer of Chili, *Pudua humilis,* the pudu.

**venal**[1] (vē'nal), *a.* [< OF. *venal,* F. *vénal* = Sp. Pg. *venal* = It. *venale,* < L. *venalis,* of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, < *venus,* also *venum,* sale, = Gr. *ὠνος,* price; cf. *ὠνή,* purchase, = Skt. *vasna,* price, wages, wealth; perhaps < √ *vas,* dwell, exist: see *was.* From L. *venus* are ult. E. *vend*[1], etc.] 1. Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hireling: used of persons: as, a *venal* politician.

*Venal* and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made *venal.*
*Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to *venal* insincerity. *Goldsmith,* To Mrs. Lawder.

=**Syn.** *Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. *Venal* is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individuality being surrendered for value received, the *venal* man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a *venal* press advocating whatever it is told to advocate. *Mercenary* is strongest in expressing rapacity, or greed for gain, and activity. *Hireling* is strongest in expressing servility and consequent contempt, *hire* having become an ignoble word for pay: as, a *hireling* soldiery; a *hireling* defamer. A *venal* man sells his political or other support; a *mercenary* man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a *hireling* will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. *Venal* means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; *mercenary* and *hireling* suggest more of actual employment.

**venal**[2] (vē'nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *venal,* < NL. *venalis,* < L. *vena,* vein: see *vein.* Cf. *veinal.*] Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, *venal* blood or circulation. [Obsolescent.]

**venality** (vē-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *venalité,* F. *vénalité* = Sp. *venalidad* = Pg. *venalidade* = It. *venalità,* < LL. *venalita(t-)s,* capability of being bought, < L. *venalis,* purchasable: see *venal*[1].] The state or character of being venal, or sordidly influenced by money or financial considerations; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of *venality.*
*Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xliii.

Infamous *Venality,* grown bold,
Writes on his bosom to be let or sold.
*Cowper,* Table-Talk, l. 416.

**venall**†, *n.* See *vennel.*

**venally** (vē'nal-i), *adv.* In a venal manner; mercenarily.

**Venantes**† (vē-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *venan(t-)s,* ppr. of *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See *Mygalidæ, Lycosidæ,* and cuts under *bird-spider, Mygale, tarantula,* and *wolf-spider.*

**venary**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *venery.*

**venary**[2]† (ven'a-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1]. Cf. *venery*[1].] Of or pertaining to hunting. *Howell.*

**venasquite** (ve-nas'kīt), *n.* [< *Venasque* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* a variety of ottrelite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.

**venatic** (vē-nat'ik), *a.* [< L. *venaticus,* of or pertaining to hunting, < *venatus,* hunting, the chase, < *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artaman kind; he did it by a sort of *venatic* sense.
*Dr. J. Brown,* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

**venatica**† (vē-nat'i-kä), *n.* Same as *vinatico.*

**venatical** (vē-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *venatic* + *-al.*] Same as *venatic.*

There be three for Venary or *Venatical* Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park.
*Howell,* Letters, iv. 16.

**venatically** (vē-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a venatic manner; in the chase.

**venation**[1]† (vē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venatio(n-)*, hunting, a hunt, < *venari*, hunt. Cf. *venison*, a doublet of *venation*[1]; cf. also *venery*[1].] 1. The art or practice of hunting; pursuit of game. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The state of being hunted. *Imp. Diet.*

**venation**[2] (vē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *venatio(n-)*, < L. *vena*, a vein: see *venal*[2], *vein*.] 1. In *bot.*, the manner in which veins or nerves are distributed in the blade of a leaf or other expanded organ. See *nervation*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The mode or system of distribution of the veins of the wings. (*b*) These veins or nervures, collectively considered as to their arrangement. See *vein*, 3, and cut under *nervure*.

Venation of a Hymenopterous Insect (*Epeolus mercatus*), a parasitic bee. (Cross shows natural size.)

**venational** (vē-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *venation*[2] + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to venation: as, *venational* characters of insects' wings; *venational* differences or description.

**venatorial** (ven-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *venator*, a hunter (< *venari*, hunt: see *venation*[1]), + *-i-al*.] Relating to the chase; pertaining to hunting; venatic. [Rare.]

Oh! that some sylvan deity, patron of the chase, would now inspire Brown with *venatorial* craft.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 94.

**vencuse**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *vanquish*.

**vend**[1] (vend), *v. t.* [< F. *vendre* = Sp. Pg. *vender* = It. *vendere*, < L. *vendere* (pret. *vendidi*, pp. *venditus*), sell, cry up for sale, praise, contr. of *venundare*, *venumdare*, also, as orig., two words, *venum dare*, sell, < *venum*, sale, price, + *dare*, give: see *venal*[1] and *date*[1].] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; sell: as, to *vend* goods.

Amongst other comodities, they *vended* much tobaco for linen cloath, stuffs, &c., which was a good benefite to y^e^ people. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 234.

The Greeks . . . tell you that Zebedee, being a Fisherman, was wont to bring Fish from Joppa hither, and to *vend* it at this place.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 98.

The other nut-sellers in the streets *vend* the almond-nuts. . . . The materials are the same as those of the gingerbread. . . . A split almond is placed in the centre of each of these nuts.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 213.

**vend**[1]† (vend), *n.* [< *vend*[1], *v.*] Sale; market.

She . . . has a great *vend* for them (and for other curiosities which she imports).
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 165. (*Davies.*)

**Vend**[2] (vend), *n.* Same as *Wend*[2].

**vendable**† (ven′dạ-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *vendable* (= Pg. *vendavel*), < *vendre*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *vendible*.] Same as *vendible*.

For love is over al *vendable*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5804.

**vendace** (ven′dās), *n.* [Also *vendis*; < OF. *vendese*, *vendoise*, *vandoise*, F. *vandoise*, F. dial. *vaudoise*, *ventoise*, dace; origin unknown.] A variety of the whitefish, *Coregonus willughbyi* or *C. vandesius*. It is noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Great Britain only in Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, and in two or three of the English lakes, and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail broadly forked, and the pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is taken with the sweep-net about August.

**vendage**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vintage*.

**Vendean** (ven-dē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Vendéen*; as *Vendée* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Vendée, a department of western France, or the Vendeans.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Vendée; specifically, a partizan of the royalist insurrection against the republic and the Revolution which was begun in western France in 1793, and whose chief seat was in Vendée.

**vendee** (ven-dē′), *n.* [< *vend*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**Vendémiaire** (voṅ-dā-mi-ãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering, vintage, wine: see *vindemial*.] The first month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793) September 22d, and ending October 21st.

**vender** (ven′dėr), *n.* [Also *vendor*; < OF. **vendour*, *vendeur*, F. *vendeur* = Sp. Pg. *vendedor* = It. *venditare*, < L. *venditor*, seller, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *venditor*.] One who vends or sells; a seller: as, a news-*vender*.

**vendetta** (ven-det′ạ), *n.* [< It. *vendetta*, a feud, < L. *vindicta*, vengeance, revenge, < *vindicare*, claim, arrogate, defend one's self: see *vindicate*, *venge*.] A condition of private war in which the nearest of kin execute vengeance on the slayer of a relative; a blood-feud. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the family of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Afghanistan, etc., and in certain rude and remote districts of the United States.

The various forms of private vengeance which have become common in this country are in many respects allied to Italian *vendetta* as it existed and may to some extent still exist in Corsica and Calabria, and with modifications in Naples, where, as has been said, "it is reduced to rule and recognized by public opinion."
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 73.

**vendibility** (ven-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vendible* + *-it-y*; cf. L. *vendibiliter*, salably.] The state of being vendible or salable.

The *vendibility* of commodities.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

**vendible** (ven′di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vendible* = Sp. *vendible* = Pg. *vendivel* = It. *vendibile*, < L. *vendibilis*, that may be sold, salable, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1].] **I.** *a.* Capable of being or fit to be vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; salable; marketable.

Foxe skins, white, blacke, and russet, will be *vendible* here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Silence is only commendable
In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not *vendible*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 112.

**II.** *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale: as, butter, fowls, cheese, and other *vendibles*.

**vendibleness** (ven′di-bl-nes), *n.* Vendibility.

**vendibly** (ven′di-bli), *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

**vendicate**†, *v.* See *vindicate*.

**vendis** (ven′dis), *n.* See *vendace*.

**venditate**† (ven′di-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venditatus*, pp. of *venditare*, offer again and again for sale, freq. of *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1].] To set out, as for sale; hence, to display ostentatiously; make a show of.

This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, . . . as if they would *venditat* them for the very wonders of natures worke. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 12.

**venditation**† (ven-di-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venditatio(n-)*, an offering for sale, a boasting, < *venditare*, try to sell, freq. of *vendere*, sell, cry up for sale, boast: see *vend*[1].] An ostentatious display.

Some [plagiarists], by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The *venditation* of our owne worth or parts or merits argues a miserable indigence in them all.
*Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 30.

**vendition** (ven-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *venditio(n-)*, a sale, < *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*[1].] The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.
*Langley*, Sermons (1644), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

**vendor** (ven′dọr), *n.* Same as *vender*, but more common in legal use. In the law of conveyancing the word is commonly used in reference to the preliminary or executory contract of sale, usually made in writing before the execution of a deed to transfer the title, and designates him who agrees to sell, and who after he has actually conveyed is commonly called the *grantor*. So if A contracts, not as agent but on his own account, to sell and convey property belonging to B, and procures B to convey accordingly, A is the vendor and B the grantor.

Our earliest printers were the *vendors* and the binders of their own books. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 425.

In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as "the *vendor*"; but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as "the seller."
*Mozley and Whiteley.*

**Vendor and Purchaser Act**, a British statute of 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 78) which enacts that forty years (instead of sixty) be the period of commencement of title to land sold, unless otherwise stipulated, and further affects the relations of vendor and purchaser of lands.—**Vendor's liens.** See *lien*[2].

**vendue** (ven-dū′), *n.* [< OF. *vendue*, a sale, < *vendu*, pp. of *vendre*, sell: see *vend*[1].] A public auction.

I went ashore, and, having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxvi. (*Davies.*)

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.

**vendue-master**† (ven-dū′mȧs″tėr), *n.* An auctioneer. *Wharton.*

**venet**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vein*.

**veneer** (vẹ-nēr′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fineer*; corrupted (prob. in factory use) from **furneer*, < G. *furniren*, *fourniren* = D. *fornieren*, *furniren* (cf. Dan. *finere*, < E. ?), inlay, veneer, furnish, < OF. *fornir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, *formir*, *fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] 1. To overlay or face, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more beautiful kind, so as to give the whole the appearance of being made of the more valuable material; cover with veneers: as, to *veneer* a wardrobe or other article of furniture.

The Italians call it [marquetry] pietre commesse, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the *fineering* of cabinets in wood. *Smollett*, Travels, xxviii.

The bottom and sides of the frame seem to be *fineered*, and inlaid, probably with ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 130.

2. To cover with a thin coating of substance similar to the body, in other materials than wood, as in ceramics.

It [Oiron (or Henri Deux) ware] is strictly a *veneered* pottery. . . . The object was formed in clay, and then covered with a thin skin of the same material.
*Art Jour.*, VIII. 155.

Hence—3. To impart a more agreeable appearance to, as to something vicious, worthless, or forbidding; disguise with a superficial attraction; gild.

A rogue in grain,
*Veneer'd* with sanctimonious theory.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the *veneered* article which commonly goes by that name.
*Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 8.

**veneer** (vẹ-nēr′), *n.* [< *veneer*, *v.*] 1. A thin piece of wood of a choice kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so as to give a superior and more valuable appearance to the article so treated, as a piece of furniture. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany or rosewood, are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine. Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and other ornamental substances are sometimes used as veneers for small articles, as cabinets or caskets.

2. A thin coating covering the body of anything, especially for decorative purposes: used when the material of the outer coating is similar to that of the body, as in ceramics or in paper-manufacturing. [Rare.]—3. Show; superficial ornament; meretricious disguise.

It is still often possible to hush up scandals, to play fast and loose with inconvenient facts, to smooth over fundamental differences with a *veneer* of external uniformity.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 143.

The knowing world's people from Lenox said, when they returned from their visit, that they doubted whether the Shaker neatness were more than a summer *veneer*, and were quite sure that in winter the houses were no tidier than other houses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 479.

4. In *entom.*, a veneer-moth.—**Veneer-bending machine**, a machine used in putting on veneers, to apply a uniform pressure to every part of a curved or uneven surface. It operates by hydraulic pressure transmitted through caoutchouc or other flexible material. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-planing machine**, a shaving-tool for smoothing veneered and similar surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-polishing machine**, a machine for rubbing and polishing veneered or other wooden surfaces.—**Veneer-straightening machine**, a machine for flattening out veneers which have been cut in the form of a scroll from a circular log bolt. Such machines employ a flexible pressure with adjustable tension, and are designed with a view to avoid splitting the material.

**veneer-cutter** (vẹ-nēr′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems are used in these machines: in one the log of wood is rotated before a long, thin knife fixed in the machine, the revolution shaving off a thin veneer of the entire length of the log, the log being gradually advanced to the knife until completely cut up; in the other system the knife-blade moves as a slicer over the block of wood or ivory. Still another method is to use a fixed knife, and to draw a square block of wood over the edge of the knife. Both circular and reciprocating saws are also used to make wood veneers. See *veneer-saw*.

**veneering** (vẹ-nēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veneer*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of laying on veneers.—2. Same as *veneer*, in senses 1–3.

**veneering-hammer** (vẹ-nēr′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool with a thin and wide peen or face, used to press out the glue from under a veneer in securing it to an object.

**veneer-mill** (vẹ-nēr′mil), *n.* A sawmill designed especially for cutting veneers.

**veneer-moth** (vẹ-nēr′mȯth), *n.* Any one of several pyralid moths of the family *Crambidæ*:

an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. *Crambus hortuellus* is the garden veneer; *C. pinellus*, the pearl veneer; and *C. petrificellus*, the common veneer. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

**veneer-press** (vē-nēr'pres), *n.* A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while being glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

**veneer-saw** (vē-nēr'sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. *E. H. Knight.*

**veneer-scraper** (vē-nēr'skrā'pėr), *n.* A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers. *E. H. Knight.*

**venefical** (vē-nef'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *veneficus*, poisonous (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] Same as *veneficial*.

All with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

**venefice**† (ven'ē-fis), *n.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning, < *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. *Bailey*, 1727.

**veneficial** (ven-ē-fish'al), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] 1. Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

As for the magical virtues in this plant [the mistletoe], and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relick derived from the ancient druids.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

**veneficious** (ven-ē-fish'us), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-ous*.] Same as *veneficial*.

To sit cross-legged . . . was an old *veneficious* practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmæna. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**veneficiously** (ven-ē-fish'us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft.

The intent hereof [breaking an egg-shell] was to prevent witchcraft; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Delecampius hath observed.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**veneisun**†, *n.* An old spelling of *venison*.

**venemous**†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *venomous*.

**venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*, poison, < *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

Poisoned jaws and *venenated* stings.
*Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

These miasms . . . are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood. *Harvey.* (*Johnson.*)

**venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *a.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infected with poison; poisoned.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

**venenation** (ven-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [< *venenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison or venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**venene**† (vē-nēn'), *a.* [Irreg. (as adj.) < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to evacate them.
*Harvey*, On the Plague.

**venenifluous** (ven-ē-nif'lō-us), *a.* [< L. *venenum*, poison, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flowing with poisonous juice or venom: as, the *venenifluous* fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper*.

**Venenosa** (ven-ē-nō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *venenosus*, full of poison: see *venenose*.] One of three sections into which serpents (*Ophidia*) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being *Innocua* and *Suspecta*. The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make *Venenosa* nearly equivalent to the *Proteroglypha;* but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to *Proteroglypha* and *Solenoglypha* together. It is disused now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like *Thanatophidia*. Also called *Nocua*.

**venenose**† (ven'ē-nōs), *a.* [< L. *venenosus*, poisonous: see *venenous*.] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the *Venenosa;* noxious; thanatophidian.

Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

**venenosity**† (ven-ē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *vénénosité* = Sp. *venenosidad* = Pg. *venenosidade* = It. *venenosità;* < *venenose* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being venenose or poisonous.

**venenous** (ven'ē-nus), *a.* [< OF. *venenenx*, F. *vénéneux* = Pr. *venenos* = Sp. Pg. It. *venenoso*, < LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom*. Cf. *venenose* and *venomous*, doublets of *venenous*.] Poisonous; toxic.—**Venenous anthelmintic**, a remedy for intestinal worms, which acts by destroying the parasite, and not by simply expelling it: a vermicide as distinguished from a vermifuge.

**venerability**† (ven'ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *venerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being venerable.

The excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.

**venerable** (ven'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *venerable*, F. *vénérable* = Sp. *venerable* = Pg. *veneravel* = It. *venerabile*, < L. *venerabilis*, worthy of veneration or reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons.

*Venerable* Nestor, hatch'd in silver.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 65.

See how the *venerable* infant lies
In early pomp.
*Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 110.

The world — that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being *venerable*.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *venerable* precincts of a temple.

The place is *venerable* by her presence.
*Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

We went about to survey the generall decays of that ancient and *venerable* church.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.

All along the shores of the *venerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**venerableness** (ven'ė-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age. *South*, Sermons, XI. iv.

**venerably** (ven'ė-ra-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his arm, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so *venerably* picturesque.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**Veneracea** (ven-ė-rā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acea*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A family of bivalves: same as *Veneridæ*. (*b*) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the *Veneridæ* and related families.

**Veneraceæ** (ven-ė-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Veneridæ*.

**veneracean** (ven-ė-rā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Veneracea*.

**II.** *n.* Any member of the *Veneracea*.

**veneraceous** (ven-ė-rā'shius), *a.* Same as *veneracean*.

**venerant** (ven'ė-rant), *a.* [< L. *veneran(t-)s*, ppr. of *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] Reverent. [Rare.]

When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.
*Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. i., 1, note.

**venerate** (ven'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venerated*, ppr. *venerating*. [< L. *veneratus*, pp. of *venerari* (> It. *venerare* = Sp. Pg. *venerar* = F. *vénérer*), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as *Venus*, love: see *Venus*.] To regard with respect and reverence; treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate
The helping hand they ought to *venerate*.
*Crabbe*, Works, V. 214.

The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the bones of St. Mark were preserved and *venerated*.
*C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.

=**Syn.** *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*.

**veneration** (ven-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *veneration*, F. *vénération* = Sp. *veneracion* = Pg. *veneração* = It. *venerazione*, < L. *veneratio(n-)*, veneration, reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and reverence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

Places consecrated to a more than ordinary *veneration*, by being reputed to have some particular actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

*Veneration* is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellow-beings. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 92.

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

"They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do *veneration* to their kings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

3. In *phren.*, the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under *phrenology*.=**Syn.** 1. *Reverence*, *Veneration*, *Awe*, etc. See *reverence*.

**venerative** (ven'ė-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *venerate* + *-ive*.] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage. *All the Year Round*, VIII. 61.

**venerator** (ven'ė-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *vénérateur* = Sp. Pg. *venerador* = It. *veneratore*, < L. *venerator*, one who venerates, < *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] One who venerates or reverences.

Not a scorner of your sex,
But *venerator*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**venereal** (vē-nē'rē-al), *a.* [As *venere-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* desire.

No, madam, these are no *venereal* signs.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 37.

Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 533.

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5†. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists *Venus*.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.
*Boyle*.

**Venereal carnosity.** Same as *venereal warts*.—**Venereal disease**, a collective term for gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis.—**Venereal sore** or **ulcer**, chancre or chancroid: more often the latter.—**Venereal warts**, acuminate condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitals. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are not now generally so regarded.

**venereant**† (vē-nē'rē-an), *a.* [< ME. *venerien*, < OF. *venerien* = F. *vénérien;* as *venere-ous* + *-an*.] 1. Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

For certes I am al *Venerien*
In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 609.

2. Amorous; wanton.

Others fall in love with light Wives — I do not mean *Venerean* Lightness, but in reference to Portion.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

**venereate** (vē-nē'rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venereated*, ppr. *venereating*. [< *venere-ous* + *-ate*[1].] To render amorous or lascivious.

To *venereate* the unbridled spirits.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 26.

**venereous** (vē-nē'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *venéreo* = Pg. It. *venereo*, < L. *venereus*, *venerius*, of or pertaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *Venus*.] 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

Lust is the fire that doth maintaine the life
Of the *venereous* man (but sets at strife
The soule & body).
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

The male . . . is lesser than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 15, note a.

2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac: as, *venereous* drugs.

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjetory for a stewes.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**venerer** (ven'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *venery*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

Our *Venerers*, Prickers, and Verderers.
*Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, x.

**Veneridæ** (vē-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Venus* (*Veneri-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, whose typical genus is *Venus:* used with various restrictions. It is now generally restricted to forms with siphons or siphonal orifices distinct and fringed, linguiform foot, the onter pair of branchiæ short and appendiculate, an equivalve shell whose hinge has generally three cardinal teeth, and a slightly sinuate pallial line. The species are mostly of moderate size, and include the quahog, or hard clam of the United States, *Venus mercenaria,* and numerous other species found in temperate and tropical seas, many of whose shells are highly ornate. See also cuts under *Cytherea, Venerupis, dimyarian,* and *quahog.* Also called *Veneracea, Venusidæ,* and *Conchacea.*

*Venus paphia,* one of the *Veneridæ.*

**veneriet,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *venery*[1], *venery*[2].

**venerite** (ven'ę-rīt), *n.* [< L. *Venus* (*Veneri-*), Venus, ML. copper, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A copper ore from Pennsylvania, consisting of an earthy chloritic mineral impregnated with copper.—2. Same as *venulite.*

**venerous†** (ven'ę-rus), *a.* [< *Venus* (*Veneri-*), Venus, + *-ous.* Cf. *venereous.*] Same as *venereous.*

> Consum'd with loathed lust,
> Which thy *venerous* mind hath basely nurs'd!
> *Lust's Dominion,* v. 3.
>
> A remedy for *venerous* passions.
> *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 563.

**Venerupis** (ven-ę-rō'pis), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1818), later *Venerupes* (Swainson, 1840), < *Venus* (*Veneri-*), 5, + L. *rupes,* a rock.] 1. A genus of boring bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ,* as *V. perforans* or *V. irus* and *V. exotica.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *venerupes* (-pēz).] A member of this genus; a Venus of the rock.

*Venerupis exotica.*

**venerupite** (ven-ę-rō'-pīt), *n.* [< *Venerupis* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil Venus of the rock.

**venery**[1] (ven'ę-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *venerie;* < ME. *venerye, venorye,* < OF. *venerie,* F. *vénerie* (ML. *venaria,* beasts of the chase, game), hunting, a hunting-train, a kennel, < *venor,* < L. *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting.

> An outrydere that loved *venerye.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 166.
>
> We'll make this hunting of the witch as famous
> As any other blast of *venery.*
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary* . . . was . . . held to belong to the king.
*Blackstone,* Com., II. xxvii.

2†. Beasts of the chase; game.

> Bukkes and beris and other bestes wilde,
> Of alle fair *venorye* that falles to metes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1685.

3†. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

The *venery,* where the beagles and hounds were kept.
*Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 55. (*Davies.*)

**venery**[2] (ven'ę-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *venerie,* < L. *Veneria* (sc. *res*), sexual intercourse, fem. of *Venerius,* of Venus, < *Venus* (*Veneri-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *venereous, Venus.*] Gratification of the sexual desire.

> Having discoursd of aensuall gluttonie,
> It followes now I speake of *venerie;*
> For these companions as inseperable
> Are linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

They are luxurious, incontinent, and prone to *Venerie.*
*Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 201.

**venesect** (vē-nē-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *vena,* vein, + *secare,* cut: see *vein* and *secant.*] **I.** *trans.* To cut or open a vein of; phlebotomize.

**II.** *intrans.* To practise venesection: as, it was common to *veneseet* for many diseases.

**venesection** (vē-nē-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *vena,* vein, + *sectio(n-),* a cutting: see *section.*] Bloodletting from a vein; phlebotomy. The operation may be performed on any of the superficial veins; but either the median cephalic or the basilic in the bend of the elbow is usually selected for this purpose. (See cut under *median*[1].) A band is tied around the arm just above the elbow, so as to cause a turgescence of the veins below, and then the vein selected is opened with a sharp lancet. When the desired amount of blood has been taken away, the band is removed, and further bleeding arrested by the application of a small compress and bandage.

In a Quinsey he [Aretæus] used *Venesection,* and allow'd the Blood to flow till the Patient was ready to faint away.
*Med. Dict.* (1745), quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXX. 440.

It is now well understood that spoliative *venesection* would be the sure forerunner of disaster to the patient.
*J. M. Carnochan,* Operative Surgery, p. 88.

**Venesection bandage,** a simple figure-of-eight bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

**Venetian** (vē-nē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Venitian,* as a noun (def. 2) *venytyons;* < OF. *Venitian,* F. *Vénitien* = It. *Veneziano,* < ML. **Venetianus,* < *Venetia,* Venice, L. *Venetia,* the country of the Veneti, in the territory later held by Venice.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or former republic of Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the Adriatic.

The land of the old Veneti bore the *Venetian* name agea before the city of Venice was in being.
*E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 4.

A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unexampled hitherto, only to be called *Venetian.*
*C. E. Norton,* Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.

**Venetian architecture, Venetian Gothic,** the style of medieval architecture elaborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It combines in many respects the qualities of the arts of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: each story is usually graced with its own arcaded range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or loggia, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandrels are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequently show plain or pierced cusps of bold yet delicate outline and curves of great refinement. The most splendid example of the style is the famous Ducal Palace. Like all Italian Pointed architecture—the so-called *Italian Gothic*—the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italians never sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction securing stability by balance of opposed pressures, which was elaborated by northern medieval architects, and raises their architecture to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian architecture is noteworthy for its lavish use of color derived from inlaid marbles, porphyries, and other stones of rich hue, as well as of gilding and brilliant mosaic and painted decoration. It bears witness in many subtile details to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.—**Venetian ball.** See *ball*[1].—**Venetian bar,** needlework in imitation of heavy lace by buttonhole-stitches around a thread, producing a series of bars or bands across an open space. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian blind,** a blind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the window. The pulling of another cord when the blind is down turns the slats to open or close them. In the British islands outside slatted shutters are also so called.—**Venetian carpet.** See *carpet.*—**Venetian chalk.** Same as *French chalk* (which see, under *chalk*).—**Venetian embroidery,** embroidery upon linen and similar materials, done by cutting away a great deal of the background so as to produce an open design like coarse lace, the edges of the stuff forming the pattern being stitched, and bars or brides sometimes used to steady and support the smaller leaves, etc.—**Venetian enamel,** an enamel used for clock- and watch-dials.—**Venetian glass.** See *glass* (with cut).—**Venetian lace.** See *rose-point,* under *point*[1].—**Venetian long-stitch embroidery,** a simple kind of worsted-work done upon open canvas. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian mosaic.** See *mosaic*[1], 1.—**Venetian pearl,** the trade-name for solid artificial pearls. See *imitation pearl,* under *pearl.*—**Venetian red.** See *red*[1].—**Venetian sallet,** a form of sallet in which the neck and cheeks are protected by a long broad side-piece forged in one with the skull-piece, similar to the Greek helm with cheek-pieces and without crest.—**Venetian school,** in *painting,* the school of Italian painting which arose to prominence in Venice in the fifteenth century, with the Bellinis and Carpaccio, and was preëminent through a great part of the sixteenth century, when its chief masters were Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Lorenzo Lotto. It was above all a school of colorists; in the magnificence of its use of pigments and in technical perfection it has never been surpassed; and in every artistic quality its chief masters will always rank with the first painters of the world.—**Venetian sumac.** See *sumac.*—**Venetian swell** in *organ-building,* a swell, or set of blinds, made after the pattern of Venetian blinds. See *swell.*—**Venetian turpentine.** See *turpentine* and *larch.*—**Venetian window.** See *window.*

Venetian Architecture.
An angle of the Ducal Palace.

**II.** *n.* 1. A native of Venice.—2†. [*l. c.*] *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice: same as *galligaskins,* 1.

Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and *venytyons.* 12 Sh. *Wardship of Rich. Fermor* (1586).

3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]

There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing *venetians* being the only means of shutting up the windows. *E. Sartorius,* In the Soudan, p. 102.

4. *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as *domino,* 2.

I then put off my sword, and put on my *Venetian* or domino, and entered the bal masqué. *The Century,* XLII. 283.

**Venetianed** (vē-nē'shand), *a.* [< *Venetian* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a *Venetianed* window.

The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double *venetianed* door.
*R. Hodgson,* Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

**veneur** (ve-nėr'), *n.* [< OF. *veneor,* F. *veneur* (= Pr. *venaire*), < L. *venator,* a hunter, < *venari,* hunt: see *venation*[1].] A person charged with the care of the chase, especially with the hounds used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—**Grand veneur,** an officer of the French court charged with the arrangements for the king's hunting: in later times, a great dignity of the royal household.

**venewt, veneyt,** *n.* Same as *venue*[1].

**Venezuelan** (ven-e-zwē'lan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Venezuela* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America, on the northern coast.

Guzman Blanco could not procure an audience with Lord Salisbury to protest against British seizures of *Venezuelan* territory at the north of the Orinoco.
*Amer. Economist,* III. 169.

**Venezuelan ipecacuanha,** a climbing plant of Venezuela, *Philibertia (Sarcostemma) glauca.*

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Venezuela.

**vengeт** (venj), *v. t.* [< ME. *vengen,* < OF. (and F.) *venger* = Sp. *vengar,* < L. *vindicare,* avenge, vindicate: see *vindicate.* Cf. *avenge, revenge, vengeance.*] 1. To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

> Right as they han *venged* hem on me, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.
>
> I am coming on
> To *venge* me as I may. *Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an offense).

> Would none but I might *venge* my cousin's death!
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iii. 5. 87.

**vengeable†** (ven'ja-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vengible;* < OF. **rengeable* (= Sp. *vengable*); as *venge* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

> I sought
> Upon myselfe that *vengeable* despight
> To punish. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

> In mallyce be not *vengeable,*
> As S. Mathewe doth speake.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.
>
> Alexander . . . dyd put to *vengeable* deth his dere frende Clitus. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary: a hyperbolical use.

> Paulus . . . was a *vengible* fellow in linking matters together. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 78. (*Davies.*)

**vengeably†** (ven'ja-bli), *adv.* Revengefully; in revenge.

Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not *vengeably,* not covetously. *Latimer,* 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

**vengeance** (ven'jans), *n.* [< ME. *vengeance, vengeaunce, venjaunce, vengeans, vengance, vengaunce,* < OF. *vengeance, venjance,* F. *vengeance* (= Sp. *venganza* = It. *vengianza*), < *venger,* avenge: see *venge.*] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

> *Veniaunce, veniaunce* forgiue be it neuere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 288.
>
> *Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
> Rom. xii. 19.

2†. Harm, mischief, or evil generally: formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase *what a (the) vengeance!*

> Whiles the eye of man did woo me,
> That could do no *vengeance* to me.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, iv. 3. 48.

*What the vengeance!*
Could he not speak 'em fair?
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 262.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 213.

**With a vengeance**, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]

The fishy fume
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and *with a vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 170.

*Manly.* However, try her; put it to her.
*Vernish.* Ay, ay, I'll try her; put it to her home, *with a Vengeance.* *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge*.

**vengeance**† (ven'jans), *adv.* [Elliptical use of *vengeance*, *n.*] Extremely; very.

He's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 6.

I am *vengeance* cold, I tell thee.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

**vengeancely**† (ven'jans-li), *adv.* [< *vengeance* + *-ly*².] With a vengeance; extremely; excessively.

I could poison him in a pot of perry;
He loves that *vengeancely*.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, i. 3.

**vengeful** (venj'fûl), *a.* [< *venge* + *-ful*.] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

I pray
His *vengeful* sword may fall upon thy head.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, v. 3.

**vengefully** (venj'fûl-i), *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

**vengefulness** (venj'fûl-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness; revengefulness.

The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness* were removed to the London Hospital.
*Daily Telegraph*, June 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vengement**† (venj'ment), *n.* [< *venge* + *-ment*.] Avengement; retribution.

He shew'd his head ther left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 18.

**venger**† (ven'jèr), *n.* [<F. *vengeur* = Sp. *vengador*, < LL. *vindicator*, avenger, < L. *vindicare*, avenge: see *venge*. Cf. *vindicator*.] An avenger.

God is a *vengere* of synne. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 76.

His bleeding heart is in the *vengers* hand.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 20.

**vengeress**† (ven'jèr-es), *n.* [< ME. *vengeresse*, < OF. *vengeresse*, fem. of *vengeur*, an avenger: see *venger*.] A female avenger.

This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere *vengeresse*, . . . for he was wounded thourgh bothe thyghes with that spere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

The thre goddesses, furiis and *vengeressis* of felonies.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 12.

**veniable**† (vē'ni-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *veniable*, < LL. *veniabilis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, pardon: see *venial*.] Venial; pardonable.

In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the *veniable* part of things lost.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

**veniably**† (vē'ni-a-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.

**venial** (vē'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *venial*, < OF. *venial*, F. *véniel* = Sp. Pg. *venial* = It. *veniale*, < LL. *venialis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, indulgence, remission, pardon.] **I.** *a.* 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong: as, a *venial* sin or transgression. See *sin*¹, 1.

There contricioun doth but dryncth it doun in-to a *venial* synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 92.

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in society by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a *venial* error.
*Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.

They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken; Mere *venial* slips, that grow not near the conscience.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

This is a mistake, though a very *venial* one; the apophthegm is attributed . . . to Agasicles, not to Agesilaus.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9, note.

3†. Permissible; harmless; unobjectionable.

Permitting him the while
*Venial* discourse unblamed.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 5.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Venial, Excusable, Pardonable.* *Excusable* and *pardonable* are applied to things small and great, but *pardonable* primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. *Excusable* may be applied where the offense is only in seeming. *Venial* applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. *Venial*, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to *mortal*.

**II.**† *n.* A venial sin or offense.

It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of *venials* and favourable titles of diminution. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

**veniality** (vē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *venialidad* = Pg. *venialidade*; as *venial* + *-ity*.] The property of being venial.

They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of *veniality*. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

**venially** (vē'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

**venialness** (vē'ni-al-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable or pardonable.

**Venice crown.** In *her.*, a bearing representing the cornu or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

**Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white,** etc. See *glass*, etc.

**Venice treacle.** See *theriac*.

**Veni Creator** (vē'ni krē-ā'tor). [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," 'Come, Creator Spirit.' L.: *veni*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *venire*, come; *creator*, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relics. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God"), to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to Charlemagne, but it is certainly older, and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, *Veni Creator Spiritus*.

**venim**†, **venime**†, *n.* Old spellings of *venom*.

**venimous**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *venomous*.

**veniplex** (vē'ni-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *vena*, vein, + *plexus*, a network: see *plexus*.] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. *Coues*.

**veniplexed** (vē'ni-plekst), *a.* [<*veniplex* + *-ed*².] Formed into a venous plexus or notwork. *Coues*.

**venire facias** (vē-nī'rē fā'si-as). [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' L.: *venire*, come; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of *facere*, make, do, cause.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, *venire*.—**Venire facias de novo**, or **venire de novo**, in *law*, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

**venire-man** (vē-nī'rē-man), *n.* A man summoned under a venire facias for jury service.

**venison** (ven'zn or ven'i-zn), *n.* [Formerly also *ven'son*; < ME. *venison*, *venysoun*, *veneson*, *venceisun*, < OF. **veneisun*, *venaison*, *venoison*, F. *venaison*, venison, the flesh of the deer and boar, the principal objects of the chase, < L. *venatio*(*n*-), hunting, also the product of the chase, game, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*¹, of which *venison* is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllabic pronunciation, cf. *menison*, *menson*, ult. < L. *manatio*(*n*-).] 1†. A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.

A theef of *venysoun*, that hath forlaft
His likerousnesse and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
*Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 83.

"Come, kill [me] a *ven'son*," said bold Robin Hood,
"Come, kill me a good fat deer."
*Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, V. 294).

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.

Shall we go and kill us *venison?*
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 21.

A fair *ven'son* pastye brought she out presentlye.
*King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Thanks, my Lord, for your *venison*, for finer or fatter
Never rang'd in a forest or smok'd in a platter.
*Goldsmith*, Haunch of Venison.

**Fallow venison**, the flesh of the fallow deer.—**Red venison**, the flesh of the red deer.

*Venison* both *red* and fallow.
*Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, I. v. § 2.

**Venite** (vē-nī'tē), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus," 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord.' L. *venite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *venire*, come.] 1. In *liturgies*, the 95th Psalm. In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, *Venite exultemus*.

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above canticle.

**venivel, venivela** (ven'i-vel, ven-i-vē'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, *Cissampelos Pareira*.

**venjet**†, *v.* An old spelling of *venge*.

**vennel** (ven'el), *n.* [Formerly also *venall*; < F. *venelle*, a small street.] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the *vennel* of the Maison Dieu or hospitium, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 242.

**venom** (ven'um), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venome*, *venim*, *venime*, *venym*; < ME. *venim*, *venym*, *venyme*, *fenim*, < OF. *renim*, *venin*, also *velin*, F. *venin* = Pr. *rere*, *veri* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = It. *veleno*, *veneno*, < L. *venenum*, poison.] **I.** *n.* 1. Poison in general: now an archaic use.

Zif *Venym* or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling *venom* flings.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 82.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands; and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rabies of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see *Latrodectus*, and cut under *spider*), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see cases cited under *sting*¹), and in one case at least may be fatal to large animals (see *tsetse*).

Of alle fretynge *venymes* the vilest is the scorpion;
May no medecyne amende the place ther he styngeth.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 158.

Or hurtful worm with canker'd *venom* bites.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 53.

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

What with Venus, and other oppressioun
Of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun,
That Ypermistra dar nat handle a knyf.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2593.

The *venom* of such looks, we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 18.

4†. Coloring material; dye.

They cowde nat medle the bryhte fleeses of the contre of Seryens with the *venym* of Tyrie.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

**II.**† *a.* Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.

In our lande growith pepper in forestis full of snakes and other *venym* beestes.
*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).

Thou art . . .
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As *venom* toads, or lizard's dreadful stings.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 138.

My *venom* eyes
Strike innocency dead at such a distance.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 2.

**venom** (ven'um), *v.* [Early mod. E. *venome*, *venime*; < ME. *venymen*, *venynen*, by apheresis from *envenimen*, < OF. *envenimer*, poison (see *envenom*); in part directly from the noun *venom*.] **I.** *trans.* To envenom; infect with poison.

The *venomed* vengeance ride upon our swords.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 47.

Here boldly spread thy hands, no *venom'd* weed
Dares blister them.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Since I must
Through Brothers' periurie dye, O let me *venome*
Their Soules with curses!
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 4.

Its bite [that of *Conus aulicus*] produces a *venomed* wound accompanied by acute pain.
*A. Adams*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.

**II.**† *intrans.* To become as if infected with venom.

Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium. (*Latham.*)

**venom-albumin** (ven'um-al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin of snake-poison.

**venom-duct** (ven'um-dukt), *n.* The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it

is secreted to the tooth or fang whence it is discharged.

**venomer** (ven′um-ėr), *n.* [< *venom* + *-er*[1].] A poisoner. [Rare.]

People of noble family would have found a sensitive goblet of this sort [Murano glass] as sovereign against the arts of *venomers* as an exclusive diet of boiled eggs.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

**venom-fang** (ven′um-fang), *n.* One of the long, sharp, conical teeth of the upper jaw of a venomous serpent, by means of which a poisonous fluid is injected into a punctured wound. Such a fang is firmly attached to the maxillary bone, and may be thrown forward or laid flat by a peculiar mechanism by which the bones of the upper jaw change their relative position. Such a tooth is either grooved (as in *Proteroglypha*) or so folded upon itself as to form a tube (as in *Solenoglypha*) for the conveyance of venom, being also connected with the duct of the receptacle which contains the fluid. The mechanism of the bones is such that opening the mouth widely causes erection of the venom-fang, while the forcible closure of the mouth upon the object bitten causes the injection of the venom into the wound by muscular pressure upon the venom-sac. Venom-fangs are a single pair or several pairs. Also called *poison-tooth*. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper*.

**venom-gland** (ven′um-gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes venom, mostly a modified salivary gland.

**venom-globulin** (ven′um-glob″ū-lin), *n.* The globulin of snake-poison.—**Water venom-globulin.** See *water*.

**venom-mouthed** (ven′um-moutht), *a.* Having a venomous or envenomed mouth or bite; speaking as if venomously; slanderous; scandalous.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 120.

**venomosalivary** (ven″ō-mō-sal′i-vā-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *venom* + *salivary*.] Venomous, as saliva; of or pertaining to venomous saliva.

I find that it is even easy to see the *venomosalivary* duct [of the mosquito] from the outside, shining through the skin at the base of the head and neck in the undissected specimen. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 886.

**venomous** (ven′um-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venimous*, *venemous;* < ME. *venimous*, *veuymous*, < OF. **venimous*, *venimeux*, *venemouse*, F. *venimeux*, also (after L.) *vénéneux* = Pr. *verenos*, *verinos*, also *vencuos* = Sp. Pg. *venenoso* = It. *velenoso*, *venenoso*, < LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, venomous, < L. *venenum*, poison, venom: see *venom*. Cf. *venenous*, *venenose*.] 1. Full of venom; noxious or hurtful by means or reason of venom; venenose; poisonous: as, a *venomous* reptile or insect; a *venomous* bite.

It is alle deserte and fulle of Dragouns and grete Serpentes, and fulle of dyverse *venymouse* Bestes alle abouten.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

The biting of a Pike is *venomous*, and hard to be cured.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 132.

2. Hence, noxious; virulent; extremely hurtful or injurious; poisonous in any way.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,
For they ben *venimous*, I wot it wel;
I hem defye, I love hem nevere a del.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 335.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thine eyes. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 23.

*Venemous* thorns, that are so sharp and keen,
Bear flowers, we see, full fresh and fair of hue.
*Wyatt*, That Pleasure is mixed with every Pain.

3. Very spiteful or hateful; virulent; malignant; intended or intending to do harm: as, *venomous* eyes or looks; a *venomous* attack; *venomous* enemies.—**Venomous serpents** or **snakes.** See *Ophidia*, *Nocua*, *Proteroglypha*, *serpent*, *snake*, *Solenoglypha*, *Venenosa*, *thanatophidia*, and the family names cited under *serpent*.—**Venomous spiders.** See *katipo*, *Latrodectus*, *malmignatte*, and cut under *spider*.=**Syn. 3.** Malignant, spitefui.

**venomously** (ven′um-us-li), *adv.* With venom or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 48.

**venomousness** (ven′um-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venomous, in any sense; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness.

**venom-peptone** (ven′um-pep″tōn), *n.* The peptone of snake-poison.

**venom-sac** (ven′um-sak), *n.* The structure on each side of the head of a venomous serpent, near the articulation of the lower jaw, which secretes and contains the poisonous fluid, and from which the fluid is conveyed by a duct to the venom-fang.

**venosal** (vē-nō′sal), *a.* Of the nature of a vein; venous.

Its office [that of the lung] is to cool the heart, by sending ayre unto it by the *Venosal* Artery.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

**venose** (vē′nōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *venoso*, < L. *venosus*, full of veins, < *vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having numerous veins or branching network; veiny: as, a *venose* or reticulated leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *venous*.

**venose-costate** (vē′nōs-kos″tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between ribbed and veined; having raised veins approaching ribs.

**venosity** (vē-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< *venose* + *-ity*.] 1. Venose state, quality, or character.—2. A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A rapid increase in the *venosity* of the blood.
*Science*, VII. 533.

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general venous congestion.

**venous** (vē′nus), *a.* [< L. *venosus*, full of veins, < *vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venose*, *veinous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; contained in veins; veined; venose: as, the *venous* system; *venous* blood or circulation; a *venous* plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In *entom.*, having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an insect's wing.—**Venous blood,** the blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which vary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified, and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Venous calculus.** Same as *veinstone*, 2.—**Venous canal** (*ductus venosus*), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.—**Venous circulation,** the flow of blood through the veins. See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.—**Venous congestion** or **hyperemia,** engorgement of the veins of a part, due to obstruction of the venous circulation. Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—**Venous duct.** See *ductus venosus*, under *ductus*.—**Venous hemorrhage,** bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—**Venous hum.** See *hum*[1].—**Venous plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Venous pulse,** a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.—**Venous radicles,** the finest beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes erroneously written *venous radicals*.—**Venous sinus.** (*a*) One of the various large veins formed in the substance of the dura mater. See the distinctive names under *sinus*. (*b*) A natural dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins empty in common. In different cases such a sinus may correspond to the auricle of a heart, to a cavity communicating with a heart, as a caval vein, or to a cavity inclosing a heart, as the so-called pericardium of some invertebrates.

**venously** (vē′nus-li), *adv.* In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were *venously* congested.
*Lancet*, 1890, I. 751.

**vent**[1] (vent), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vente;* an altered form of *fent*, < ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, a slit, cleft, chink: see *fent*. The alteration of *fent* to *vent* was not due to the dial. change shown in *rat* for *fat*, *vixen* for *fixen*, etc., but to confusion with F. *vent*, wind (see *vent*[2]), as if orig. 'an air-hole.' A similar confusion appears in the history of *vent*[2] and *vent*[3], which have been more or less mixed with each other and with *vent*[1].] 1. A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage.

Through little *vents* and crannies of the place
The wind wars with his torch. *Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 310.

Now he flings about his burning heat,
As in a furnace an ambitious fire
Whose *vent* is stopt. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

Great Builder of mankind, why hast thou sent
Such swelling floods, and made so small a *vent?*
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 8.

Between the jaw and ear the jav'lin went;
The soul, exhaling, issu'd at the *vent*.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 738.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The small opening into the barrel of a gun, by which the priming comes in contact with the charge, or by which fire is communicated to the charge; a touch-hole. (*b*) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out; also, the vent-peg with which the opening is stopped.

If you are sent down in haste to draw any drink, and find it will not run, do not be at the trouble of opening a *vent*, but blow strongly into the fosset.
*Swift*, Directions to Servants (Butler).

(*c*) A hollow gimlet used to make an opening in a cork or barrel, in order to draw out a small quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (*d*) In *molding*, one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mold. (*e*) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (*f*) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Oxford Glossary*. (*g*) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in feet. *Webster*. (*h*) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (*i*) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mammals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under *Terebratulidæ*.—3. A slit or opening in a garment.

Item, j. jakket of red felwet, the *ventis* hounde with red lether. *Paston Letters*, I. 476.

The coller and the *vente*. *Assembly of Ladies*, lxxvi.

4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like ruffling winds lock'd up in caves,
Do bustle for a *vent*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no *vent*, no outlet, no passage through.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it *Vent*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

The poor little Jackdaw,
When the monks he saw,
Feebly gave *vent* to the ghost of a caw.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

6†. A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast
There is a *vent* of blood.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 352.

**To give vent to,** to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up: as, *to give vent to* anger.—**To serve the vent.** See *serve*[1].—**To take vent,** to become known; get abroad.

Whereby the particular design *took vent* beforehand.
*Sir H. Wotton*.

**vent**[1] (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*[1], *n.*] 1. To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.

How camest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? can he *vent* Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 111.

He *vented* a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in.

The gun is then *vented*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 82.

It is usually necessary to *vent* the punch by a small hole.
*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 331.

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he *vents*
In mangled forms.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

Let rash report run on; the breath that *vents* it
Will, like a bubble, break itself at last.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so fuil as she could not contain, but *vented* her revelations.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 294.

And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to *vent* them.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

As children of weak age
Lend life to the dumb stones
Whereon to *vent* their rage.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, i.

4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.

Adams frequently *vented himself* in ejaculations during their journey. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 10.

**vent**[2]† (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vent*, wind, air, breath, scent, smell, vapor, puff, = Sp. *viento* = Pg. It. *vento*, < L. *ventus*, wind, = E. *wind:* see *wind*[2], and cf. *vent*[2], *v.*, and *vent*[1], *n.*] 1. Scent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.

When my hound doth straine upon good *vent*.
*Turberville*.

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it 's spritely, waking, audible, and full of *vent*.
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 238.

*Vent* is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXXXVI. 176.

2. In *hunting*, the act of taking breath or air.

The Otter . . . you may now see above water at *vent*, and the dogs close with him.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 59.

**vent**[2] (vent), *v.* [< F. *venter*, blow, puff (as the wind), < *vent*, the wind: see *vent*[2], *n.*, and cf. *vent*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To scent, as a hound; smell; snuff up; wind.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yard of him and never *vent* him. . . . When he smelleth or *venteth* anything we say he hath this or that in the wind.
*Turberville.*

Bearing his nostrils up into the wind,
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
*Drayton*, Mooncalf.

**To vent up**, to lift so as to give air.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
But onely *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 42.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

After the manner of a drunkarde, that *venteth* for the best wine. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

See how he *venteth* into the wynd.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

2. In *hunting*, to take breath or air.

Now have at him [an otter] with Kilbuck, for he *vents* again. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 59.

When the otter *vents* or comes to the surface to breathe.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

3. To draw, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna *vent* weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xl.

**vent**[3] (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vente*, F. *vente*, sale, place of sale, market, = Sp. *venta*, a sale, a market, also an inn (*haeer venta*, put up at an inn), = Pg. *venda* = It. *vendita*, a sale, < ML. *vendita*, a sale, < L. *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *vent*[4].] 1. The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to *vent* any English book but such as shall first be examined by Mr. Secretary Petre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or the one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 13th August, 1549.
*MS. Privy Council Book*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvi., note.

The *vent* of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouses of the company, would have prevented all this distress. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

2. Opportunity to sell; market.

We be uncertaine what *vent* or sale you shall finde in Persia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 342.

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any *vent*.
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 336).

There is in a manner no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Sir W. Temple*, Miscellanies, p. 11.

**vent**[3]† (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*[3], *n.* Cf. *vend*[1], *v.*] To vend; sell.

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germania *vent* 60 or 80 thowsand clothes yearlie.
*G. Fletcher*, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.

Familiar with the prices
Of oil and corn, with when and where to *vent* them.
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

**vent**[4]† (vent), *n.* [< Sp. *venta*, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see *vent*[3].] An inn.

Our house
Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns,
As they come late.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

**venta** (ven'tä), *n.* [Sp. *venta*, an inn: see *vent*[4].] Same as *vent*[4]. *Scott.*

**ventage** (ven'tāj), *n.* [< *vent*[1] + *-age*.] A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.

Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 372.

I would have their bodies
Burnt in a coal-pit with the *ventage* stopped.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 5.

**ventail**†, **ventaille**† (ven'tāl), *n.* [ME. *ventaile*, *ventayle*, < OF. *ventaille*, the breathing part of a helmet, < *vent*, wind, air, breath: see *vent*[2]. Cf. *aventaile*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Galashin helde his felowe at the grounde, and with that oon hande hilde hym by the *ventaile*, and his swerde in the tother hande redy to smyten of his heed.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *Ventailes* reare each other to behold.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 12.

**ventanna**† (ven-tan'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *ventana*, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (cf. *window*, lit. 'wind-eye'), < L. *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[1].] A window. [Rare.]

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna* where I sate.
*Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

**ventaylett**†, *n.* [ME., dim. of *ventail*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Item, v *ventayletes* of bassenets. Item, vj. peces of mayle. *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

**vent-bit** (vent'bit), *n.* A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.

**vent-bushing** (vent'bůsh'ing), *n.* A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called *vent-piece*.

**vent-cock** (vent'kok), *n.* A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-cover** (vent'kuv'ėr), *n.* A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the box dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

**vented** (ven'ted), *a.* [< *vent*[1] + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having the crissum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-*vented*; yellow-*vented*.

**venter**[1] (ven'tėr), *n.* [< *vent*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signifie but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech?
*Barrow*, Sermons, I. xv.

**venter**[2] (ven'tėr), *n.* [In def. 1 < OF. *ventre*, F. *ventre* = It. *ventre*; in defs. 2 and 3 directly < L. *venter*, the belly, womb.] 1. The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(*a*) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to *dorsum*. (*b*†) One of the three large, as if bellying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the *venter* of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen: collectively called *the three venters*. (*c*) Some swelling or protuberant part; specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See *biventer*, *digastric*, *n.* (*d*) The belly or concavity of a bone, as opposed to its *dorsum* or convexity. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below.]
3. In *ornith.*, the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and *venter* or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 961.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) The lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) The under surface: as, the *venter* of the caterpillar.—5. In *bot.*, the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, in which the oöphore is formed.—**In ventre sa mere.** See *in ventre*.—**Venter of the ilium**, the iliac fossa.—**Venter of the scapula**, the scapular fossa.—**Venter propendens**, anteversion of the uterus.—**Venter renum**, the pelvis of the kidney.

**vent-faucet** (vent'fâ'set), *n.* A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkscrew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also *vent-peg*. *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-feather** (vent'feтн'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See *crissum*, *tectrices*.

**vent-field** (vent'fēld), *n.* In *ordnance*, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the modern percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.

**vent-gage** (vent'gāj), *n.* A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.

**vent-gimlet** (vent'gim'let), *n.* In *ordnance*, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gun.

**vent-hole** (vent'hōl), *n.* 1. A vent.—2. A buttonhole at the wrist of a shirt. [Prov. Eng.]

**venticular** (ven-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "*venticular* perforations of the mezail," or breathing holes.
*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.

**ventiduct** (ven'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L. *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, channel: see *duct*.] In *arch.*, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by *venteducts* from the vast caves above Padua they let into their rooms at their pleasure, to qualifie the heat of the summer. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 103.

**ventil** (ven'til), *n.* [< L. *ventulus*, a breeze (*ventilare*, ventilate): see *ventilate*.] In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (*a*) such as is described under *valve*, or (*b*) specifically, in *organ-building*, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.

**ventilable** (ven'ti-lą-bl), *a.* [< *ventil-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being ventilated.

The sleeping room is rarely *ventilable*, and still more rarely ventilated. *Philadelphia Times*, Feb. 28, 1886.

**ventilabrum** (ven-ti-lā'brum), *n.* [L., a winnowing-fan, < *ventilare*, winnow: see *ventilate*.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

**ventilate** (ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ventilated*, ppr. *ventilating*. [< L. *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilare* (> It. *ventilare* = Sp. Pg. *ventilar* = F. *ventiler*), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, < *ventulus*, a breeze, dim. of *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[2].] 1. To winnow; fan.

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we *ventilate* and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.

2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to *ventilate* a room.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; aërate; oxygenate: as, the lungs *ventilate* the blood.—4. To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.

I *ventylate*, I blowe tydynges or a mater abrode. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that *ventylateth* the maters abrode. *Palsgrave*, p. 765.

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was *ventilated* in the Star Chamber. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 98.

My object in this lecture is not to *ventilate* dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.

**Ventilated bucket.** See *bucket*.

**ventilating-brick** (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), *n.* A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.

**ventilating-heater** (ven'ti-lā-ting-hē'tėr), *n.* A stove or heater so arranged that its draft draws in outside air, which is heated and discharged into the interior of a building.

**ventilating-millstone** (ven'ti-lā-ting-mil'stōn), *n.* A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air through its grooves.

**ventilating-saw** (ven'ti-lā-ting-sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is perforated, so that the circulation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust.

**ventilation** (ven-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *ventilation* = Sp. *ventilacion* = Pg. *ventilação* = It. *ventilazione*, < L. *ventilatio*(*n*-), an airing, < *ventilare*, air, ventilate: see *ventilate*.] 1†. The act of fanning or blowing.

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.

Insuring for the labouring man better *ventilation*.
*F. W. Robertson.*

3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration. *Harvey.*

4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the *ventilation* of abuses or grievances.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world. *Bp. Hall*, Old Religion, ii.

5†. Utterance; expression; vent.

To his . . . Secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he [Buckingham] laid in Pallet near him, for natural *Ventilation* of his thoughts, he would . . . break out into bitter and passionate Eruptions. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 227.

**Plenum method of ventilation.** See *plenum*.

**ventilative** (ven'ti-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *ventilate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating: as, *ventilative* appliances.

**ventilator** (ven'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [< F. *ventilateur* = Sp. Pg. *ventilador* = It. *ventilatore*, < L. *ventilator*, a winnower, < *ventilare*, winnow, ventilate: see *ventilate*.] One who or that which ventilates. (*a*) Any device for replacing foul by pure air. (*b*) One who or that which brings some matter to public notice, as a speaker or a newspaper.

**ventilator-deflector** (ven'ti-lā-tor-dē-flek'tor), *n.* A plate so placed in a railroad-car as to deflect the air into or out of the car, under the impulse of the motion of the train.

**ventilator-hood** (ven'ti-lā-tor-hud), *n.* A shield above a ventilator on the outside of a railroad-car, to protect it from sparks, cinders, or rain: sometimes serving also as a deflector.

**venting-hole**† (ven'ting-hōl), *n.* A vent-hole.

Certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting-holes*.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 3.

**ventless** (vent'les), *a.* [< *vent*[1] + *-less*.] Having no vent or outlet.

Like to a restlesse, *ventlesse* flame of fire,
That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.
*Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 61.

**ventose**[1]† (ven'tōs), *a.* [= F. *venteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ventoso*, < L. *ventosus*, full of wind, windy, < *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[2].] Windy; flatulent. *Bailey*, 1731.

**ventose**[1]† (ven'tōs), *n.* [< OF. *ventose*, *ventouse*, < ML. *ventosa*, a cupping-glass, fem. of L. *ventosus*, full of wind: see *ventose*[1], *a.*] A cupping-glass.

Hollow concavities, . . . like to *ventoses* or cupping glasses. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 29.

**Ventose**[2] (von-tōz'), *n.* [F., < L. *ventosus*: see *ventose*[1], *a.*] The sixth month of the year, according to the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1794) February 19th, and ending March 20th.

**ventosity**† (ven-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ventosité* = Pr. *ventositat* = Sp. *ventosidad* = Pg. *ventosidade* = It. *ventosità*, < LL. *ventosita(t-)s*, windiness, < L. *ventosus*, windy: see *vent*[1].] 1. Windiness; flatulence.

If there be any danger of *ventosity*, . . . then you shall use decoctions.
*Chilmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy.

2. Empty pride; vainglory; inflated vanity.

The quality of knowledge . . . hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

**ventouse**†, *v.* [ME. *ventousen*, *ventusen*, < OF. *ventouser*, cup, < *ventouse*, *ventose*, a cupping-glass: see *ventose*[1], *n.*] To cup.

Nother veyne-blood, ne *ventusinge*,
Ne drinke of berbes may ben his helpinge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, i. 1889.

**ventoy**†, *n.* [< OF. *ventau*, a fan, < *vent*, wind, air: see *vent*[2].] A fan.

One of you open the casements, t'other take a *ventoy* and gently cool my face.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

**vent-peg** (vent'peg), *n.* 1. A plug, as of wood, for stopping the vent of a barrel.

Pulling out the *vent-peg* of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole.
*Dickens*, Chimes, iv.

2. Same as *vent-faucet*.

**vent-piece** (vent'pēs), *n.* 1. In *ordnance*, same as *vent-bushing*.—2. In a breech-loading gun, the block which closes the rear of the base.

**vent-pin** (vent'pin), *n.* Same as *vent-peg*, 1.

**vent-pipe** (vent'pīp), *n.* An escape-pipe, as for air or steam.

**vent-plug** (vent'plug), *n.* 1. Same as *vent-peg*, 1.—2. Anything used to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged, the object being to insure the complete extinction of any sparks that remain from the last cartridge fired. The vent-plug is pressed into place by the thumb of one of the artillerists, while another pushes home the sponge.

**vent-punch** (vent'punch), *n.* An instrument for removing obstructions from the vent of a gun.

**ventrad** (ven'trad), *adv.* [< L. *venter*, the belly, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the belly or ventral surface or aspect of the body: noting direction or relative situation: opposed to *dorsad* or *neurad*, and equivalent to *hemad* or *sternad*: as, the heart is situated *ventrad* of the spinal column; the cœliac axis branches *ventrad* of the aorta.

**ventral** (ven'tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ventral* = Sp. Pg. *ventral* = It. *ventrale*, < L. *ventralis*, of or pertaining to the belly or stomach, < *venter*, belly, stomach: see *venter*[2].] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the venter, in any sense; forming a venter; contained in a venter; having a venter; hollowed out like a venter; bellying; abdominal; uterine: as, *ventral* walls or cavities; *ventral* viscera; the *ventral* surface of the ilium or scapula; *ventral* fins. (*b*) Placed ventrad in the body; situated on the side or aspect of the body opposite the dorsal or back aspect; anterior or inferior; hemal.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the anterior surface of anything: as, a *ventral* suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis: the opposite of *dorsal*.—**Ventral chord**, in *entom.*, the ventral nervous chord with its ganglia.—**Ventral fin**, in *ichth.*, a ventral. See II., 1.—**Ventral folds**, in *Tunicata*, upstanding margins of the sides of the ventral groove.—**Ventral groove**, in *Tunicata*, the hypobranchial groove, lying in the ventral median line of the branchial chamber; the endostyle.—**Ventral hernia**, a hernia traversing the abdominal wall at any point other than the groin or umbilicus.—**Ventral laminæ**, in *embryol.* See *lamina*.—**Ventral medulla**, the ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic system. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 150.—**Ventral oars.** See *oar*[1].—**Ventral ossifications**, bones developed in the walls of the belly of some mammals (as marsupials) and many reptiles. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosaurus*.—**Ventral segment**, in *acoustics*, same as *loop*[1], 3.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a ventral fin; one of the posterior or pelvic pair of fins, corresponding to the hind limbs of higher vertebrates, and distinguished from the *pectorals*: so called irrespective of their actual position: as, *ventrals* thoracic or jugular. Abbreviated *V.* or *v.*—2. In *entom.*, one of the segments of the abdomen as seen from beneath, especially in *Coleoptera*. They are distinguished as first, second, etc., counting backward. See *urite*, *uromere*.

**ventralis** (ven-trā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ventrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *ventral*.] In *ichth.*, a ventral fin.

**ventrally** (ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a ventral situation or direction; on or toward the belly; with respect to the venter.

**ventralmost** (ven'tral-mōst), *a.* Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

**ventralward, ventralwards** (ven'tral-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *ventral* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *ventrad*.

The first fold . . . sends off in the course of the third day a branch or bud-like process from its anterior edge. This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs *ventralwards* and forwards.
*Foster and Balfour*, Embryol., p. 164.

**ventric** (ven'trik), *a.* [< L. *venter*, belly, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach. [Rare.]

"Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius, the art of accurate timekeeping is *ventric*.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 41.

**ventricle** (ven'tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *ventricule* = Sp. *ventrículo* = Pg. *ventriculo* = It. *ventricolo*, < L. *ventriculus*, belly, stomach, ventricle (sc. *cordis*, of the heart), dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *venter*[2].] 1†. The belly; the stomach.

My *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. The womb; the productive organ, literally or figuratively.

Beget in the *ventricle* of memory.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 70.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some small cavity of the body; a hollow part or organ; a ventriculus: variously applied.—**Chylific ventricle.** See *chylific*.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain.** See *cornu*.—**Hypoarian ventricle.** See *hypoarian*.—**Olfactory ventricle**, a cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle. It exists normally in the fetus, but is only occasionally found in the adult.—**Pineal ventricle.** See *pineal*.—**Sylvian ventricle.** See *Sylvian*[2].—**Ventricle of Arantius**, that part of the fourth ventricle of the brain which extends down into the spinal cord and forms the upper part of the central canal.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle of the brain; the metepicœlia.—**Ventricle of the corpus callosum**, a furrow between the upper surface of the great transverse commissure of the brain and the gyrus fornicatus, or lip of each hemisphere, which rests upon the corpus callosum.—**Ventricle of the larynx**, a fossa on either side, between the false and true vocal cords of that side, which leads up by a narrow opening into the laryngeal pouch, or sacculus laryngis.—**Ventricles of the brain**, a series of connecting cavities, containing fluid, within the brain, continuous with the central cavity of the spinal cord. They are the remains of the original neural canal, formed by a folding over of the epiblast. The lateral ventricles are found one in each hemisphere; they communicate with each other and with the third ventricle through the foramen of Monro. The third ventricle lies between the optic thalami. It communicates with the fourth ventricle through the aqueduct of Sylvius. The fourth ventricle lies between the cerebellum and the pons and medulla. The so-called fifth ventricle, or pseudocœle, has no connection with the other cerebral ventricles, being of a different nature and simply a small interval between the right and left layers of the septum lucidum. The cerebral ventricles or cœliæ have lately been systematically named in a morphological vocabulary which is irrespective of the peculiarities of the human brain, and based on the encephalomeres of vertebrates. See *aula*, 2, *cœlia*, *diacœlia*, *encephalocœle*, *epicœlia*, *mesocœlia*, *metacœlia*, *metepicœlia*, *procœlia*, *rhinocœlia*, and cuts under *encephalon*, *Rana*, and *Petromyzontidæ*.—**Ventricles of the heart**, the two chambers in the heart which receive the blood from the auricles and propel it into the arteries. The right ventricle forces the venous blood coming from the right auricle into the pulmonary artery, and thence through the lungs. The left ventricle receives the arterial blood from the left auricle and propels it through the aorta and the rest of the systemic arterial system. See cuts under *heart*, *lung*, *Polyplacophora*, and *Lamellibranchiata*.

**ventricornu** (ven-tri-kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *ventricornua* (-nū-ä). [NL., < L. *venter*, belly, + *cornu*, horn.] The ventral or anterior horn or curved extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under *spinal*.

**ventricornual** (ven-tri-kôr'nū-al), *a.* [< *ventricornu* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ventricornu. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 528.

**ventricose** (ven'tri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ose*.] 1. Having a large abdomen; corpulent.—2. In *bot.*, swelling out in the middle; swelling unequally, or inflated on one side; distended; inflated; bellied: as, a *ventricose* corolla or perianth.—3. In *conch.*, ventricous. See *ventricous*, I (*b*).

**ventricous** (ven'tri-kus), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ous*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Bellying; resembling a belly; swelled up or out; distended; ventricose. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls or the valves of the shell swollen or strongly convex. See cuts under *Dolium*, *Turbo*, *bivalve*, and *Pectinidæ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ventricose*.

**ventricular** (ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *ventriculaire* = Sp. *ventricular* = It. *ventricolare*, < NL. **ventricularis*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle, in any sense; ventriculous: as, a *ventricular* cavity of the brain or heart; *ventricular* walls, lining, orifice; *ventricular* systole or diastole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventricous. [Rare.]—**Ventricular aqueduct.** Same as *aquæductus Sylvii* (which see, under *aquæductus*).—**Ventricular bands of the larynx**, the false vocal cords.—**Ventricular septum.** (*a*) Same as *septum lucidum* (which see, under *septum*). (*b*) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.—**Ventricular space**, the system of central communicating cavities, containing fluid, in the cerebrospinal axis. It comprises the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain and the channels connecting them, and the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocœle—usually obliterated in the spinal cord, where, however, a part of it may persist as the rhombocœlia.

**ventriculi**, *n.* Plural of *ventriculus*.

**ventriculite** (ven-trik'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *ventriculites*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle*.] A fossil sponge of the family *Ventriculitidæ*; a so-called "petrified mushroom." They are of various shapes—fungiform, cup-like, tubular, or funnel-shaped—and abound in the Cretaceous.

**Ventriculites** (ven-trik-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Mantell): see *ventriculite*.] A genus of fossil silicious sponges, typical of the family *Ventriculitidæ*.

**ventriculitic** (ven-trik-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ventriculite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ventriculites.

**Ventriculitidæ** (ven-trik-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ventriculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Ventriculites*.

**ventriculobulbous** (ven-trik'ū-lō-bul'bus), *a.* [< L. *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *bulbus*, bulb.] In *ichth.*, pertaining to the cardiac ventricle and the aortic bulb, as the orifice between them.

**ventriculose** (ven-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *ventriculosus*, of the belly, < L. *ventriculus*, belly.] In *bot.*, minutely ventricose.

**ventriculous** (ven-trik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *ventricular*.

**ventriculus** (ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ventriculi* (-lī). [L.: see *ventricle*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a ventricle, in any sense; a loculus. Specifically—(*a*) The true stomach or proper digestive cavity of some animals, as birds and insects. See *proventriculus*. (*b*) In sponges, the general interior space or body-cavity, as in *Ascetta*. See cut under *sponge*.—**Ventriculus bulbosus**, the muscular gizzard of a bird; the gigerium.—**Ventriculus callosus**, the gizzard.—**Ventriculus communis**, the common cavity of the brain; the aula.—**Ventriculus conarii.** Same as *recessus infrapinealis*.—**Ventriculus dexter**, the right ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus Galeni**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus glandulosus.** Same as *proventriculus*, 1.—**Ven-**

**triculus lateralis**, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procœlia.—**Ventriculus Morgagnii**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus olfactorius**, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocœlia.—**Ventriculus opticus**, the optic ventricle; the mesocœlia.—**Ventriculus quartus**, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum; the metacœlia (metepicœlia).—**Ventriculus quintus**, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the cavity of the septum lucidum; the pseudocœlia.—**Ventriculus sinister**, the left ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus succenturiatus**, the duodenum.—**Ventriculus tertius**, the third ventricle of the brain; the diacœlia.—**Ventriculus tricornis**, the three-horned ventricle; the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. Also called *ventriculus lateralis* and, more properly, *procœlia*.

**ventricumbent** (ven-tri-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + **cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of **cumbere*, lie down: see *cumbent*.] Lying upon the belly; prone: opposed to *dorsicumbent*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 36. [Rare.]

**ventriduct** (ven'tri-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead, conduct.] To bring or carry (the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to *dorsiduct*. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]

**ventrilocution** (ven"tri-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *locutio(n-)*, < *loqui*, speak. Cf. *ventriloquy*.] Ventriloquism.

**ventriloque** (ven'tri-lōk), *a.* [< F. *ventriloque*, a ventriloquist: see *ventriloquous*.] Ventriloquial. *Hood*, Irish Schoolmaster.

**ventriloquial** (ven-tri-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or using, ventriloquism.

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping. . . . "Sing out!" shouted one gentleman. . . . "I can't," replied Miss Amelia.
*Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, viii.

**Ventriloquial monkey**, a South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.

**ventriloquially** (ven-tri-lō'kwi-al-i), *adv.* In a ventriloquial manner. *Medical News*, LII. 278.

**ventriloquism** (ven-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ism*.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from a distance, as from the opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

What is called *ventriloquism*, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the larynx, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a particular character, and upon the skill with which he can suggest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voice issues from the bowels of the earth, he imitates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one uttering it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gestures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cause to exist. *Huxley.*

**ventriloquist** (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [As *ventriloqu-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.

I regard truth as a divine *ventriloquist*: I care not from whose mouth the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible.
*Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., ix.

**ventriloquistic** (ven-tril-ō-kwis'tik), *a.* [< *ventriloquist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72.

**ventriloquize** (ven-tril'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ventriloquized*, ppr. *ventriloquizing*. [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled *ventriloquise*.

**ventriloquous** (ven-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [= F. *ventriloque*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquial*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 719.

**ventriloquy** (ven-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [= F. *ventriloquie*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from the belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquism*.

**ventrimesal** (ven-tri-mes'al), *a.* [< *ventrimes(on)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also *ventromesal*.

**ventrimeson** (ven-tri-mes'on), *n.* [NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + NL. *meson*, q. v.] The ventral border of the meson, opposite the dorsimeson. See *meson*.

**ventripotent** (ven-trip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *potent(t-)s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able, have power.] Of great gastronomic capacity. [Rare and humorous.]

The *ventripotent* mulatto [Dumas], the great eater, worker, carner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

**ventripyramid** (ven-tri-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *pyramis*, pyramid.] Same as *pyramid*, 4.

**ventrocystorrhaphy** (ven"trō-sis-tor'a-fi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *ῥαφή*, seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free discharge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practically converting it into a surface-tumor.

**ventrodorsally** (ven-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

**ventrofixation** (ven"trō-fik-sā'shon), *n.* In *surg.*, the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

**ventro-inguinal** (ven-trō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* Common to the belly and groin; pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal: as, the spermatic cord becomes *ventro-inguinal* during the descent of the testis.—**Ventro-inguinal hernia**, direct inguinal hernia.

**ventrolateral** (ven-trō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body: as, the *ventrolateral* muscles.

**ventrolaterally** (ven-trō-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a ventrolateral position or direction; to, at, or on the side of the belly. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

**ventromesal** (ven-trō-mes'al), *a.* Same as *ventrimesal*.

**ventrosity** (ven-tros'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *ventrosus*, *ventriosus*, having a large belly, + *-ity*.] Corpulence.

**ventrotomy** (ven-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, abdominal section; laparotomy.

**vent-searcher** (vent'sėr"chėr), *n.* A small wire having a curved or hooked point, designed to detect cavities in the vent of a gun.

**vent-stopper** (vent'stop"ėr), *n.* In *ordnance*, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-tube** (vent'tūb), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 62.

**venture** (ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *venture*, *ventur*; by apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*: see *adventure*.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.

I shall yow telle of a *ventur* certeyn,
And that a strange, if it please yow to here.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

To desperate *ventures* and assured destruction.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 319.

**2.** Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you.
*Dryden.*

**3.** The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 42.

May every merchant here see safe his *ventures!*
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Certainly Aristophanes had no *Venture* at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little.
*J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 39.

**4.** Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

Yef thow haddest do alle the gode dedes of the worlde, and thyn ende were euell, thow were in a *venture* all for to lese. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

*Venture* hath place in love.
*Earl of Oxford* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).

**At a venture**, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

So fourth she went and left all other thing,
*At a venture* your welefare for to see.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1238.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

=Syn. 1. *Hazard*, etc. See *risk*.

**venture** (ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ventured*, ppr. *venturing*. [By apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.

To whom alone I *venture* to complain.
*Congreve*, To a Candle.

**2.** To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street breat high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will *venture* to be soundly bang'd by the Watch.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

*Shal.* Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.
*Slen.* I'll make a shaft or a bolt on 't: 'slid, 'tis but *venturing*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 25.

Let him *venture*
In some decay'd crare of his own.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 2.

You have greatly *ventured*; but all must do so who would greatly win. *Byron.*

**To venture at, to venture on** or **upon**, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To expose to hazard; risk; stake.

We all are soldiers, and all *venture* lives.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would *venture* them all.
Quoted in *Macaulay's* Hist. Eng., v.

**2.** To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

I should *venture* purgatory for 't.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 77.

No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to *venture* it than other people, and so I was told.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, June 30, 1711.

**3.** To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The cattle were ye best goods, for ye other, being *ventured* ware, were neither at ye best (some of them) nor at ye best prises. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 201.

**4.** To confide in; rely on; trust. [Rare.]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 21.

**venturer** (ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *venture* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.

A merchant *venturer* of daintie meate.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 48.

The *venturers* with the sword were sixty thousand in number, . . . because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich then the citie of Nicosia was.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 129.

**2**†. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster.*—**Merchant Venturers**†. Same as *Merchant Adventurers*. See *adventurer*.

**venturesome** (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [< *venture* + *-some*. Cf. *adventuresome*.] Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.

That bold and *venturesome* act of his.
*Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII., an. 1546.

But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem *venturesome* to make Spanish explain Umbrian. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 244.

**venturesomely** (ven'tūr-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

**venturesomeness** (ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The property of being venturesome. *Jeffrey.*

**venturine** (ven'tūr-in), *n.* Same as *aventurin*.

**venturous** (ven'tūr-us), *a.* [By apheresis from *aventurous*, *adventurous*.] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.

I have a *venturous* fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 39.

Pray you, demand him why he is so *venturous*,
To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

**venturously** (ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went *venturously*, who were welcomed of him after their manner.
*Mourt's Journal*, quoted in N. Morton's New England's Memorial, App., p. 355.

**venturousness** (ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

**ventusing**†, *n.* Cupping. See *ventouse*.

**vent-wire** (vent'wīr), *n.* In *founding*, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with a bow at one end, and a sharp point at the other. *E. H. Knight.*

**venue**[1]† (ven′ū), *n.* [Also *venew*, *veney*, *venny*, *venie*; < ME. **venue*, *venyw*, < OF. *venue*, a coming, = Sp. *venida*, arrival, attack in fencing, = It. *venuta*, arrival, < L. *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *venue*[2].] 1. A coming.

Eche of these vyve at her *venyw*
Brought zyx thousand as har retenyw.
*Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 307.

2. In *old fencing*, a hit; attack; bout; a match or bout in cudgel-play; especially, a contest of regulated length, or of a fixed number of thrusts or blows; henco (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful), a thrust; a lunge.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 296.

A quick *venue* of wit. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 62.

And on his head he laies him on such load
With two quick *vennies* of his knotty Goad.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Y' have given it me,
And yet I feel life for another *veney*.
*Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

I've breath enough . . .
To give your perfumed worship three *venues*.
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

**venue**[2] (ven′ū), *n.* [A particular use of *venue*[1] (< OF. *venue*, arrival, resort), appar. confused with OF. *visne* (cf. ML. *visnetum*, *vicinitus*), neighborhood, venue, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood, vicinage, *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine*, *vicinity*.] In *law*: (*a*) The place or neighborhood of a crime or cause of action; in modern times, the county or corresponding division within which in consequence the jury must be gathered and the cause tried. (*b*) The statement, usually at the top or in the margin, of an indictment or declaration of complaint, indicating the county for trial. (*c*) A similar statement in an affidavit indicating the place where it was taken and the oath was administered.—**Change of venue**, change of place of trial.—**Local venue**, a venue in a case where the facts show that the action must be local, as an action to recover real property.—**To lay the venue.** See *lay*[1].—**Transitory venue**, a venue that is changeable or optional because the cause of action is not local.

**venula** (ven′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *venulæ* (-lē). [L.: see *venule*.] A small vein; a veinlet or veinule.

**venule** (ven′ūl), *n.* [< L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein: see *vein*.] A small vein; a veinlet; in *entom.*, same as *nervule*.

**venulite** (ven′ū-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < NL. *Venus*, a genus of bivalves, + *-lite*: see *-lite*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Venus*, or some similar shell. Properly *venerite*.

**venulose** (ven′ū-lōs), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, having veinlets, as a leaf.

**venulous** (ven′ū-lus), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ous*.] Full of veinlets; minutely venous.

**Venus** (vē′nus), *n.* [= F. *Vénus* = Sp. *Venus* = Pg. *Venus* = It. *Venere*, < L. *Venus* (*-eris*), Venus, orig. the goddess of beauty and love, esp. of sensual love, also applied to sexual intercourse, venery; orig. a personification of *venus*, love, desire (but appar. used in Latin literature only as an application of the proper name); akin to *venerari*, worship, revere, venerate (see *venerate*), from a root seen in Skt. *van*, win, = Goth. *winnan*, suffer, = Icel. *vinna* = OHG. AS. *winnan*, strive for: see *win*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. Venus was of little importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture. The following are some of the more important of the innumerable surviving antique statues of this goddess. The *Venus of Arles*, a fine Greek statue found in 1651 in the ancient theater at Arles, and now in the Louvre Museum. The figure is undraped to below the waist. The hands and forearms are modern restorations. The statue probably belonged to the Victrix type (for this and other types, see the phrases). The *Venus of Capua*, a very noteworthy antique in the Museum of Naples, discovered in the amphitheater at Capua. The figure is undraped to the hips, and is of the Victrix type. It bears a strong resemblance to the Venus of Melos, but is distinctly inferior to that masterpiece. The head is encircled by a stephane. The *Venus of Medici*, one of the best-known works of ancient sculpture, treasured in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figure is of Parian marble, wholly undraped, the face turned to one side, one of the arms extended with the hand held before the body, and the other arm bent before the breast. It is shown by the dolphin on the base to belong to the type of the Venus Anadyomene. While the pose is not identical with that of the Venus of Cnidus, it is generally held to be a free rendering of that conception. The figure is somewhat under natural size, being about 4 feet 8 inches in height, but is commonly taken as the exemplar of perfect proportions in a woman. It was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, about 1680. The *Venus of Melos* (by corruption from the native Greek pronunciation, *Venus of Milo*), one of the most splendid surviving works of ancient art, discovered by a farmer in the island of Melos in 1820, and now the chief treasure of the Louvre Museum. The statue dates from about the middle of the fourth century B. C. It is undraped to the hips;

1 2

1. The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.
2. The Venus of Melos, in the Louvre Museum.

the arms are broken off; the figure and face are at once graceful and beautiful, and highly imposing. The type is that of the Victrix. The *Venus of the Capitol*, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and in attitude and motive very similar to the Venus of Medici, though the Capitoline statue displays a more personal element, and comes closer to the living model. Of the modern statues representing Venus, there may be mentioned the *Venus Borghese*, a celebrated statue by Canova, in the Villa Borghese at Rome. The statue represents the Princess Pauline (Bonaparte) Borghese in the character of Venus Genetrix. The figure is shown reclining, extending the apple in one hand, the head being a close portrait. See *Aphrodite*.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days; its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47′ 3″. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23′.5; and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 7th. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{411000}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{11}{13}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of 2 × 8″.827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of 8″.68 by the mean of the best night measures, or 8″.40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or 8″.54, we find the diameter of Venus about $\frac{19}{20}$ that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{9}{10}$, its density about $\frac{7}{8}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{8}{9}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that day and night last for many years. The old figure was deduced chiefly from the observation that a spot appeared nearly in the same place night after night, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day no sensible motion. The vast tidal action may account for the near approach of the periods of rotation and revolution. Venus has an atmosphere nearly twice as dense as our own, and we may safely infer that all its water is in the form of dry steam; for the dense atmosphere must cause a greater proportion of the heat to be retained. Probably nearly all the carbon is in the form of carbonic anhydrid or carbonates, leaving little or no free oxygen. Geological erosion can hardly be great. The mountains of Venus are shown to be high by the form of the terminator. Still, Venus reflects a great amount of light (its albedo being 0.9 that of Jupiter, which is perhaps self-luminous), and much of this appears to come from general specular reflection, as from polished level surfaces, possibly melted metals. The night side of Venus, which must be intensely cold, shows a faint coppery-red light, which is somewhat fitful in its appearances, and is probably of the nature of an intense aurora. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the eighteenth century; but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ♀, supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

3†. Sexual intercourse; venery. *Bacon.*—4†. In *old chem.*, copper.—5. In *her.*, green: the name given to that color when blazoning is done by means of the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—6. In *conch.*: (*a*) The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family *Veneridæ*: so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridæ*, *quahog*, and *dimyarian*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Venus*; any venerid.

The *Venuses* and Cockles.
*A. Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

**Celestial Venus.** See *Venus Urania*.—**Corona Veneris**, or **crown of Venus**, a syphilitic eruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forehead and temples.—**Crystals of Venus.** See *crystal*.—**Fresh-water venuses**, the *Corbiculidæ*.—**Mark of Venus**, in *palmistry*. See *mark*[1].—**Mount of Venus**, in *palmistry*. See *mount*[1], 5 (*g*).—**Ring of Venus**, in *palmistry*. See *ring*[1].—**Venus accrouple** (crouching), in *art*, a type in which the goddess is represented as undraped, and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Museo Pio Clementino in the Vatican.—**Venus Anadyomene** (marine Venus, or Venus of the Sea), Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—**Venus Callipyge** or **Kallipygos**, a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—**Venus Genetrix**, in *art*, etc., Venus as the goddess of fecundity. The type presents the goddess undraped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous Ionic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other extending an apple.—**Venus of Cnidus**, the undraped type of Venus created by Praxiteles, and dedicated in the temple in Cnidus, paralleled with the draped type of the same master, that of Cos. According to tradition, the beautiful Phryne was the model for this statue. The most instructive copies accessible are one in the Vatican (as exhibited, partly masked by painted drapery of tin), and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under *Aphrodite*.—**Venus of the rock**, in *conch.*, a boring bivalve mollusk of the genus *Venerupis*. See cut under *Venerupis*.—**Venus omnibus**, the Greek Aphrodite Pandemos, Venus as the patroness of unlawful love.—**Venus's basin** or **bath**, a name given to common teazel, the leaves of which collect water.—**Venus's basket**, Venus's flower-basket.—**Venus's ear.** See *ear*[1], and cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.—**Venus's fan**, a kind of fan-coral or sea-fan; a large, flat, flabellate alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum*. See cuts under *Alcyonaria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia*.—**Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, as *E. aspergillum* or a similar species. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Venus's fly-trap.** See *Dionæa*.—**Venus's girdle**, *Cestum veneris*, a tæniate ctenophoran. See *Cestum* and *Tæniata*.—**Venus's golden apple**, a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla*, of India. It bears a golden-yellow fruit of the size of a nutmeg, resembling a lime.—**Venus's hair**, a delicate little fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*: so called from the blacktsh, shining capillary branches of the rachis. It has ovate-lanceolate bipinnate fronds, or the upper part simply pinnate, with pinnules and upper pinnæ wedge-shaped or rhomboid, long-stalked, the upper margin rounded, and more or less incised or crenate. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.—**Venus's hair-stones**, **Venus's pencils**, fanciful names applied to rock-crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxid of iron, rutile, oxid of manganese, etc.—**Venus's looking-glass**, a plant of the genus *Specularia*, primarily *S. Speculum*.—**Venus's pencils.** See *Venus's hair-stones*.—**Venus's-shell.** (*a*) One of many different bivalve mollusks which suggest the vulva, of the family *Veneridæ*, as *Cytherea dione*, and various others. Numerous genera of such lamellibranchs are named from the same appearance. See cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, and *Venus*. (*b*) One of various *Cypræidæ* or cowries. (*c*) Venus's-comb; a murex. (*d*) Venus's-slipper. (1) A heteropod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under *Carinaria*. (2) A pteropod of the family *Cymbuliidæ*. See cut under *Cymbulum*.—**Venus's sumac.** See *sumac*, and cut under *smoke-tree*.—**Venus Urania**, or **Celestial Venus**, Venus as the goddess of divine love, or of love in its abstract and spiritual phase. She is a goddess of noble and majestic type, akin to that of Venus Victrix, and approaching the conception of Juno.—**Venus Victrix**, Venus victorious, or in the character of a goddess of victory. This type appears associated with the war-god Mars, and is illustrated notably on Roman imperial coins. The goddess is represented with arms and other attributes of war.—**Venus with the Apple.** See *Venus Genetrix*.—**Warty venus**, a bivalve mollusk, *Venus verrucosa*. The valves have concentric ridges opening backward, and toward the sides or ends becoming coarser and forming knots or tubercles (whence the name). These are diversified by fine ribs or furrows radiating from the beaks. The mollusk is common along the European coasts, and chiefly affects rocky bottoms about low-water mark, but is also found on sand-banks. It is extensively used as food, and has been made the object of a special culture in France.

**Venusidæ** (vē-nū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Venus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Veneridæ*.

**Venus's-comb** (vē′nus-ez-kōm), *n.* 1. The plant *Scandix Pecten*. Also called *lady's-comb*, *shepherd's-needle*, and *needle chervil*.—2. The thorny woodcock, *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*, a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under *murex*.

**Venus's-navelwort** (vē′nus-ez-nā″vel-wėrt), *n.* See *navelwort*.

**Venus's-needle**† (vē′nus-ez-nē″dl), *n.* Same as *Venus's-comb*, 1.

**Venus's-pride** (vē′nus-ez-prīd), *n.* The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*, otherwise called *innocence*, *Quaker ladies*, *Quaker bonnets*, etc.

**Venus's-shoe** (vē′nus-ez-shö), *n.* Same as *Venus's-slipper*, 2.

**Venus's-slipper** (vē'nus-ez-slip'ėr), *n.* 1. See *Venus's-shell* (*d*) (under *Venus*) and *slipper*[2].—2. Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

**venust**† (vē-nust'), *a.* [< L. *venustus*, charming, agreeable, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly strennous.
*Waterhouse*, Com. on Fortescue, p. 187. (*Latham.*)

**vert**, *n.* [< ME. *ver*, *veer*, *vere*, < OF. *ver*, < L. *ver*, spring, Gr. *ἔαρ*, *ἦρ*, spring. Cf. *vernal*.] The spring.

Averil, whan clothed is the mede
With new grene, of lusty *Veer* the prime.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 157.

**veracious** (vē-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *verax* (*verac-*), speaking truly, truthful, < *verus*, true, real: see *very*.] 1. Truthful; habitually disposed to speak truth; observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.
*Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxiv. (*Latham.*)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false: as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, . . . will find [it] a very mad one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

**veraciously** (vē-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

**veracity** (vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *veracitie*, F. *véracité* = Sp. *veracidad* = Pg. *veracidade* = It. *veracità*, < ML. *veracita(t-)s*, truthfulness, < L. *verax* (*verac-*), truthful: see *veracious*.] 1. The fact or character of being veracious or true. Specifically—(*a*) Habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth: as, a man of *veracity*.

Let *veracity* be thy virtue, in words, manners, and actions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

Another form of virtue which usually increases with civilisation is *veracity*, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of direct falsehood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 143.

(*b*) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the *veracity* of the senses.

In narratives, where historical *veracity* has no place, I cannot discover why there should not be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 4.

That enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of *veracity*, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge.
*Huxley*, Universities.

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.—**Principle of veracity.** (*a*) The proposition that man has a natural inclination or propensity toward speaking the truth. (*b*) The proposition that God's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a given wide-spread belief. This was urged by the English Platonists and others. (*c*) The proposition that innate beliefs must be accepted on account of the veracity of consciousness.—**Veracity of consciousness**, the conformity of natural beliefs to the truth.

**veranda** (vē-ran'dą), *n.* [Also *verandah*, formerly also *varanda*, *voranda*, *feranda*, *feerandah*; cf. F. *véranda* = Sw. Dan. *veranda* (< E.); < Hind. *varandā*, Beng. *bārāndā*, Malay *baranda*, late Skt. *varanda*, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. *barāmadah*, a porch, terrace, balcony (< *barāmadan*, ascend, < *bar*, up, + *āmadan*, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar OPg. and OSp. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word), namely OPg. *varanda* (1498), OSp. *varanda* (1505), a balcony, railing (Yule), "railes to leane the brest on" (Percival; so Minsheu), < *vara*, a rod, < L. *vara*, a rod, stick: see *vare*[1].] An open portico, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and sometimes partly inclosed in front with latticework. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called *piazza* in the United States.

**veratralbine** (ver-ā-tral'bin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *alb(um)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*.

**veratrate** (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* [< *veratr(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of veratric acid.

**Veratreæ** (vē-rā'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < *Veratrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous, sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panicled or racemed and chiefly polygamous flowers with confluent and finally orbicular-peltate anther-cells. The 33 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Schœnocaulon*, *Amianthium*, *Melanthium*, and *Zygadenus* are confined to America; the others, *Stenanthium* and *Veratrum* (the type), occur also in the north of the Old World. They bear purple, greenish, or white flowers, followed by acpticidal capsules.

**veratric** (vē-rā'trik), *a.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to veratrine or the genus *Veratrum*.—**Veratric acid**, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, the acid with which veratrine exists combined in *Schœnocaulon officinale*. It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called *veratrates*. It has sometimes been called *cevadic*, *cevadillic*, or *sabadillic acid*.

**veratrine** (vē-rā'trin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of *Veratrum* and from cevadilla. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of ointment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia.—**Oleate of veratrine.** See *oleate*.

**veratrize** (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *veratrized*, ppr. *veratrizing*. [< *veratr(ine)* + *-ize*.] To give veratrine to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with veratrine: a procedure employed sometimes in physiological experiments upon animals.

**veratroidine** (ver-ą-troi'din), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, supposed to be identical with rubijervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

**Veratrum** (vē-rā'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Veratreæ*. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicate leaves contracted into a sheathing base. There are 9 species, four of which are natives of Europe and Siberia, the others of North America. They are tall, erect, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somewhat fleshy fascicled root-fibers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a terminal panicle, and followed by erect or reflexed capsules separated into three carpels. The species are known in general as *white hellebore*, especially *V. album* and *V. nigrum* of Europe, and *V. viride* of North America, species respectively with whitish, blackish, and green flowers; their rootstocks are powerfully emetic and cathartic, and are collected in quantities for medicinal use —*V. album* in Germany, and *V. viride* in North Carolina. Both are very acrid, occasioning excessive irritation of the digestive tract. *V. album* has also been known as *lingwort*, and, from its effect as an errhine, as *sneezewort*; it is chiefly subalpine, and occurs from Europe to Japan; its roots furnish the alkaloids veratrine, jervine, rubijervine, and others, also cevadic acid. A poisonous gray powder prepared from it is used to destroy caterpillars; the fresh leaves are, however, freely eaten by slugs and snails. *V. viride*, the principal American species, known also as *Indian poke*, and locally as *itchweed*, *bugbane*, and *earth-gall*, widely distributed in and near mountain regions from Georgia into Canada and from Oregon to Sitka, is a coarse herb from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous conspicuously ribbed and plaited ample leaves, which are ovate, pointed, and clasping. The whole plant is a nearly uniform deep green, including the conspicuous flowers, which form a pyramidal inflorescence sometimes over a foot long. Its thick, fleshy rootstock is sharp and bitter in taste, was used as an emetic by the Indians, and is also now in local use as a cardiac, and in fevers as a sedative. Many other species have conspicuous and peculiar flowers: they are green in *V. parviflorum* of North Carolina, greenish-purple in *V. Woodii* (the Indiana pokeweed), green and white in *V. Californicum*, dark-brown with the outside hoary in *V. intermedium* of Florida; in *V. fimbriatum*, of the Mendocino plains, they are fringed and spotted.

Flowering Plant of American White Hellebore, or Indian Poke (*Veratrum viride*).
*a*, male flower; *b*, perfect flower; *c*, capsule.

**verayt.** A Middle English form of *very*.

**verb** (vėrb), *n.* [< F. *verbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbo*, < L. *verbum*, a word, language, a verb, = E. *word*, q. v.] 1†. A word; a vocable.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*. *South*, Sermons, IX. v.

2. In *gram.*, a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that makes a verb; that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verbs, but only verbal nouns and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into transitive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated *v.*—**Auxiliary, contract, deponent verb.** See the adjectives.—**Irregular verb**, a verb not regular: in English including not only cases like *sing*, *sang*, *sung* (usually called *strong verbs*), but such as *lead*, *led*; *put*, *put*; *work*, *wrought*.—**Liquid, personal, reflexive verb.** See the adjectives.—**Regular verb**, a verb inflected after the most usual model: in English, by addition of *-ed* or *-d* in preterit and past participle: as, *seal*, *sealed*; *pile*, *piled*.—**Strong, weak verb.** See the adjectives.

**verbal** (vėr'bal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *verbal* = Sp. Pg. *verbal* = It. *verbale*, < LL. *verbalis*, consisting of words, < L. *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and *verbal* art. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

It is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for *verbal* symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 16.

The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a *verbal* Rip Van Winkle.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

If slight and *verbal* differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.
*Abp. Sharp*, Works, II. iii.

Of those scholars who have disdained to confine themselves to *verbal* criticism few have been successful.
*Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

A *verbal* dispute. *Whately*.

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 26.

4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

I am much sorry, Sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 111.

He's grown too *verbal*; this learning 'a a great witch.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 261.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a *verbal* translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,
Make *verbal* repetition of her moans.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions: as, a *verbal* noun.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number.
*B. Jonson*, English Grammar, i. 16.

In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its *verbal* power and approximates an adjective, as in Vernante silva caremus. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 317.

**Verbal amnesia**, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.—**Verbal contract.** See *contract*.—**Verbal definition**, a definition intended to state the precise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the essential characters of a form according to the nature of things.—**Verbal degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Verbal inspiration.** See *inspiration*, 3.—**Verbal note**, in *diplomacy*, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Verbal noun.** See II.=Syn. 1-5. *Verbal*, *Oral*, *Literal*. *Verbal* is much used for *oral*: as, a *verbal* message; and sometimes for *literal*: as, a *verbal* translation. It is an old and proper rule of rhetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, ch. ii., § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an *oral* message, *oral* tradition, a *literal* translation. *Verbal* nicety or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a verbal noun.

**verbalism** (vėr'bal-izm), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ism*.] Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

**verbalist** (vėr'bal-ist), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ist*.] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbarian.

**verbality** (vėr-bal'i-ti), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verbal; bare literal expression. *Sir T. Browne*.

**verbalization** (vėr'bal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *verbalize* + *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled *verbalisation*.

The *verbalization*, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shrink from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

**verbalize** (vėr'bal-īz), *r.*; pret. and pp. *verbalized*, ppr. *verbalizing*. [= F. *verbaliser*; as *verbal* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To convert into a verb. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *intrans.* To use many words; be verbose or diffuse.

Also spelled *verbalise*.

**verbally** (vėr'bal-i), *adv.* In a verbal manner. (*a*) In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.

*Verbally* to deny it. *South.*

(*b*) Word for word: as, to translate *verbally*. (*c*) Like a verb; as or in the manner of a verb.

The *verbally* used [Scythian] forms are rather but one step removed from nouns used predicatively, with subjective or possessive pronominal elements appended.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 233.

**verbarian** (vėr-bā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *verbum*, word, + *-arian*.] I. *n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In "The Doctor" Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 21, note 2.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to words; verbal.

**verbarium** (vėr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] A game played with the letters of the alphabet. (*a*) A game in which the player strives to make out a word when all the letters that compose it are given to him indiscriminately. (*b*) A game in which the player tries to form from the letters that compose a long word as many other words as possible.

**Verbasceæ** (vėr-bas'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. Don, 1835), < *Verbascum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and series *Pseudosolaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, having a wheel-shaped or rarely concave corolla with five broad lobes, of which the two upper are exterior. It includes the 3 genera *Staurophragma*, *Celsia*, and *Verbascum*.

**Verbascum** (vėr-bas'kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbascum*, mullen.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Verbasceæ* in the order *Scrophularineæ*. It is distinguished from the other genera of its tribe by its five perfect stamens. About 140 species have been described, many of them hybrids or varieties: only 100, or a few more, are now admitted. They are natives of Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia. They are herbs, usually biennial, more or less clad in floccose wool, commonly tall and erect, rarely low and branching or spiny. The soft alternate leaves vary from entire to pinnatifid. The flowers are yellow, purplish, red, or rarely white, solitary or clustered in the axils of bracts, and disposed in terminal spikes or racemes, less often in panicles. The fruit is a two-valved capsule, globular, egg-shaped, or flattened. The stem-leaves are sessile and often decurrent, the radical leaves (frequently very large), coarse and conspicuous. The leaves of *V. Thapsus*, the common mullen, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, are used as emollient applications to tumors, and are the source of several popular remedies. (See *mullen*, with cut.) Four species are naturalized in the United States; 6 are natives of Great Britain, and about 50 others of continental Europe. *V. Lychnitis* and *V. pulverulentum*, the white mullens of England and other parts of Europe, produce stiff branching panicles of yellow flowers with white-bearded filaments; they are covered with a white powdery down which readily rubs off. About a dozen yellow-flowered species are thought worthy of cultivation for ornament, among which *V. Chaixi* is remarkable for its tall stem, 10 feet high, with large green leaves, and enormous branching panicles of yellow flowers with purplish filaments. *V. phœniceum*, from southern Europe, is peculiar in its large spike of showy violet flowers.

**verbatim** (vėr-bā'tim), *adv.* [< ML. *verbatim*, word for word, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] 1. Word for word; in exactly the same words: sometimes extended into the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point, as in the most exact transcription, in bibliography, etc.

Antonius, in a letter which is recited *verbatim* in one of Cicero's Philippics, called him [Decimus Brutus] "venefica," witch — as if he had enchanted Cæsar.
*Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

And this I have set downe almost *verbatim* from the report of the aforesaid Ambrose Earle of Warwicke that now is, who was present at that action, and had his horse also wounded under him with two or three arrowes.
*Sir J. Smyth*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 56.

2†. By word of mouth; orally; verbally.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forged, or am not able
*Verbatim* to rehearse the method of my pen.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 13.

**Verbena** (vėr-bē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbena*, usu. in pl. *verbenæ*, foliage, leaves, branches used in sacred rites, also plants used as cooling remedies: see *vervain*.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by flowers sessile in an elongated or flattened spike, and by a dry fruit with four one-seeded nutlets or cells included within an unchanged tubular calyx. There are about 80 species, mostly American. One, *V. officinalis*, is widely dispersed over warm and temperate parts of the Old World; another, *V. Bonariensis*, is naturalized in Africa and Asia; one only, *V. supina*, is peculiar to the Old World, and occurs in the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to western Asia; another, *V. macrostachya*, is confined to Australia. They are diffuse decumbent or erect summer-flowering herbs (shrubby in a few South American species), commonly villous with unbranched hairs. Their leaves are usually opposite, and incised or dissected; their flowers are sessile, and solitary in the axils of the narrow bracts of a terminal spike. The spikes are compact and thick, or long and slender, sometimes corymbed or panicled. About 14 species are natives of the United States, mostly weedy and small-flowered; 5 of these occur within the northeastern States, of which the principal are *V. hastata*, the blue, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white vervain, tall plants with long panicled or clustered spikes. For *V. officinalis*, the chief introduced species, see *vervain*, *herb of the cross* (under *herb*), *pigeon's-grass*, *simpler's-joy*, and cut under *laciniate*. Four southwestern species produce large showy pink or purplish flower-clusters, which elongate into spikes in fruit; among these *V. bipinnatifida* (*V. montana*) and *V. Aubletia* are sometimes cultivated. The latter is a creeping and spreading perennial with incised leaves, parent of many garden hybrids; it occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois, Arkansas, and Mexico, in nature with rose-colored, purple, or lilac flowers. The numerous cultivated verbenas, very popular in the United States from their brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in seed-beds, are largely derived from the South American species *V. chamædrifolia*, *V. phlogifolia*, *V. teucrioides*, and *V. crinoides*, in nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and lilac-purple. In cultivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped; and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrant, especially *V. teucrioides*. *V. venosa* is more often cultivated in England.


*Verbena Aubletia.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Lemon-scented verbena.** Same as *lemon-verbena*.

**Verbenaceæ** (vėr-bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Verbena* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Lamiales*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and irregular bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related order *Labiatæ* by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutlets. It includes about 740 species, belonging to 65 genera, classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Phryma*, *Stilbe*, *Cloanthes*, *Verbena*, *Vitex*, *Caryopteris*, *Symphorema*, and *Avicennia*. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees. Their leaves are usually opposite or whorled, entire, toothed, or incised, and without stipules. The inflorescence is a spike, raceme, panicle, or cyme, either simple or compound. The corolla is usually small, commonly with a distinct tube which is often incurved, five or frequently four imbricate flat-spreading lobes, and four didynamous stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lipped corolla with one or more lobes enlarged or erect. The ovary contains at first one, soon two, and at length commonly four cells, each cell usually with one ovule; in fruit it becomes more or less drupaceous, with a juicy, fleshy, or dry exocarp, and an indurated endocarp, which is indehiscent, or breaks into two or four nutlets, or rarely more. They are rare in the north temperate zone, common in the tropics and in temperate parts of South America. They are herbaceous in colder regions, becoming shrubby in the tropics, or even very large trees, as the teak. The fruit is sometimes edible, as in species of *Lantana* and *Premna*, but is more often acrid. Their properties are sometimes aromatic. Many are of medicinal repute, as species of *Callicarpa*, *Congea*, and *Clerodendron*. (Compare *Stachytarpheta* and *Vitex*.) Many genera are cultivated for ornament, as *Verbena*, *Lantana*, and *Clerodendron*, or for the colored fruit, as *Callicarpa*. Only 4 genera are native within the United States — *Lippia*, *Callicarpa*, *Phryma*, and *Verbena*.

**verbenaceous** (vėr-bē-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Verbenaceæ*.

**verbena-oil** (vėr-bē'nä-oil), *n.* Same as *Indian melissa-oil* (which see, under *melissa-oil*).

**verbenate**† (vėr'bē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbenated*, ppr. *verbenating*. [< L. *verbenatus*, crowned with a garland of sacred boughs, < *verbenæ*, sacred boughs: see *Verbena*.] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

**verbene** (vėr'bēn), *n.* [< NL. *Verbena*, q. v.] A plant of the order *Verbenaceæ*. *Lindley.*

**Verbeneæ** (vėr-bē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Verbena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by a centripetal and usually unbranched inflorescence, a two- or four-celled ovary, and ovules usually erect from the base. It includes 19 genera, of which *Verbena* is the type.

**verberate**† (vėr'bėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *verberatus*, pp. of *verberare* (> It. *verberare* = Pg. Sp. *verberar*), lash, scourge, whip, beat, < *verber*, a whip, rod. Cf. *reverberate*.] To beat; strike.

*Bub.* I have a great desire to be taught some of your . . . brave words. . . .
*Gory.* You shall be *verberated*, and reverberated.
*Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.
*Abp. Sancroft*, Modern Policies, § 1.

**verberation** (vėr-bė-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *verbération* = Sp. *verberacion* = Pg. *verberação*, < L. *verberatio*(*n*-), a beating, chastisement, < *verberare*, lash, whip, beat: see *verberate*.] 1. The act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.
*Arbuthnot*, On Air.

Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.
*Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

**Verbesina** (vėr-bē-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from *Verbena* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheoideæ*, type of the subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary, and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awned by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 55 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 9 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. Virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crown-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *V. encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of *Ximenesia*.

**verbiage** (vėr'bi-āj), *n.* [< F. *verbiage*, wordiness, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to *verbiage* unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rigmarole.
*J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 98.

=Syn. *Verbosity*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**verbicide**[1] (vėr'bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and *verbicide* — that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life — are alike forbidden.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

**verbicide**[2] (vėr'bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humorous.]

These clownish *verbicides* have carried their antics to the point of disgust.
*M. C. Tyler*, The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

**verbiculture** (vėr'bi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *verbiculture*.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 289.

**verbification** (vėr'bi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *verbificatio*(*n*-), a talking, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *facere*, do, make.] The act or process of verbifying. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 32, App. [Rare.]

**verbify** (vėr'bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbified*, ppr. *verbifying*. [< *verb* + *-i-fy*.] To make into a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nouns become *verbified* by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 27, App.

**verbigeration** (vėr'bi-jē-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *verbigere*, talk, chat, dispute, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *gerere*, bear about, carry.] In *pathol.*, the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

**verbose** (vėr-bōs'), *a.* [= F. *verbeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verboso*, < L. *verbosus*, full of words, prolix, wordy, < *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy: as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

=Syn. Wordy, diffuse. See *pleonasm*.

**verbosely** (vėr-bōs'li), *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily; prolixly.

I hate long arguments *verbosely* spun.
*Cowper*, Epistle to J. Hill.

**verboseness** (vėr-bōs'nes), *n.* Verbosity.

**verbosity** (vėr-bos'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *verbosité* = Sp. *verbosidad* = Pg. *verbosidade* = It. *verbosità*, <

LL. *verbosita(t-)s*, wordiness, < L. *verbosus*, wordy: see *verbose*.] The state or character of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer, or of what is said or written.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 18.

=Syn. *Verbiage*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**verdt** (vėrd), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *vert;* < OF. *verd, vert*, F. *vert* = Sp. Pg. It. *verde*, green, greenness, verdure, < L. *viride*, green, greenness, verdure, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, or trees, neut. of *viridis* (> It. Sp. Pg. *verde* = OF. *verd, vert*), green, < *virere*, be green, be fresh or vigorous, bloom. From the L. *viridis* are also ult. E. *vert*[1] (in part identical with *verd*), *verdant, verderer, verdure, verdugo, virid, farthingale*, etc., and the first element of *verdigris, verditer, verjuice*, etc.] 1. Green; green color; greenness.

Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Vish layes, derived (as I have redde) of this worde *Verd* whiche betokeneth Greene, and Laye which betokeneth a Song, as if you would say greene Songes.
*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 14 (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber).

2. The green trees and underwood of a forest: same as *vert*.

**verdancy** (vėr'dan-si), *n.* [< *verdan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence—2. Rawness; inexperience; liability to be deceived: as, the *verdancy* of youth.

**verdant** (vėr'dant), *a.* [< OF. *verdant* (?), F. *verdoyant*, becoming green, < L. *viridan(t-)s*, ppr. of *viridare*, grow green, make green, < *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green: see *verd*.] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass: as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

The *verdant* gras my couch did goodly dight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; unsophisticated; raw; green.

**verd-antique** (vėrd-an-tēk'), *n.* [< OF. *verd antique*, F. *vert antique*, 'ancient green,' = It. *verde antico:* see *vert* and *antique*.] An ornamental stone which has long been used and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It consists of serpentine, forming a kind of breccia, mingled or interveined with a much lighter material, usually calcite, but sometimes magnesite or steatite, and sometimes a lighter-colored serpentine, the whole forming, when polished, an extremely beautiful material for constructive purposes or for interior decoration. Serpentines of various kinds and of different shades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and also from those of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, verde di Prato, verde di Genova, verde di Pegli, etc. The verde di Prato, quarried near Florence, has been extensively used in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of Sta. Maria Novella. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has also been quarried and used in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Sligo in Ireland; in Banffshire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its use in outdoor construction are that, as a general rule, it does not stand the weather well, and that it is not easily obtained in large blocks sufficiently free from flaws to justify their use. Also called *ophicalcite*.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like *verd antique*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 193.

**verdantly** (vėr'dant-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner. (*a*) Freshly; flourishingly. (*b*) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. [Colloq.]

**verdantness** (vėr'dant-nes), *n.* The character or state of being verdant, in any sense.

**verdea** (ver-dā'ä), *n.* [< It. *verdea* (F. *verdée*), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it, < *verde*, green: see *verd*, *vert*[1].] 1. A white grape from which wine is made in Italy. —2. A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arcetri, near Florence.

**verde antico.** Same as *verd-antique*.

**verde di Corsica.** See *gabbro*.

**verdée** (ver-dā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *verdoy*.

**verdert** (vėr'dėr), *n.* Same as *verdure*, 3.

**verderer, verderor** (vėr'dėr-ėr, -or), *n.* [Formerly also *verdour* (the second *-er* being superfluous, as in *poulterer, fruiterer*, etc.), < OF. *verdier*, < ML. *viridarius*, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the forest, < LL. *viride*, greenness, pl. green plants: see *verd*[1], *vert*.] In *Eng. forest law*, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the vert—that is, the trees and underwood of the forest—and to keep the assizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

They [the freeholders] were the men who served on juries, who chose the coroner and the *verderer*.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

**verdict** (vėr'dikt), *n.* [Formerly also *verdit;* < ME. *verdit, verdite, verdoit, voirdit*, < OF. *verdit, verdict*, < ML. *veredictum*, a verdict, lit. 'a true saying or report'; orig. two words, *vere dictum: vere*, truly; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] 1. In *law*, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called *general verdicts*. In some civil causes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *special verdict* is given finding and stating specific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See *jury*.

He tolde me that he seide to the jurores whiche have sealed her *verdite:* "Seris, I wot well this *verdite* after my makyng is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happe it shall be makid newe at London." *Paston Letters*, I. 54.

My soul, . . . thy doubt-depending cause
Can ne'er expect one *verdict* 'twixt two laws.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the *verdict* of the public.

Bad him seye his *verdit* as him leste.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 787.

Nor caring how slightly they put off the *verdit* of holy Text unsalv'd. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

We will review the deeds of our fathers, and pass that just *verdict* on them we expect from posterity on our own.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**Open verdict**, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proved.—**Partial verdict.** See *partial*.—**Privy verdict.** See *privy*.—**Sealed verdict**, a verdict reduced to writing and sealed up for delivery to the court: a method sometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next session of the court.—**Special verdict**, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the conclusion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according as the law applicable thereto may require.
=Syn. 1. *Decree, Judgment*, etc. See *decision*.

**verdigris** (vėr'di-grēs), *n.* [Formerly also *verdigrease* (prob. often associated with E. *grease*, as also with *ambergris*); < ME. *verdegrese, verdegreee, verdegrees, verdgrese, verte grece, verte grez*, < OF. *verd de gris*, "verdigrease, a Spanish greene" (Cotgrave), also *vert de gris*, F. *vert-de-gris* (the ME. form *verte greee* glossed by ML. *viride Greeum*, lit. 'Greek green'): OF. *verd, vert* (< ML. *viride*), green; *de*, of; *Gris*, Greeks, pl. of *Gri*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek* and *Grew*[3]. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. *grüenspan, spangrüen*, G. *grünspan*, Sw. *spanskgröna, spanskgrönt*, Dan. *spanskgrönt*, D. *spaansch-groen*, verdigris, < ML. *viride Hispanum* (also *viride Hispanicum*), 'Spanish green.' The F. *vert de gris* has been erroneously explained as 'green of gray' (*gris*, gray: see *grise*[4]); the form *verte grez* as possibly for *vert aigret*, green produced by acid (vinegar: see *eager*[1] and *vinegar*); also as 'green grit' (*grez*, grit: see *grit*[2]); or as substituted for another term for *verdigris*, namely OF. *verderis*, < ML. *viride æris*, verdigris, lit. 'green of copper' (*æris*, gen. of *æs*, copper or bronze). Cf. OF. *verdet*, verdigris, dim. of *verd*, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine: Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous; and it is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is, chemically, a crystalline salt known as the basic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greenish-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally used only as a glazing color.

Bole armoniak, *verdegrees*, boras.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

**Distilled verdigris**, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the salt to crystallize out of the cooled solution. It forms dark-green crystals.

**verdigris** (vėr'di-grēs), *v. t.* [< *verdigris, n.*] To cause to be coated with verdigris; cover or coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne*.

**verdigris-green** (vėr'di-grēs-grēn), *n.* A bright, very bluish green.

**verdin** (vėr'din), *n.* [< F. *verdin*, yellowhammer (= Sp. *verdino*, bright-green), < *verd, vert*, green: see *verd*.] The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, inhabiting parts of Arizona, California, and southward. It is 4½ inches long, of a grayish color with bright-yellow head. See *tit*[2] and *titmouse*.

**verdingalet, verdingalt,** *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

**verditt, verditet,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *verdiet*.

**verditer** (vėr'di-tėr), *n.* [< OF. *verd de terre*, earth-green: *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See *green*[1] and *blue*.

**verditure**†, *n.* An erroneous form of *verditer*. *Peacham*.

**verdjuicet,** *n.* An old spelling of *verjuice*.

**verdoy** (vėr'doi), *a.* [< OF. *verdoyer*, become green, put out leaves, < *verd*, green: see *verd*.] In *her.*, charged with leaves, branches, or other vegetable forms: especially noting a border. Also *verdée*.

**verdun** (vėr-dun'), *n.* [< *Verdun*, a town in France.] A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the sixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was considered as especially suitable for the duel.

**verdure** (vėr'dūr), *n.* [< ME. *verdure*, < OF. *verdure*, F. *verdure* (= Sp. Pg. It. *verdura*), < *verd, vert*, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verd*.] 1. Greenness; specifically, the fresh green of vegetation; also, green vegetation itself: as, the *verdure* of spring.

Alle his vesture neraply wat3 clene *verdure*,
Bothe the barres of his belt & other blythe stones,
That were richely rayled in his aray clene.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Innepee she lepte the fenestre vppon,
Ahens beheld she *uerdures* flonresshing.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3823.

Plants of eternal *verdure* only grew
Upon that virgin soil.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 196.

Bleak winter files, new *verdure* clothes the plain.
*Cowper*, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence—2. Freshness in general.

Whatsoever I should write new, of any passages of these days, would lose the *verdure* before the letter came to you.
*Donne*, Letters, lix.

3. In *decorative art*, tapestry of which foliage or leafage on a large scale, scenery with trees, or the like, is the chief subject. Also *tapis de verdure*.

A counterpaynt of *verder*. . . . iije gret kerpettes for tables ii . . . of lyne arres and the other of *verder*.
*Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory*, temp. Henry VIII. [(Archæologia, XXXVIII. 364).

**verdure** (vėr'dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verdured*, ppr. *verduring*. [< *verdure, n.*] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "*verdured* bank," *Parnell*.

One small circular island, profusely *verdured*, reposed upon the bosom of the stream. *Poe*, Tales, I. 363.

**verdureless** (vėr'dūr-les), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-less*.] Destitute of verdure; barren.

**verdurous** (vėr'dūr-us), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-ous*.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant: as, *verdurous* pastures.

Yet higher than their tops
The *verdurous* wall of Paradise up sprung.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 143.

Through *verdurous* glooms and winding mossy ways.
*Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

**verecundt** (ver'ē-kund), *a.* [= Pg. *verecundo* = It. *verecondo*, < L. *verecundus*, modest, bashful, < *vereri*, reverence, respect: see *revere*[1].] Bashful; modest.

**verecundiousf** (ver-ē-kun'di-us), *a.* [< L. *verecundia*, modesty, bashfulness, < *verecundus*, modest: see *verecund*.] Modest; bashful; verecund. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 156.

**verecundityf** (ver-ē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< *verecund* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty.

**veretilleous** (ver-ē-til'ius), *a.* [< LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis: see *Veretillum*.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the *Veretillidæ*: as, a *veretilleous* pennatuloid polyp.

**Veretillidæ** (ver-e-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Veretillum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid alcyonarian polyps, whose type genus is *Veretillum*.

**veretilliform** (ver-ē-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *veretillum* (see *veretilleous*) + L. *forma*, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: specifically noting ordinary holothurians having a long, soft, sub-

cylindrical body covered throughout with tentaculiform suckers. See cut under *trepang*.

**Veretillum** (ver-e-til′um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis.] The typical genus of *Veretillidæ*, having the upper portion of the colony short and club-shaped, with the polypites clustered around the circumference. *V. cynomorium* is an example.

**vergaloo, vergalieu** (vėr′gą-lö, -lū), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

**verge**[1] (vėrj), *n.* [Formerly also *virge*; < F. *verge* = Sp. Pg. It. *verga*, a rod, wand, mace, ring, hoop, rood of land, < L. *virga*, a slender branch, a twig, rod. From the L. *virga* are also ult. E. *verger*[1], *virgate*[1], *virgate*[2], etc.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

He has his whistle of command, seat of authority, and *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.
*Swift*, To the Earl of Oxford, 1713.

2. A stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3. In *arch.*: (*a*†) The shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft. (*b*) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal part being called *eaves*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 475.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5†. An accent-mark.

The names . . . are pronounced with th[c] accent, as yowe may know by the *verge* sette ouer the heddes of the vowels, as in the name of the Ilande Matininò, where the accente is in the last vowell.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 166).

6. A quantity of land, from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. *Wharton*.—7. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.

I'll . . . ding his spirit to the *verge* of Hell, that dares divulge a lady's prejudice.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, 1nd., p. 11.

Item, ij. galon pottes of silver wrethyn, the *verges* gilt, enameled in the lyddes with iij. floures. Item, ij. flagons of silver, with gilt *verges*, etc. *Paston Letters*, II. 468.

The monopoly of the most lucrative trades and the possession of imperial revenues had brought you to the *verge* of beggary and ruin. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

8. The horizon.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the *verge*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

9. A boundary; a limit; hence, anything that incloses or bounds, as a ring or circlet.

The inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal that must round my brow.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 59.

10. The space within a boundary or limit; hence, room; scope; place; opportunity.

Come, come, be friends, and keep these women-matters
Smock-secrets to ourselves in our own *verge*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There 's nothing in the *verge* of my command
That should not serve your lordship.
*Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 1.

I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.
*Dryden*, Don Sebastian, I. 1.

11. In *Eng. law*, the compass of the jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea, or palace-court. It was an area of about twelve miles in circumference, embracing the royal palace, in which special provisions were made for peace and order.

12. In a stocking-frame, a small piece of iron placed in front of the needle-bar to regulate the position of the needles.—13. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the penis, especially that of various invertebrates.—14. In *hort.*, the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—15. The main beam of the trebuchet, a missile engine used in medieval warfare.—**Tenant by the verge.** See def. 2.—**Syn. 7.** See *rim*[1].

**verge**[1] (vėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< *verge*[1], *n.*] To border.

The land is most rich, trending all along on both sides in an equall plaine, neither rocky nor mountainous, but *verged* with a greene border of grasse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*'s Works, I. 111.

**verge**[2] (vėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< L. *vergere*, bend, turn, incline, allied to *valgus*, bent, wry, Skt. *vrijana*, crooked, √ *varj*, turn, turn aside; cf. *urge* and *wriek*. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *converge*, *diverge*, with their derivatives *convergent*, *divergent*, etc.] 1. To bend; slope: as, a hill that *verges* to the north. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To tend; incline; approach; border.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. *Swift*.

**verge-board** (vėrj′bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

**vergee** (vėr′jē), *n.* [< F. *terre vergée*, measured land.] A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acre.

**verge-escapement** (vėrj′es-kāp′ment), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

**verge-file** (vėrj′fīl), *n.* A watchmakers' fine file with one safe side. It was used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight*.

**vergency** (vėr′jen-si), *n.* [< *vergen(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In *optics*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

**vergent** (vėr′jent), *a.* [< L. *vergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*[2].] Literally, drawing to a close; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, naming one of the divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature of H. D. Rogers. As defined by him, the Vergent series consisted of the Vergent flags, the equivalent of the Portage flags of the New York Survey, and the Vergent shales, the equivalent of the Chemung group of New York. These rocks are not thus divided at the present time, and the name *Vergent*, as well as most of the others belonging to this fanciful nomenclature, has become entirely obsolete.

**verger**[1] (vėr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *vergere*, < OF. *vergier*, *verger*, < ML. *virgarius*, one who bears a rod, < L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*[1].] One who carries a verge, or staff of office. Especially—(*a*) An officer who bears the verge, or staff of office, before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic. An officer of a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor on special occasions in the English universities. (*b*) One who has charge of the details of any company or procession.

Mynstrells 14; whereof one is *verger*, that directeth them all in festivall daies to their stations, to blowings, pipings, to such officers as must be warned to prepare for the King and his household att meate and supper.
*Harl. MSS.*, No. 610, quoted in Collier's Eng. Dram. [Poetry, I. 31.

(*c*) An official who takes care of the interior of a church, exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshipers.

I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey, . . . and applied to one of the *vergers* for admission to the library. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

**verger**[2]† (vėr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *verger*, *vergere*, < OF. *verger*, F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a plantation of trees, < *viride*, green, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, and trees: see *verd*, *vert*[1].] An inclosure; specifically, an orchard.

This *verger* beere left in thy warde.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3831.

And for that the launde was so grete, Merlin lete rere a *vergier*, where-ynne was all maner of fruyt and alle maner of flowres, that yaf . . . grete swetnesse of flavour.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 310.

**vergerism** (vėr′jėr-izm), *n.* [< *verger*[1] + *-ism*.] The office, characteristics, etc., of a verger.

There is always some discordant civility or jarring *vergerism* about them [English cathedrals].
*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

**vergership** (vėr′jėr-ship), *n.* [< *verger*[1] + *-ship*.] The position, charge, or office of a verger. *Swift*, Works.

**vergescue**† (vėr-jes-kū′), *n.* [< OF. *vierge escu*, F. *vierge écu*, a virgin (i. e. clear) shield: see *virgin* and *écu*.] A plain shield—that is, one having no device upon it to indicate the name or family of the bearer.

**vergette** (vėr-jet′), *n.* [< OF. *vergette* (F. *vergette* = Pr. Sp. *verguета*), a small twig, a small rod or wand, dim. of *verge*, a twig, rod: see *verge*[1].] In *her.*, same as *pallet*[3], 3.

**vergetté** (ver-zhe-tā′), *a.* [F., < *vergette*, a small rod: see *vergette*.] In *her.*, same as *paly*[1]: used when there are many vertical divisions or pallets.

**Vergilian**, *a.* See *Virgilian*.

**vergouleuse** (vėr′gö-lūs), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

**veridical** (vē-rid′i-kal), *a.* [< *veridic(ous)* + *-al*.] 1. Truth-telling; veracious; truthful.

This so *veridical* history. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 23.

For our own part, we say, Would that every Johnson had his *veridical* Boswell, or leash of Boswells!
*Carlyle*, Voltaire.

2. True; being what it purports to be.

The difficulty in dealing with all these hallucinations . . . is to determine whether they are *veridical*, or truth-telling—whether, that is, they do in fact correspond to some action which is going on in some other place or on some other plane of being.
*F. W. H. Myers*, Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. lxiii.

**veridically** (vē-rid′i-kal-i), *adv.* Truthfully; veraciously; really.

**veridicous** (vē-rid′i-kus), *a.* [= F. *véridique* = Sp. *veridico* = Pg. It. *veridico*, < L. *veridicus*, truth-telling, < *verus*, true (see *very*), + *dicere*, say, tell.] Veridical.

Our Thalia is too *veridicous* to permit this distortion of facts. *Peacock*, Melincourt, xix.

**verifiability** (ver″i-fī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *verifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being verifiable.

**verifiable** (ver′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *verify* + *-able*.] Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence; confirmable.

Classification, which should be based on *verifiable* data. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

**verification** (ver″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *verification*, F. *vérification* = Sp. *verificacion* = Pg. *verificação* = It. *verificazione*, < ML. **verificatio(n-)*, < *verificare*, make true, verify: see *verify*.] 1. The act of verifying, or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation.

Exceptional phenomena solicit our belief in vain until such time as we chance to conceive them as of kinds already admitted to exist. What science means by *verification* is no more than this. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 301.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A short affidavit appended to a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true. (*b*) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."

**verificative** (ver′i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *verificatus*, pp. of *verificare*, verify, + *-ive*.] Serving to verify; verifying.

**verifier** (ver′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *verify* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which verifies, or proves or makes appear to be true.—2. A device for estimating the richness of gas. It consists of a gas-burner so arranged that the amount of gas consumed by a flame of standard length in a given time can be measured and compared as to volume with a gas of known value. It is used for testing gas independently of the photometric value of the gas, and as a verifier of this.

**verify** (ver′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verified*, ppr. *verifying*. [< OF. *verifier*, F. *vérifier* = Sp. Pg. *verificar* = It. *verificare*, < ML. *verificare*, make true, < L. *verus*, true, + *facere*, do: see *-fy*.] 1. To prove to be true; confirm; establish the proof of.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon*.

What this learned gentleman supposes in speculation I have known actually *verified* in practice.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 367.

2. To give the appearance of truth to. [Rare.]

Zopirus . . . fayned himselfe in extreame disgrace of his King: for *verifying* of which, he caused his own nose and eares to be cut off. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. To fulfil, as a promise; confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

And now, O God of Israel, let thy word, I pray thee, be *verified*, which thou spakest unto thy servant David my father. 1 Ki. viii. 26.

4. To confirm the truthfulness of; prove to have spoken truth.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 177.

5. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence.

To *verify* our title with our lives.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 277.

6. To ascertain to be correct, or to correct if found erroneous: as, to *verify* a statement, quotation, reference, account, or reckoning of any kind; to *verify* the items of a bill, or the total amount.—7†. To maintain; affirm.

They have *verified* unjust things.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 222.

8†. To second or strengthen by aid; back; support the credit of.

For I have ever *verified* my friends,
Of whom he's chief. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 17.

9. In *law*: (*a*) To make an affidavit regarding (a pleading or petition), and appended to it,

that the statements in it are true. (*b*) To support by proof or by argument. = Syn. 1, 3, and 4. To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

**verriloquent**† (vē-ril'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *verus*, true, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; veracious.

**verily** (ver'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *verili, verrili, verraly, verraly, verreiliche*; < *very* + *-ly*².] 1. In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

Thi loue is to ns euereiastynge
Fro that tyme that we may it *verrili* feie.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

But the centurien . . . seide, *Verili*, this man was Goddis sone. *Wyclif*, Mark xv. 39.

*Verily* some such matter it was as want of a fat Diocea that kept our Britain Bishops so poore in the primitive times. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he *verily* believes the woman's story.

It was *verily* thought that, had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

**verimentt**, *adv.* [ME., also *verrayment, verament*, < OF. *veraiement*, F. *vraiment*, truly, < *verai, vrai*, true: see *very*.] Truly; verily.

I wol telle *verrayment*
Of mirthe and of solas.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 2.

**verimentt**, *n.* [Also *verament;* an erroneous use, as a noun, of *veriment, adv.*] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you
What is *veriment* and true.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

In *verament* and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162). (*Davies.*)

**verisimiiar** (ver-i-sim'i-lär), *a.* [After *similar* (cf. Sp. *verisimil* = Pg. *verisimil* = It. *verisimile*), < L. *verisimilis*, prop. *veri similis*, having the appearance of truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth (neut. of *verus*, true); *similis*, like: see *very* and *similar*.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, . . . none of them *verisimiiar*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

**verisimiiarly** (ver-i-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a verisimiiar manner; probably.

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented *verisimiiarly* enough as a man full of English prejudices. *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

**verisimilitude** (ver'i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= Sp. *verisimilitud* = Pg. *verisimilitude* = It. *verisimilitudine*, < L. *verisimilitudo*, prop. *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth; *similitudo*, likeness: see *similitude*, and cf. *verisimiiar*.] 1. The quality or state of being verisimiiar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the *verisimilitude* of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its *verisimilitude* warrants.
*Thackeray*, Philip, iii.

These devices were adopted to heighten the *verisimilitude* of the scene. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimiiar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

Shadows of fact,—*verisimilitudes*, not verities.
*Lamb*, Old Benchers.

**verisimilityt** (ver'i-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. **veri similita(t-)s*, equiv. to *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: see *verisimilitude*.] Verisimilitude.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least *verisimility*. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

**verisimilous** (ver-i-sim'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *verisimilis:* see *verisimiiar*.] Probable; verisimiiar.

A fresh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and *verisimilous*, invasion of the commonplace.
*Geo. MacDonald*, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xii.

**veritable** (ver'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *veritable*, F. *véritable* = It. *veritevole*, true, < L. *verita(t-)s*, truth: see *verity*.] 1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings [those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters] be *veritable*, also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 381.

The inward work and worth
Of any mind what other mind may judge
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,
The *veritable* service He exacts?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very *veritable*. *Golden Book*, xiv.

**veritably** (ver'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two augurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is *veritably* in danger.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 379.

**veritas** (ver'i-tas), *n.* [F. *véritas* (also *bureau véritas*), < L. *veritas*, truth: see *verity*.] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in Austria.

**verity** (ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *verities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *veritie, verytee*; < ME. *verite*, < OF. *verite*, F. *vérité* = Sp. *verdad* = Pg. *verdade* = It. *verità*, < L. *verita(t-)s*, truth, truthfulness, < *verus*, true: see *very*.] 1. The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Fleire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre feiewes telle me the *verite*, for longe me thinketh it to wite.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

So he gan do in trouth and *uerite*,
As for to see hym gret pite it was,
His mornyng, his wallyng, his loking bas.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun *verity* of Christs Gospel unfit any longer to hold their Lordships acquaintance. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful *verity*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal *verities*. *Emerson*, Nature, viii.

3†. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, *verity*, temperance. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 92.

And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' *veritie*.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

**Of a verity**, in very truth or deed; certainly.

*Of a verity* his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, ii.

**verjuice** (vėr'jös), *n.* [Formerly also *verjuyce, verdjuice*; < ME. **verjus, verjous, vergeous*, < OF. *verjus*, verjuice, juice of green fruits, < *verd*, green, + *jus*, juice: see *verd* and *juice*.] 1. An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

3it Meyses this resonn rad,
"Ete 3oure lambe with senre *vergeous*."
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less *verjuice* with her mutton.
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe honey and love *verjuice*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogsheads of meal, . . . a hogshead of wine vinegar, and another of *verjuice*, both in good casks and iron-bound.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 454.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression; tartness.

**verjuice** (vėr'jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verjuiced*, ppr. *verjuicing*. [< *verjuice, n.*] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plenteously *verjuiced*.
*Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

**Vermale's operation.** See *operation*.

**vermayle**†, **vermeile**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vermeil*.

For such another, as I gesse,
Aforne ne was, ne more *vermayle*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3645.

[Early editions have the spelling *vermeile*. The French has *vermeille*.]

**vermeil** (vėr'mil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vermil, vermell* (the mod. spelling being a reversion to the F. spelling); < ME. *vermeile, vermayle*, < OF. *vermeil* (= It. *vermiglio*), bright red, vermilion, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, LL. (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm, = E. *worm:* see *vermiele, vermicule*, and *worm*, and cf. *crimson* and *carmine*, which are ult. connected with *worm*. Hence *vermilion*.] 1. A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermell*?
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 24.

A *vermeil*-tinctured lip. *Milton*, Comus, l. 752.

Daisies, *vermeil*-rimm'd and white.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished *vermeil*, with five superposed rows of figures framed in richly ornamented cases of embossed metal.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 334.

3. In *gilding*, a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewelers' name.

**vermeiled**†, *a.* [Also *vermiled;* < *vermeil* + *-ed*².] Gilded.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.
*Ph. de Commines*, D d 8.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde. *Ibid.* (*Nares.*)

**vermelet**†, *n.* [< OF. *vermeillet*, somewhat red, dim. of *vermeil*, red: see *vermeil*.] Vermilion.

O bright Regina, who made the so faire?
Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?
*Court of Love*, l. 142.

**vermeologist** (vėr-mē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *vermeology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in vermeology; a helminthologist.

**vermeology** (vėr-mē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *vermis*, a worm (> NL. *Vermes*, the worms), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Vermes;* helminthology.

**Vermes** (vėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vermis*, a worm, = E. *worm*.] 1. Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earthworm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—2†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inauriculate uniocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linnæus did not dispose under the five other classes *Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces*, and *Insecta* (or vertebrates and insects). This class *Vermes* was divided into five orders, *Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta*, and *Zoöphyta*, comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linnæus (as *Radiata* was of Cuvier).

3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the leading types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (*Metazoa*), no backbone (*Invertebrata*), normally an intestinal canal (which *Cœlentera* have not), not a radiate structure (which *Echinodermata* have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in *Arthropoda*), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptation *Vermes* form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. *Vermes* thus defined are approximately equivalent—(*a*) in Lamarck's system (1801–1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders *Molles, Rigiduli, Hispiduli*, and *Epizoaria* (the last including lernæan crustaceans); (*b*) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of *Articulata* (the annelids of Lamarck, or red-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of *Radiata* (*Apoda* and *Entozoa*), plus some of his fourth class of *Radiata* (some *Polypi*), plus his first order (*Rotifera*) of his fifth class of *Radiata;* (*c*) in Huxley's classification (1869), to the classes *Polyzoa, Scolecida, Annelida, Chætognatha*, and therefore to his two subkingdoms, *Annuloida* and *Annulosa*, without the *Echinodermata* of the former, and without the *Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda*, and *Insecta* of the latter; or, in other terms, to his *Annuloida* minus *Echinodermata* and plus the whole of the anarthropodous *Annulosa*. *Vermes* as here defined have been divided into seven classes: (1) *Platyelmintha*, with three orders, respectively the turbellarian, trematoid, and cestoid worms; (2) *Nematelmintha*, with two orders, the nematoid and acanthocephalous worms—most of these two classes, excepting the *Turbellaria*, being entozoic or ectozoic parasites, as tapeworms, threadworms, etc.; (3) *Chætognatha*, based on the single exceptional form *Sagitta;* (4) *Gephyrea* (being Cuvier's second order of *Echinodermata*); (5) *Annelida*, or ordinary segmented worms, with four orders —*Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochæta* (earthworms, etc.), *Polychæta* (lobworms, sea-mice, etc.), and *Cephalobranchia* (tubicolous worms, etc.); (6) *Rotifera*, the wheel-animalcules; (7) *Polyzoa* (by most naturalists now dissociated from *Vermes*). The tendency at present is to break up the unmanageable group and discard the name.

The total abandoning of the indefinite and indefensible group of *Vermes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 812.

4. [*l. c.*] Plural of *vermis*.

**Vermetacea** (vėr-mē-tā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-acea*.] Same as *Vermetidæ*.

**Vermetidæ** (vėr-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Vermetus;* the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of *Turritella;* but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.

**Vermetus** (vėr-mē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson), < L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] The typical genus of *Vermetidæ*, having the later whorls of the shell separated and crooked or tortuous. The shell strikingly resembles the case or tube of some of the tubicolous worms, as the serpulas, and is affixed to shells, corals, and other substances. *V. lumbricalis* is a characteristic example.

Worm-shell (*Vermetus lumbricalis*).

**vermian** (vėr′mi-an), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, a worm, + *-an*.] Worm-like; of the nature of a worm; related to worms; of or pertaining to *Vermes*, in any sense: as, the supposed *vermian* ancestors of vertebrates.

In this point also we can make out an affinity with *Vermian* larvæ (Actinotrocha).
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 307.

**Vermicella** (vėr-mi-sel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1858): cf. *vermicelli*.] A genus of colubriform serpents. *V. annulata* is the black and white ringed snake.

**vermicelli** (vėr-mi-sel′i or ver-mi-chel′li), *n.* [It., rolled paste, pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, < ML. **vermicellus*, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] An Italian paste prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as macaroni, the only difference being that the latter is made larger, and is hollow while vermicelli is solid. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favorite dish among all classes. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc. See also *spaghetti*.

**vermiceous** (vėr-mish′ius), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-ceous*.] Worm-like: wormy; pertaining to worms. Also *vermicious*. [Rare.]

**vermicidal** (vėr′mi-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *vermicide* + *-al*.] Destroying worms; having the quality or effect of a vermicide; anthelmintic.

**vermicide** (vėr′mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] A worm-killer; that which destroys worms: applied to those anthelmintic drugs which act by killing, and not simply expelling, parasitic worms, such as entozoans.

Some [anthelmintics] act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or injuring them. . . . These are . . . the *vermicides* of some authors.
*Pereira*, Mat. Med. and Therap., p. 230.

**vermicious** (vėr-mish′us), *a.* See *vermiceous*.

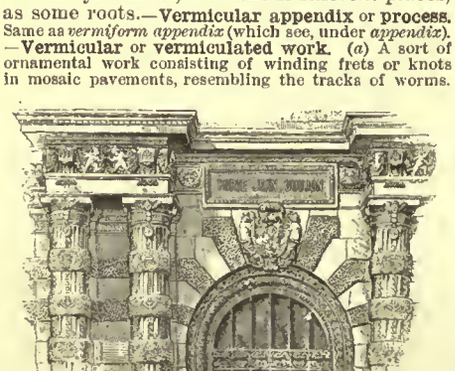
**vermicle** (vėr′mi-kl), *n.* Same as *vermicule*. [Rare.]

We see many *vermicles* towards the outside of many of the oak-apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ from which the oak-apple had its rise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6, note.

**vermicular** (vėr-mik′ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *vermiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vermicular* = It. *vermicolare*, < ML. *vermicularis*, < L. *vermiculus*, a worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Like a worm in form or movement; vermiform; tortuous or sinuous; also, writhing or wriggling.

In the jar containing the leeches had been introduced, by accident, one of the venomous *vermicular* sangsues which are now and then found in the neighbouring ponds.
*Poe*, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

2. Like the track or trace of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculate: as, *vermicular* erosions.—3. Marked with fine, close-set, wavy or tortuous lines of color; vermiculated.—4. In *bot.*, shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots.—**Vermicular appendix** or **process**. Same as *vermiform appendix* (which see, under *appendix*).—**Vermicular** or **vermiculated work**. (*a*) A sort of ornamental work consisting of winding frets or knots in mosaic pavements, resembling the tracks of worms.



Vermicular Masonry.—Palace of the Louvre, Paris.

(*b*) A form of rusticated masonry which is so wrought as to appear thickly indented with worm-tracks. See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.

**vermiculate** (vėr-mik′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vermiculated*, ppr. *vermiculating*. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten, < *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become full of worms; be eaten by worms.

Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*,
Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate?
*Elegy upon Dr. Donne.*

**II.** *trans.* To ornament with winding and waving lines, as if caused by the movement of worms.

Set up [certain pillars] originally with the bark on, the worms worked underneath it in secret, at a novel sort of decoration, until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully *vermiculated*.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

Finely *vermiculated* with dusky waves.
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 238.

**Vermiculated mosaic**, an ancient Roman mosaic of the most delicate and elaborate character; the Roman opus vermiculatum. The name has reference to the arrangement of the small tesseræ in curved and waving lines as required by the shading of the design.—**Vermiculated work**. See *vermicular work*, under *vermicular*.

**vermiculate** (vėr-mik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermicular: as, *vermiculate* color-markings. (*b*) In entomology: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-eaten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs.—2. Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

It is the property of good and sound knowledge to putrify and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and . . . *vermiculate* questions.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

**vermiculation** (vėr-mik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *vermiculacion*, < L. *vermiculatio*(*n*-), a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculari*, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery; vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under *rustic* and *vermicular*.

The dusky *vermiculation* of the under parts [of a shrike].
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 337.

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament.—4. Worminess; the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 70.

**vermicule** (vėr′mi-kūl), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*. Cf. *vermicle*, *vermeil*.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, *vermicle*.

**vermiculi** (vėr-mik′ū-lī), *n.* Plural of *vermiculus*.

**vermiculite** (vėr-mik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, a worm, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common micas by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a vermicular motion, as if they were a mass of small worms (whence the name).

**vermiculose** (vėr-mik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *vermiculosus*, full of worms, wormy, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten.—2. Worm-like; vermiform; vermicular.

**vermiculous** (vėr-mik′ū-lus), *a.* Same as *vermiculose*.

**vermiculus** (vėr-mik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vermiculi* (-lī). [< L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. A little worm or grub.—2†. Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as *worm-dye*. See *vermilion*, I. Also *vermiculum*.

**vermiform** (vėr′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *vermiformis*, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *forma*, form.] Worm-like in form; shaped like a worm; vermicular. (*a*) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length; cylindrical: as, the *vermiform* body of a weasel; the *vermiform* tongue of the ant-eater. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.

This [a fibrinous clot in the heart], when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of *vermiform* prolongation that extended along the tube of the artery.
*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 167.

(*b*) Related to a worm in structure; allied or belonging to the *Vermes*; vermian; helminthic; annuloid or annulose. (*c*) Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Noting any maggot or maggot-like larva, as those of most *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. (2) Noting certain worm-like polyphagous larvæ, with only rudimentary antennæ, and apodous or with very short legs like tubercles, as those of most weevils and longicorns.—**Vermiform appendix**. See *appendix*.—**Vermiform echinoderms**, the gephyreans or spoonworms. See *Vermigrada*.—**Vermiform embryos**, in *Dicyemida*, embryos produced by a nematogenous dicyema. See *Dicyema* (with cut) and *Nematogena*.—**Vermiform holothurians**, the *Synaptidæ*. See cuts under *echinopædium* and *Synaptidæ*.—**Vermiform process**. (*a*) Same as *vermiform appendix*. (*b*) The vermia of the cerebellum.

**Vermiformia** (vėr-mi-fôr′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vermiformis*: see *vermiform*.] In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the first section of the third class of *Podaxonia*, containing only the genus *Phoronis*.

**vermifugal** (vėr-mif′ū-gal), *a.* [< *vermifuge* + *-al*.] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicidal.

**vermifuge** (vėr′mi-fūj), *n.* [< F. *vermifuge* = Sp. *vermífugo* = Pg. It. *vermífugo*, expelling worms, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *fugare*, put to flight, expel, < *fugire*, flee.] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms.

To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicines. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XL. 48.

**vermiglia** (vėr-mil′iạ), *n.* [< It. *vermiglia*, a sort of precious stone, < *vermiglio*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] A scorpænoid fish, the rock-cod, *Sebastichthys chlorostictus*. [Monterey, California.]

**Vermigrada** (vėr-mig′rā-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of *vermigradus*: see *vermigrade*.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the gephyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinodermata*. See cut under *Sipunculus*.

**vermigrade** (vėr′mi-grād), *a.* [< NL. *vermigradus*, < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *gradi*, step.] Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting the *Vermigrada*.

**vermilt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vermeil*.

**Vermileo** (vėr-mil′ē-ō), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1834), < It. *vermiglio* = F. *vermeil*: see *vermeil*.] A genus of snipe-flies, of the family *Leptidæ*: synonymous with *Leptis*.

**vermilingual** (vėr-mi-ling′gwạl), *a.* Same as *vermilinguial*.

**Vermilingues** (vėr-mi-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Vermilinguia*, 2.

**Vermilinguia** (vėr-mi-ling′gwi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *lingua*, tongue.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, *Effodientia*: now restricted to the American ant-eaters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.—2. In *herpet.*, a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the *Dendrosaura* or *Rhiptoglossa*. Also *Vermilingues*. See cut under *chameleon*.

**vermilinguial** (vėr-mi-ling′gwi-ạl), *a.* [As *Vermilinguia* + *-al*.] 1. Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the *Vermilinguia*. See cut under *tamandua*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *sagittilingual*. See cut under *sagittilingual*.

**vermilion** (vėr-mil′yọn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vermillion*, *virmilion*; OF. *vermillon*, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. *vermillon*, vermilion (= Sp. *bermellon* = Pg. *vermelhão* = It. *vermiglione*, vermilion), < *vermeil*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, the product of cochineal; worm-dye.—2. The red sulphid of mercury, or the mineral cinnabar, occurring in nature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (*a*) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal iron cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermilion-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (*b*) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermilion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light on exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, toning toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red sealing-

wax, and for other purposes. The name *artificial vermilion* is also applied to a vermilion red made by precipitating the coal-tar color eosin on orange mineral. . It is quite equal in color, brilliancy, and body to that made from quicksilver; but it is not very permanent under the direct action of the sun, unless protected by a coat of varnish.

3. A color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

> The armes, that earst so bright did show,
> Into a pure *vermillion* now are dyde.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dyed with vermilion.

> They buy Cotton Wooll in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same, and perfit into Fustians, *Vermilions*, Dymities, and other such Stuffes, and then returne it to London.
> *L. Roberts*, Treasure of Traffikke, quoted in A. Barlow's [Weaving, p. 26.

5. Same as *vermeil*, 4.

> Several Gold Rings set with Turky and *Vermillions*.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 181.

**Antimony vermilion.** See *antimony*.—**Orange vermilion.** See *orange*[1].

**II.** *a.* Of the color of vermilion; of the brilliant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single scarlet geranium: as, a *vermilion* dye.

> The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind,
> And fulminated a *vermilion* light,
> Which overmastered in me every sense,
> And as a man whom sleep hath seized I fell.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 134.

**Vermilion border**, the red part of the human lips, where the skin passes over into mucous membrane.—**Vermilion flycatcher**, a small tyrant-bird of the genus *Pyrocephalus*, as *P. rubineus*, about 6 inches long, the male of which is dark-brown with all the under parts and a full globular crest vermilion-red or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and the regions southward; and several others are found in the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Pyrocephalus*.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).

**vermilion** (vėr-mil'yon), *v. t.* [< *vermilion*, *n.*] To color with or as with vermilion; dye red; cover or suffuse with a bright red.

> A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face.
> *Granville*, A Receipt for Vapours.

**vermily**† (vėr'mi-li), *n.* [Irreg. extended from *vermil*, *vermeil*.] Same as *vermilion*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

**vermin** (vėr'min), *n.* [Formerly also *vermine* (also dial. *varmin*, *varmint*, *varment*); < ME. *vermine*, *vermyne*, < OF. (and F.) *vermine* = Pr. *vermena* = It. *vermine*, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as if < L. **verminus* or **verminus*, < *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective sense.

> Your woful moder wende stedfastly
> That cruel houndes or som foul *vermyne*
> Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1039.

(*a*) A worm; a reptile.

> No heart have you, or such
> As fancies, like the *vermin* in a nut,
> Have fretted all to dust and bitterness.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) A noxious or disgusting insect, especially a parasite; particularly, a louse, a bedbug, or a flea. (*c*) A mammal or bird injurious to game, and mischievous or troublesome in game-preserves: chiefly an English usage. Such quadrupeds as badgers, otters, weasels, polecats, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called *vermin*.

> Inhuman devill! think some fatall power
> Will bring huge troupes of *vermine* to devoure
> Thy graine & thee.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> They [of Java Major] fecde on Cats, Rats, and other *vermine*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

> Like a *vermin* or a wolf, when their time comes they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, I. 1.

> It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base *vermin* the Otters. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence—2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

> You are my prisoners, base *vermine*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 1072.

> Sir, this *vermin* of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.
> *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

**vermin**† (vėr'min), *v. t.* [< *vermin*, *n.*] To rid or clear of vermin.

> Get warrener bound
> To *vermine* thy ground.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

**verminate** (vėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verminated*, ppr. *verminating*. [< L. *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. *vermina*, gripes, belly-ache), < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] To breed vermin; become infested with worms, lice, or other parasites.

**vermination** (vėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *verminatio(n-)*, worms (as a disease), also crawling pains, < *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains: see *verminate*.] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasitic infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthiasis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease.

**verminer**† (vėr'mi-nėr), *n.* A terrier.

> The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the *verminers*, or, as we should call them, the terriers.
> *Ainsworth*, Lancashire Witches, iii. 1.

**vermin-killer** (vėr'min-kil"ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills vermin.

**verminly**† (vėr'min-li), *a.* [< *vermin* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of vermin.

> They have nothing in them but a *verminly* nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (*Latham.*)

**verminous** (vėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *vermineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verminoso*, < L. *verminosus*, full of worms, < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] 1. Tending to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, *verminous* carrion.

> *Verminous* and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toyling shoulders of Time. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

> Or how long he had held *verminous* occupation of his blanket and skewer. *Dickens*, Tom Tiddler's Ground, i.

2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, *verminous* ulcers. See *phthiriasis*. —3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

> Do you place me in the rank of *verminous* fellows,
> To destroy things for wages?
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iii. 4.

> That soft class of devotees who feel
> Reverence for life so deeply that they spare
> The *verminous* brood.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, ii.

*Verminous* and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. *Swinburne*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.

**Verminous crasis**†, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.—**Verminous fever**, a fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

**verminously** (vėr'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms: as, *verminously* unclean.

**vermiparous** (vėr-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *parere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or breeding worms.

> A generation of eggs, or some *vermiparous* separation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

**vermis** (vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *vermes* (-mēz). [L., a worm: see *worm*.] In *anat.*, the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into *prevermis* and *postvermis*.

**Vermivora** (vėr-miv'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers: now divided into several other genera, including *Helmintherus* (*Helinaia* or *Helonæa*) and *Helminthophaga* (or *Helminthophila*). (See *warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, and cut under *Helminthophaga*.) The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family *Tyrannidæ*), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

**vermivorous** (vėr-miv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Worm-eating; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; eruciverous; campophagous.

**Vermonter** (vėr-mon'tėr), *n.* [< *Vermont* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

> In 1776 the *Vermonters* sought admission to the provincial Congress. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 168.

**vermuth, vermouth** (vėr'möth), *n.* [= F. *vermout*, *wermouth*, < G. *wermuth*, wormwood, = AS. *wermōd*, wormwood: see *wormwood*.] A sort of mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. It is prepared chiefly in France and Italy, that of Turin being the most esteemed, and its special use is to stimulate the appetite by its bitterness.

**vernacle**[1] (vėr'ną-kl), *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, vernacular: see *vernacular*.] A vernacular word, term, or expression. [Rare.]

> *Vernacles* or vernacular terms.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518.

**vernacle**[2]† (vėr'ną-kl), *n.* A Middle English form of *vernicle*.

**vernacular** (vėr-nak'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves, < *verna*, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' < √ *vas* = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires: as, English is our *vernacular* language. The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

> This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen *vernacular* and independent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dialects. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

> The tongues which now are called learned were indeed *vernacular* when first the Scriptures were written in them.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 307.

> An ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly *vernacular* in his talk. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, *vernacular* architecture.—**Vernacular disease**, a disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, disease.

**II.** *n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

> He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the *vernacular*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

> The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in English, and the use of the chief forms of prayer in the *vernacular*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

> On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the *vernacular* of mining, and to pride themselves on being "old miners." *The Century*, XLII. 128.

**vernacularism** (vėr-nak'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *vernacular* + *-ism*.] 1. A vernacular word or expression. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of *classicalism*.

**vernacularity** (vėr-nak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vernacularities* (-tiz). [< *vernacular* + *-ity*.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

> Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough *vernacularities*.
> *Carlyle*, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 264.

**vernacularization** (vėr-nak"ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vernacularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

> Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or revival as candidates for *vernacularization*, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

**vernacularize** (vėr-nak'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernacularized*, ppr. *vernacularizing*. [< *vernacular* + *-ize*.] To make vernacular; vernaculate.

**vernacularly** (vėr-nak'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

**vernaculate** (vėr-nak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernaculated*, ppr. *vernaculating*. [< L. *vernaculus*, native, + *-ate*[2].] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

> Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are *vernaculated* by the average fruit-grower.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, July 15, 1887.

**vernaculous**† (vėr-nak'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *vernáculo* = Pg. It. *vernaculo*, < L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves: see *vernacular*.] 1. Vernacular.

> Their *vernaculous* and mother tongues.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. [A Latinism.]

> The petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

**vernage**† (vėr'nāj), *n.* [< ME. *vernage*, < OF. *vernage*, < It. *vernaccia*, "a kind of strong wine like malmesie or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. *vernachia*), lit. 'winter wine,' < *vernaccio*, a severe winter, < *verno*, winter, = It. Pg. *inverno* = Sp. *invierno* = F. *hiver*, winter, < L. *hibernus*, pertaining to winter: see *hibernate*.] A kind of white wine.

> He drynketh ypocras, clarree, and *vernage*,
> Of spices hoote, to encressen his corage.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 563.

> Sche brouȝthe hem *Vernage* and Crete.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

**vernal** (vėr'nal), *a.* [< F. *vernal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vernal* = It. *vernale*, < LL. *vernalis*, of the spring, vernal, < L. *ver*, spring: see *ver*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, *vernal* bloom.

> In those *vernal* seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches.
> *Milton*, Education.

> The *vernal* breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden.
> *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

> And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied
> Indoors by *vernal* Chaucer.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to youth, the springtime of life.

The *vernal* fancies and sensations of your time of life.
*Choate*, Addresses, p. 134.

3. In *bot.*, appearing in spring: as, *vernal* flowers.—4. Done or accomplished in spring: as, the *vernal* migration or molt of birds.—**Vernal equinox.** See *equinox*, and *equinoctial points* (under *equinoctial*).—**Vernal fever,** malarial fever.—**Vernal grass,** a grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, native in the northern Old World, introduced in North America. It is a slender plant a foot or two high, with a loose cylindrical spike. From the presence of coumarin it exhales an agreeable odor, especially at flowering time, and though not specially nutritious is prized as an admixture in hay for the sake of its flavor. Often called *sweet vernal grass, spring grass*, sometimes *sweet-scented grass*.—**Vernal signs,** the signs in which the sun appears in spring.—**Vernal whitlow-grass.** See *whitlow-grass*.

**vernally** (vėr'nal-i), *adv.* In a vernal manner.

**vernant** (vėr'nant), *a.* [< L. *vernan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom: see *vernate*.] Flourishing as in spring; vernal.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with *vernant* flowers.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 679.

**vernate** (vėr'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vernated*, ppr. *vernating*. [< L. *vernatus*, pp. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom, < *vernus*, of the spring: see *vernal*.] To be vernant; flourish.

**vernation** (vėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vernatio(n-)*, found only in the partieular sense the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes, the slough itself, lit. 'renewing of youth,' < *vernare*, be like spring, bloom, flourish, renew itself, of a snake, to shed its skin, slough: see *vernate*.] In *bot.*, the disposition of the naseent leaves within the bud, not with referenee to their insertion, but with regard to their folding, eoiling, etc., taken singly or together. It is also called *prefoliation*, and the word corresponds to the terms *estivation* and *prefloration*, which indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. For the particular forms of vernation, see the terms *plicate, conduplicate, inflexed, convolute, involute, revolute*, and *circinate*.

**vernicle** (vėr'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *vernicle, vernacle, vernakylle*, < ML. *veronicula*, dim. of *veronica*: see *veronica*.] A handkerchief impressed with the faee of Christ: same as *veronica*, 1.

A *vernicle* hadde he sowed on his cappe.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 685.

The *vernicle*, as worn by pilgrims, was a copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, which was miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord.
*Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), II. 101, notes.

**vernier** (vėr'ni-ėr), *n.* [< F. *vernier*, named after Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), who invented the instrument in 1631.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or are. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small aliding scale, the divisions of which differ from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. Fig. 1 represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch.

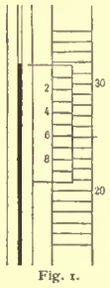


Fig. 1.

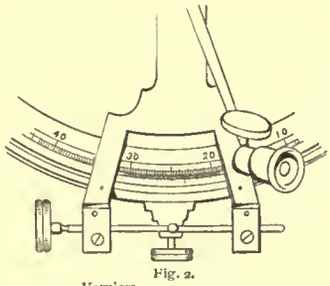


Fig. 2.

Verniers.

The scale is divided into inches and tenths of inches; the small movable scale is the vernier, which consists of a length of eleven parts of the main scale divided into ten equal parts—each part being therefore equal to eleven tenths of a division on the main scale, and the difference between a scale-division and a vernier-division being one hundredth of an inch. To use the vernier, the zero or top line of it is set to coincide with the top of the barometric column, which in the figure stands between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. If the zero of the vernier were set to coincide with 30.1 inches on the scale, the first division would be one hundredth of an inch below 30 on the scale, division 2 two hundredths below 29.9, and so on, division 10 coinciding with 29 inches. Hence, as the vernier is raised its divisions coincide successively with scale-divisions, and the numbers on the vernier correspond to the hundredths it has been raised. In the figure the coincidence is at the seventh vernier-division—that is, the vernier stands seven hundredths of an inch above 30.1, and the height of the mercury is therefore 30.17 inches. Fig. 2 represents part of the limb of a sextant with a vernier. Also called *nonius*. See also cuts under *caliper, square*, and *transit*.—**Vernier-scale sight.** See *sight*[1].

**vernile** (vėr'nil), *a.* [< L. *vernilis*, servile, < *verna*, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*.] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. [Rare.]

*Vernile* scurrility. *De Quincey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**vernility** (vėr-nil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *vernilita(t-)s*, servility; < *vernilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The character or state of being vernile; servility. *Blount*, 1670. [Rare.]

**vernisht**, *v.* An obsolete form of *varnish*.

**vernix** (vėr'niks), *n.* [NL., varnish: see *varnish*.] In *med.*, used in the phrase *vernix caseosa*, a fatty matter eovering the skin of the fetus.

**Vernonia** (vėr-nō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after William *Vernon*, an English botanist, who eolleeted plants in Maryland near the end of the 17th eentury.] A genus of eomposite plants, type of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ* and subtribe *Euvernonicæ*. It is characterized by a polymorphous inflorescence, usually with a naked receptacle, ten-ribbed achenes, and a pappus of two or three series, the inner alender, copious, and elongated, the outer much shorter, often more chaffy, sometimes absent. There are about 500 species. They are chiefly tropical, abundant in America, numerous in Africa, and frequent in Asia. A few occur beyond the tropics, in North and South America and South Africa. One Asiatic species, *V. cinerea*, is very common also in Australis, and is naturalized in the West Indica. None occurs in Europe. They are shrubs or herbs, usually with straight, crisped, woolly or tangled hairs, rarely stellate or scurfy. The leaves are alternate, entire or toothed, feather-veined, petioled or sessile, but not decurrent; in *V. oppositifolia* and *V. eupatorifolia* of Brazil they are opposite. The fruit consists of smooth or hirsute achenes, commonly glandular between the ribs. The flowers are purple, red, bluish, or rarely white; they form terminal flower-heads, which are usually cymose and panicled, or corymbose, sometimes solitary or glomerate. The large section *Lepidoploa* includes over 200 American species, chiefly with many-flowered subspherical corymbed heads; to this belong the 10 or more species of the United States, which are known as *ironweed*, perhaps from the hardness of their stems, and are peculiar in their usually crimson flowers, brown or rusty-colored pappus, and resinous-dotted achenes. They are polymorphous, and disposed to hybridize. *V. Noveboracensis*, also known as *flattop*, extends north to New England; *V. altissima*, to Pennsylvania; and *V. fasciculata*, to Ohio and the Dakotas; the others are chiefly southwestern. *V. arborescens* is the fleabane of Jamaica. A decoction of *V. cinerea* is used in India as a febrifuge. The small black seeds of *V. anthelmintica*, a common annual of India, yield by pressure a solid green oil known as *khatzum-* or *kinka-oil*, esteemed of value in the arts.

**Vernoniaceæ** (vėr-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. H. F. Lessing, 1829), < *Vernonia* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of eomposite plants, eharaeterized by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus and alternate leaves. From the *Eupatoriaceæ*, the other similar tribe of uniformly tubular-flowered *Compositæ*, it is further distinguished by its sagittate anthers and ita subulate style-branches, which are usually much elongated, stigmatose along the inner aide, and minutely hispid externally. It includes 41 genera, classed in 5 groups or series—one of these series, the subtribe *Lychnophoreæ*, peculiar in its densely glomerate small flower-heads, the others composing the subtribe *Euvernonieæ*, with the flower-heads separate, and usually panicled or solitary. They are herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Their leaves are alternate (except in 3 species), not opposite, as commonly in the *Eupatoriaceæ*, and are entire or toothed, not dissected, as often in other composite tribes. Their flowers are purple, violet, or white, never yellow, frequent as that color is in the order. One genus, *Stokesia*, is blue-flowered. Two genera, *Elephantopus* and *Vernonia* (the type), extend into the middle United States. The tribe abounds in monotypic geners, chiefly Brazilian, with two confined to the West Indies, one to Australia, and three or four to tropical Africa.

**vernoniaceous** (vėr-nō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ;* eharaeterized like *Vernonia*.

**Verona brown.** See *brown*.

**Veronese** (ver-ō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Verona* (see def.) + *-ese*. Cf. L. *Veronensis*.] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, of or pertaining to Verona, a eity and province of northern Italy.—**Veronese green.** See *green*[1].

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

**veronica** (vē-ron'i-kạ), *n.* [In ME. *veronike* and *verony*, < OF. *veronique*, F. *véronique* = Sp. *verónica* = Pg. It. *veronica;* < ML. *veronica*, a napkin supposed to be impressed with the face of Christ (popularly conneeted with L. *vera*, true, + LGr. *εἰκών*, image: see *very, icon*), < *Veronica*, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's faee, ult. identieal with *Berenīce, Bernīce*, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood, L. *Berenīce*, also *Beronice*, and contr. *Bernīce*, < Gr. Βερενίκη, the name of the daughter of King Agrippa and of other women, Maeedonian form of Gr. *φερενίκη*, lit. 'bearer of victory,' < *φέρειν*, = E. *bear*[1], + *νίκη*, victory (see *Nike*). Hence ult. *vernicle*.] 1. A napkin or pieee of cloth impressed with the face of Christ: from the legend that a woman named Veroniea wiped the face of Christ with her handkerehief when he was on his way to Calvary, and that the likeness of the faee was miraculously impressed upon the cloth. Also *vernicle*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier, about 1554, by Mattioli).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the subtribe *Veroniceæ*. It is characterized by opposite lower leaves, a wheel-shaped corolla with a very short tube and spreading lobes, and by two stamena with their anther-cells confluent at the apex. About 220 species have beeu described, perhaps to be reduced to 180. They are widely scattered through temperate and cold regions, and are usually low herbs, their stem-leaves almost always plainly opposite, but the floral leaves always alternate, and commonly diminished into bracts. *V. Virginica* is exceptional in its whorled leaves. The flowers are blue, often penciled with violet, and varyiog to purple, pink, or white, but never yellow; they form terminal or axüllary racemes, or are solitary and sessile in the axils. The fruit is a loculicidal or four-valved capsule, often obtuse or notched, rarely acute. The species are known as *speedwell*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, also called *forget-me-not* (see *speedwell*). A few are of medicinal repute, especially *V. Virginica*, known as *black-root*

The Upper Part of the Stem with the Flowers of Culver's-root (*Veronica Virginica*).

*a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, part of stem with the whorled leaves.

and *Culver's-root* or *Culver's-physic*, a tall perennial with wand-like stem from 2 to 6 feet high, and a white spike from 6 to 10 inches long, occurring in Canada, the eastern and central United States, Japsn, and Siberia. The leaves of *V. officinalis* have been used as a medicinal tea; the so-called Mont Cenis tea is from *V. Allionii*. Twelve species are natives of England, 60 of Europe, 6 of Alaska, and 11 of the United States proper, only two of which are confined to North America: *V. Cusickii*, a large-flowered alpine plant of Oregon and California, and *V. Americana*, known as *brooklime*, a petiolate aquatic with purple-striped pale-blue flowers, distributed from Virginia and New Mexico to Alaska. The similar *V. Beccabunga* of the Old World is the original brooklime. Five other species are now naturalized in the United States; of these, *V. peregrina* and *V. serpyllifolia* are almost cosmopolitan. (See *neckweed*, and *Paul's betony* (under *betony*).) For *V. hederæfolia*, see *henbit;* and for *V. officinalis*, see *speedwell* (with cut) and *fluellen*. Many foreign species (at least fifty) are valued for cultivation in gardens, as *V. longifolia*, or for rockeries, as *V. repens*, a creeper forming a mat of pale-blue flowers. Many are of variegated colors, as *V. saxatilis*, an alpine plant with blue violet-striped flowers, narrowly ringed with crimson around the white center. Numerous species occur in high southern latitudes, 14 in Australia, and 24 in New Zealand, one of which, *V. elliptica*, extends to Cape Horn, and sometimes becomes a small tree 20 feet high. The genus reaches its greatest development in New Zealand, where it is present in remarkable beauty and abundance. Nearly all the species are shrubby, usually from 2 to 6 feet high, and are cultivated under glass, especially *V. salicifolia* and *V. speciosa*, with wine-colored flowers, the largest-leafed species, as also *V. formosa* of Tasmania. *V. buxifolia*, with purple-veined white flowers, is sometimes known as *New Zealand box;* and *V. perfoliata*, of southern Australia, as *digger's-speedwell*. *V. tetragona* of New Zealand, from its hard imbricated decussate connate leaves, has been mistaken for a conifer.

**verrayt, verraylichet.** Middle English forms of *very, verity*.

**verret**, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *verre*, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*. The same word is eontained in *sandiver* and ult. in *varnish*.] Glass.

Forthy, who that hath an hede of *verre*
Fro caste of stones war hym in the werre.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 867.

**verré, verrey** (ve-rā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

**verrelt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

**verriculate** (ve-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *verricule* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, covered with verrieules.

**verricule** (ver'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *verriculum*, a drag-net, < *verrere*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

**verruca** (ve-rö′kạ), *n.*; pl. *verrucæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *verruca*, a wart, a steep place, a height.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wart.—2. In *bot.*, a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants, especially upon a thallus.—3. In *zoöl.*, a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verruciform tubercle.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the family *Verrucidæ*.

**verrucano** (ver-ö-kä′nō), *n.* [< It. *verrucana*, a hard stone used in crushing-mills, < *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pale-red quartz, varying in size from that of a grain of sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violet-colored silicious or talcose material. It occurs in numerous localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, sometimes in masses of great thickness, which often take on a gneissoid or schistose structure. In certain localities the verrucano overlies a slaty rock which contains plants of Carboniferous age: hence some geologists have considered it as belonging to that formation, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothliegende, the lower division of the Permian.

**Verrucaria** (ver-ö-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < L. *verrucaria*, a plant that drives away warts, < *verruca*, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

**Verrucariacei** (ver-ö-kā-ri-ā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verrucaria* + *-acei*.] A tribe of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apothecia which open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also *Verrucariæi*.

**verrucariaceous** (ver-ö-kā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

**verrucariine** (ver-ö-kā′ri-in), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*, or having their characters.

**verrucarioid** (ver-ö-kā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *verrucariine*.

**Verrucidæ** (ve-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verruca*, 4, + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile thoracic *Cirripedia*, characterized by the absence of a pedunele and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the scuta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. *Verruca* is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk formation.

**verruciform** (ve-rö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *verruca*, a wart, + *forma*, form.] Warty; resembling a wart in appearance. Also *verrucæform*.

**verrucose** (ver′ö-kōs), *a.* [< L. *verrucosus:* see *verrucous*.] Same as *verrucous*.

**verrucous** (ver′ö-kus), *a.* [= F. *verruqueux*, < L. *verrucosus*, full of warts, < *verruca*, a wart: see *verruca*.] Warty; studded with verruciform elevations or tubercles.

**verruculose** (ve-rö′kū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *verrucula*, a little eminence, a little wart (dim. of *verruca*, a wart), + *-ose*.] Minutely verrucose; covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

**verrugas** (ve-rö′gäs), *n.* [< Sp. *verrugas*, pl. of *verruga*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambœsia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. See also *yaws*.

**verrulet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*².

**verry** (ver′i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

**versability** (vèr-sạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *versable* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

> Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a-going by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and, by the *versability* of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

**versable** (vèr′sạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *versabilis*, movable, changeable, < *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *versant*.] Capable of being turned. *Blount*, 1670.

**versableness** (vèr′sạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being versable; versability.

**versalt** (vèr′sạl), *a.* [Abbr. of *universal*. Cf. *varsal*.] Universal; whole.

> She looks as pale as any clout in the *versal* world.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 219.
>
> Some, for brevity,
> Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. iii. 930.

**versant** (vèr′sạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *versant*, < L. *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *verse*¹, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Familiar; conversant; versed.

> I, with great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most *versant* in the language of each nation. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 404.
>
> The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law.
> *Sydney Smith*, First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton. (*Davies.*)

2. In *her.*, carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as *elevated and pursuant*, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

**II.** *n.* All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

**versatile** (vèr′sạ-til), *a.* [< F. *versatile* = Sp. *versátil* = Pg. *versátil* = It. *versatile*, < L. *versatilis*, revolving, movable, versatile, < *versare*, turn: see *verse*¹, *v.*] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a *versatile* spindle.

> At ye Royall Society Sr Wm Petty propos'd divers things for the improvement of shipping: a *versatile* keele that should be on hinges. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1661.
>
> He had a *versatile* timber house built in Mr. Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's parke) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (James Harrington).
>
> *Versatile* and sharp-piercing, like a screw.
> *W. Harte*, Eulogies.

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

> Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove.
> *Glanville.*

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a *versatile* writer; a *versatile* actor.

> An adventurer of *versatile* parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing-master, buffoon, poet, comedian. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.
>
> Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* Montague.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.
>
> The *versatile* mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a new and unexplored quarter.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 97.

4. In *bot.*, swinging or turning freely on a support: especially noting an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swinging freely to and fro. See cuts under *anther* and *lily*.—5. In *ornith.*, specifically, reversible: noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

> It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grappling irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite *versatile*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 130.

6. In *entom.*, moving freely up and down or laterally: as, *versatile* antennæ.—**Versatile dementia**, a form of dementia in which the patient is talkative and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—**Versatile head**, in *entom.*, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

**versatilely** (vèr′sạ-til-li), *adv.* In a versatile manner.

**versatileness** (vèr′sạ-til-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; versatility.

**versatility** (vèr-sạ-til′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *versatilité* = Sp. *versatilidad* = Pg. *versatilidade* = It. *versatilità;* as *versatile* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being changeable or fickle; variableness.

> The evils of inconstancy and *versatility*, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the *versatility* of genius.

> I do not mean the force alone,
> The grace and *versatility* of the man.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the versatile movement of such a digit.

**versation** (vèr-sā′shọn), *n.* A turning or winding. *Blount*, 1670.

**Verschoorist** (ver′skör-ist), *n.* [< *Verschoor* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a minor sect in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called *Hebraists*, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

**vers de société** (vers dė sō-sē-ā-tā′). [F.] Same as *society verse* (which see, under *society*).

**verse**¹† (vèrs), *v. t.* [< OF. *verser*, F. *verser* = Sp. Pg. *versar* = It. *versare*, < L. *versare*, OL. *vorsare*, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, *versari*, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of *vertere*, *vortere*, pp. *versus*, *vorsus*, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. *weorthan*, E. *worth*, be: see *worth*¹.] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

> Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 344.

**verse**² (vèrs), *n.* [< ME. *vers*, partly, and in the early form *fers* wholly, < AS. *fers*, partly < OF. (and F.) *vers* = Sp. Pg. It. *verso* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *vers*, < L. *versus* (pl. *versus*), also *vorsus*, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*¹. Hence *verse*², *v.*, *versicle*, *versify*, etc.] 1. In *pros.*: (*a*) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred *verses;* hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A verse may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

> He made of ryme ten *vers* or twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 463.
>
> They . . . thought themselues no small fooles, when they could make their *verses* goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 9.
>
> It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good *verses*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

(*b*) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spencerian *verse;* hence, a stanza: as, the first *verse* of a (rimed) hymn.

> Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . .
> Come, but one *verse*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 7.
>
> A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four *verses*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxvi.
>
> A stanza—often called a *verse* in the common speech of the present day—may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 239.

(*c*) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

> This *verse* be thine, my friend. *Pope*, Epistle to Jervas.

(*d*) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed to *prose*.

> To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread,
> *Verse* that a Virgine without blush may read.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.
>
> Who says in *verse* what others say in prose.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 202.
>
> Poets, like painters, their machinery claim,
> And *verse* bestowa the varnish and the frame.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

2. (*a*) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichos. It was a custom in ancient times to write prosaic as well as metrical books in lines of average length. (See *colometry*, *stichometry*.) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(*b*) In *liturgics*, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or leader and the choir or people: specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the officiant or leader, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a verse is especially a sentence following the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the second sentence is called a *verse*, and also that following the alleluia. Also *versus*. (*c*) In *church music*, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with *chorus;* also, a soloist who sings such a passage. (*d*) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with modifications, from the masoretic division of verses (pesūqim), and has been used in Latin and other versions since 1528. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephanus, on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the verses were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1560. (*e*) A similar division in any book.—**Adonic, Alcaic, Alcmanian verse.** See the adjectives.—**Blank verse**, unrimed verse; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by

the Earl of Surrey (d. 1547), in his translation of the second and fourth books of the Æneid. It was first employed in the drama in Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex," which was printed in 1565; but it was not till Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great" that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since with only occasional intervals remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost" it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—**Elegiac verse.** See *elegiac*, 1.—**Fescennine verses.** See *Fescennine*.—**Heroic, Hipponactean, long, Saturnian, serpentine, society,** etc., **verse.** See the qualifying words.—**To cap verses.** See *cap*[1].—**Verse Lyon†.** See the quotation.

Another of their pretie inuentions was to make a verse of such wordes as by their nature and manner of construction and situation might be turned backward word by word, and make another perfit verse, but of quite contrary sence, as the gibing monks that wrote of Pope Alexander these two verses.

Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt hoc decus eximium.

Which if ye will turne backward they make two other good verses, but of contrary sence; thus,

Eximium decus hoc facinnt te scandere, rerum
Copia, non virtus, fraus tua non tua laus.

And they called it *Verse Lyon*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

**verse**[2] (vèrs), *v.* [< *verse*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To relate or express in verse; turn into verse or rime.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 67.

He fringed its sober grey with poet-bays,
And *versed* the Psalms of David to the air
Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving-days.
*Halleck.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make verses.

It ia not riming and *versing* that maketh a Poet, no more then a long gowne maketh an Aduocate.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 29.

**versé** (ver-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *verser*, turn: see *verse*[1].] In *her.*, reversed or turned in a direction unusual to the bearing in question. Also *renverse*.

**verse-anthem** (vèrs'an″them), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, an anthem for soloists as contrasted with a full anthem, which is for a chorus. The term is also applied to an anthem that begins with a passage for solo voices.

**verse-colored** (vèrs'kul″ȯrd), *a.* Same as *versicolor*.

**versed** (vèrst), *a.* [< *verse*[1] + *-ed*[2], after F. *versé*. Cf. *versant, conversant*.] **1.** Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in*.

They were . . . very well *versed in* the politer parts of learning, and had travelled into the most refined nations of Europe. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

He is admirably well *versed in* screws, springs, and hinges, and deeply read in knives, combs, or sciasors, buttons, or buckles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He seemed to be a man more than ordinarily *versed in* the use of astronomical instruments.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 255.

*Versed in* all the arts which win the confidence and affection of youth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**2.** Turned; turned over.—**Versed sine, supplemental versed sine.** See *sine*[2].

**verselet** (vèrs'let), *n.* [< *verse*[2] + *-let*.] A little verse: used in contempt.

Moreover, he wrote weak little *verselets*, like very-much-diluted Wordsworth, abounding in passages quotable for Academy pictures of bread-and-butter children.
*E. Yates*, Broken to Harness, xxi.

**verse-maker** (vèrs'mā″kėr), *n.* One who writes verses; a rimer. *Boswell*.

**verse-making** (vèrs'mā″king), *n.* The act or process of making verses; riming.

He had considerable readiness, too, in *verse-making*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3245, p. 17.

**verseman** (vèrs'man), *n.*; pl. *versemen* (-men). [< *verse*[2] + *man*.] A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The God of us *Verse-men* (you know, Child), the sun.
*Prior*, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

I'll join St. Blaise (a *verseman* fit,
More fit than I, once did it).
*F. Locker*, The Jester's Moral.

**verse-monger** (vèrs'mung″gėr), *n.* A maker of verses; a rimer; a poetaster.

**verse-mongering** (vèrs'mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Verse-writing; especially, the making of poor verses.

The contemporary *verse-mongering* south of the Tweed.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.

**verser**[1]† (vèr'sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *verse*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tricks or cheats at cards; a sharper.

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a stander for the padder [the stander was the sentinel to the padder or footpad], sometimes a *verser* for the conycacher [the coney or rabbit was the dupe, the coney-catcher the sharper who enticed the coney to be fleeced by the *verser* or card-sharper].
*Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

**verser**[2] (vèr'sėr), *n.* [< *verse*[2] + *-er*[1].] A maker of verses; a versifier; a poet or a poetaster.

Though she have a better *verser* got
(Or Poet in the court-account) than I.
*B. Jonson*, The Forest, xii.

He [Ben Jonson] thought not Bartas a Poet, but a *Verser*, because he wrote not Fiction.
*Drummond*, Conv. of Ben Jonson (Works, ed. 1711, p. 224).

**verse-service** (vèrs'sėr″vis), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, a choral service for solo voices. Compare *verse-anthem*.

**verset** (vèr'set), *n.* [< F. *verset*, dim. of *vers*, verse: see *verse*[2].] **1†.** A verse, as of Scripture; a versicle.

They beare an equall part with Priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.
*Milton*, On Det. of Humb. Remonst.

**2.** In *music*, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

**verse-tale** (vèrs'tāl), *n.* A tale written or told in verse.

Many of the *verse-tales* are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.
*The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

**versicle** (vèr'si-kl), *n.* [< L. *versiculus*, a little verse, dim. of *versus*, a verse: see *verse*[2].] A little verse; specifically, in *liturgics*, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (℟) of the choir or congregation. See *verse*, 2 (*b*). The name of *the versicles* is sometimes given distinctively to the versicles and responses (*preces*) after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is ℣.

Doe it for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, for thy couenant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in seuerall *versicles*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter *versicle* by St. Jerome.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

**versicolor, versicolour** (vèr'si-kul-ọr), *a.* [< L. *versicolor, versicolorus*, that changes its color, < *versare*, change (see *verse*[1]), + *color*: see *color*.] **1.** Having several different colors; party-colored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* rihands.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 478.

**2.** Changeable in color, as the chameleon; glancing different hues or tints in different lights; iridescent; sheeny. Also *versicolorate*. Also *verse-colored, versicolored, versicolorous*.

**versicolorate** (vèr-si-kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *versicolor*, 2.

**versicolored** (vèr'si-kul-ọrd), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *versicolor*: as, *versicolored* plumage; "a *versicolored* cloak," *Landor*.

**versicolorous** (vèr-si-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *versicolor*.

**versicular** (vèr-sik'ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, verse (see *versicle*).] Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing: as, a *versicular* division.

**versification** (vèr″si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *versification* = Sp. *versificacion* = Pg. *versificação* = It. *versificazione*, < L. *versificatio*(*n-*), < *versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the construction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your *versification*.
*Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

Bad *versification* alone will certainly degrade and render disgustful the sublimest sentiments.
*Goldsmith*, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

The theory that *versification* is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 259.

**versificator** (vèr'si-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *versificateur* = Sp. Pg. *versificador* = It. *versificatore*, < L. *versificator*, < *versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical *versificators* are a mere artifice, . . . charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 128.

**versificatrix** (vèr'si-fi-kā-triks), *n.* [< L. as if **versificatrix*, fem. of *versificator*: see *versificator*.] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1784 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful *versificatrix*' in the English language."
*Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 894.

**versifier** (vèr'si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *versify* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who versifies; one who makes verses; a poet.

Ther is a *versifiour* aeith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter bycause of the grete coold and in somer by enchesoun of the heete. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

There haue beene many most excellent Poets that neuer versified, and now swarme many *versifiers* that neede neuer aunswere to the name of Poets.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 28.

**2.** One who expresses in verse the ideas of another; one who turns prose into verse; a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a *versifier* of the Psalms.

**versiform** (vèr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *versiformis*, changeable, < L. *versus*, in lit. sense 'turning,' + *forma*, form.] Varied or varying in form.

**versify** (vèr'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *versified*, ppr. *versifying*. [< F. *versifier* = Sp. Pg. *versificar* = It. *versificare*, < L. *versificare*, put into verse, versify, < *versus*, verse, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn into verse; make a metrical paraphrase of: as, to *versify* the Psalms.

The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther *versified*; then the 12th, 46th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 128th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther. *Burney*, Hist. Music, III. 35, note.

Our fair one . . . bade us *versify*
The legend. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

**2.** To relate or describe in verse: treat as the subject of verse.

I *versify* the truth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to *versify* the disaster.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

**II.** *intrans.* To make verses.

I receyved your letter, aente me laste weeke; whereby I perceive you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of *Versifying* in Englishe. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

In *versifying* he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 40.

**versing** (vèr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *verse*[2], *v.*] The act of writing verse.

**version** (vèr'shọn), *n.* [< F. *version* = Sp. *version* = Pg. *versão* = It. *versione*, < ML. *versio*(*n-*), a turning, translation, < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn, translate: see *verse*[1].] **1†.** A turning round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects.
*Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

**2.** A change or transformation; conversion.

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

**3.** The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another. [Rare.]—**4.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word *Bible*.

I received the Manuscript you aent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the *Version* to be very exact and faithful.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than the stalled ox and infamy is my *version*.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

**5.** A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's *version* of the affair.—**6.** A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—**7.** In *obstet.*, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be brought down, the operation is called *podalic* or *cephalic version*. *Pelvic* version is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called *external* when it is effected by external manipulation only, *internal* when it is performed by the hand within the parturient canal, and *bimanual* or *bipolar* when one hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

**8.** In *mathematical physics*, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or version is the rotation of that fluid at any point where its motion is rotational. The advantage of the word *version* over *rotation* is that it is applicable to cases where there is no motion: as, for example, to a stress.—**Italic version of the Bible.** See *Italic*.—**Revised version** (sometimes called *the revision of the authorized version*, or *the new revision*, or *the revision* simply), a revision of the authorized or King James version of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870–84. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the coöperation of American scholars

of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providing that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880; that of the Old Testament in July, 1884. Abbreviated *R. V.*, *Rev. Ver.*—**Spontaneous version**, in *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the accoucheur.=**Syn. 4.** See *translation*.

**versional** (vėr'shọn-al), *a.* [< *version* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or *versional*.
*The Independent* (New York), March 23, 1871.

**versionist** (vėr'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *version* + *-ist.*] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

**verso** (vėr'sō), *n.* [< L. *verso*, abl. of *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] The reverse, back, or other side of some object. Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to *obverse*. (*b*) Of a manuscript or print, the second or any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number: opposed to *recto*, or one of uneven number: as, *verso* of title, the back of the title-page of a book.

**versor** (vėr'sọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*[1].] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor, and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital U written before the symbol of the quaternion.

**versorium** (vėr-sō'ri-um), *n.* A magnetic needle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. *Encye. Brit.*, XV. 220.

**verst** (verst), *n.* [Also sometimes *werst* (after G.); = F. *verste*, < Russ. *versta*, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn,' hence a distance, a space, for **vertta*, < Russ. *vertietĭ* (Slav. √ *vert*), turn, = L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

**versual** (vėr'sū-al), *a.* [< L. *versus*, a verse, + *-al.*] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the *versual* divisions of the Bible: correlated with *capital*, *sectional*, *pausal*, *parenthetical*, *punctual*, *literal*, etc. *W. Smith's Bible Dict.*

**versus** (vėr'sus), *prep.* [< L. *versus*, toward, against, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbreviated *v.*, *vs.*

**versute** (vėr-sūt'), *a.* [< L. *versutus*, adroit, versatile, < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*[1], and cf. *versant.*] Crafty; wily.

A person . . . of *versute* and vertigenous policy.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 132. (*Davies.*)

**vert**[1] (vėrt), *n.* [< F. *vert*, green, < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, green, green color: see *verd.*] **1.** In *Eng. forest law*, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

Cum furca, fossa, sock, . . . *vert*, veth, venison.
*Charter, Q. Anne*, 1707. (*Jamieson.*)

The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of *vert* and venison in my woods of Warncliffe. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the *vert* more than the hunters or wood-choppers.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 269.

**2.** In *her.*, the tincture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated *v.*—**Nether vert**, underwoods.—**Over vert** or **overt vert**, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods.—**Special vert**, in *old Eng. forest law*, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other vert.


Vert.

**vert**[2] (vėrt), *n.* [Taken for *convert* and *pervert*, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of persons who go from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. [Colloq., Eng.]

**vert**[2] (vėrt), *v. i.* [< *vert*[2], *n.*] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [Colloq., Eng.]

**vertant** (vėr'tant), *a.* [< L. *vertere*, turn, turn about, + *-ant.*] In *her.*, bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

**verte** (vėr'tē), *v.* [L.; *verte*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] In *music*, same as *volti*.—**Verte subito.** Same as *volti subito*. Abbreviated *v. s.*

**vertebra** (vėr'tē-brạ), *n.*; pl. *vertebræ* (-brē). [Formerly in E. form *verteber*, q. v.; = F. *vertèbre* = Sp. *vértebra* = Pg. It. *vertebra*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1].] **1.** In *Vertebrata*, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See *backbone* and *spine*. Specifically—(*a*) Broadly, any axial metamere of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (*b*) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most cases composed of a centrum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under *cervical* and *neurocentral*), these apophyses forming the pedicels and laminæ of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse process of human anatomy, and a prezygapophysis and a postzygapophysis, called in man the *superior* and *inferior oblique* or *articular processes*, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses), the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebræ of man is known as the *mammillary tubercle*. (See cuts under *atlas*, *endoskeleton*, *dorsal*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar*.) Certain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches. (See *zygosphene*, *zygantrum*.) The above-named processes are either autogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different animals; they are all that ordinary vertebræ present; and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under *epiploura*, *sacrarium*, and *sacrum*.) The centrum of certain vertebræ of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See *hypapophysis*.) Vertebral centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See *intercentrum*, *embolomerous*, *rachitomous*.) Bodies of free vertebræ articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shapes of these faces, they are described as *amphicœlian*, *procœlian*, *opisthocœlian* (see these words), and *heterocœlian*, and also called *biconcave*, *concavo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, and *saddle-shaped*. Arches of vertebræ are often connected, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See *interhemal*, *interneural*.) Ordinary vertebræ are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, as *cervical*, *dorsal* or *thoracic*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *caudal* or *coccygeal*, respectively indicated in vertebral formulæ by the letters *C*, *D*, *L*, *S*, *Cd*. In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three former regions, and by extensive ankyloses in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fail of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebræ; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under *ankylosis*); birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*); snakes have vertebræ gently graded in character from head to tail; in fishes the vertebræ are ordinarily grouped as *abdominal*, which extend from the head as far as the cavity of the belly extends, and *caudal*, all the rest of the bones, including some special elements (see *heterocercal*, *homocercal*, *epural*, *hypural*). Such regional variations in the characters of vertebræ also give rise to the terms *cervicodorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbosacral*, *urosacral*, etc. Certain vertebræ have individual names, as *atlas*, *axis*, *odontoid*; see also phrases given below. The number of vertebræ varies widely; it is greatest in some reptiles (over 200). Seven cervicals is the rule in mammals, with rare exceptions (see *sloth*[1]); but there is no constancy, as regards number, in any of the other regions of the spinal column. See *skeleton* and the cuts there cited, also cuts under *atlas*, *axis*, *chevron-bone*, and *xenarthral*.


Cervical Vertebra of Horse, right side view.

1, rudimentary spinous process; 2, prezygapophyses, or anterior articular processes; 3, postzygapophyses, or posterior articular processes; 5, convex anterior face of centrum or body of the vertebra; 8, its concave posterior surface; 6, 7, transverse processes and rudimentary ribs, or diapophyses and pleurapophyses.

**2.** In echinoderms, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Cranial vertebra**, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Carus, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebræ have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the *occipital* or *epencephalic*, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the neurapophyses, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine (see cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *skull*[1]); (2) the *parietal*, *mesencephalic*, or *otic*, represented mainly by the basisphenoid as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including parts of the skull of the ear (see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *parietal*, *sphenoid*, and *tympanic*); (3) the *frontal*, *prosencephalic*, or *ophthalmic*, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontals as a single or bifid neural spine (see cuts under *craniofacial*, *Gallinæ*, and *sphenoid*); (4) the *nasal*, *rhinencephalic*, or *olfactory*, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebræ are sought in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebræ are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamerically segmented. See *skull*[1], *parachordal*, and cuts under *chondrocranium*, *orbit*, *skull*[1], and *parasphenoid*.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ.** See *dorsocervical*.—**Epencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**False vertebra**, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Frontal vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**Laminæ of a vertebra.** See *lamina*.—**Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Spinous process of a vertebra.** See *spinous*.—**Toothed vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**True vertebra**, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Vertebra dentata.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Vertebra prominens**, the prominent vertebra; that vertebra whose spinous process is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical; but the most prominent vertebra is usually one of the dorsals.

**vertebral** (vėr'tē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébral* = Sp. Pg. *vertebral* = It. *vertebrale*, < NL. *vertebralis*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a vertebra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebræ: as, *vertebral* elements or processes; *vertebral* segmentation.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to a vertebra or to vertebræ; spinal: as, *vertebral* arteries, nerves, muscles; a *vertebral* theory or formula.—**3.** Composed of vertebræ; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the *vertebral* column.—**4.** Having vertebræ; backboned; vertebrate: as, a *vertebral* animal. [Rare.]—**5.** In *Echinodermata*, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid internal axis of any ray or arm, each ossicle consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-and-mortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See *Ophiuridæ*, and cuts under *Asteriidæ* and *Astrophyton*.

Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and superambulacral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 482.

**6.** In *entom.*, situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—**Anterior vertebral vein.** See *vein*.—**Vertebral aponeurosis**, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nuchæ. Also called *vertebral fascia*.—**Vertebral artery**, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebrarterial canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries.—**Vertebral arthropathy**, a form of spinal or tabetic arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebræ.—**Vertebral border of the scapula**, in *human anat.*, that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the proximal end of the bone. See *scapula* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Vertebral canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Vertebral caries**, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebræ; Pott's disease of the spine: the cause of angular curvature of the spine.—**Vertebral chain, vertebral column.** Same as *spinal column* (which see, under *spinal*).—**Vertebral fascia.** Same as *vertebral aponeurosis*.—**Vertebral foramen.** See *foramen* and *vertebrarterial*.—**Vertebral formula**, the abbreviated expression of the number of vertebræ in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5, Cd. 4 = 33.—**Vertebral muscles**, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with vertebræ or vertebral segments. In the lower vertebrates, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous myocommata (the flakes of the flesh of fish, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebræ. In the higher, most of the vertebral muscles extend undivided along several vertebræ, though their segmentation may be traced in their deeper layers or fascicles, as in the so-called fourth and fifth layers of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in front of) the vertebræ are grouped as *prevertebral*, as the scaleni of the neck and psoas of the loins.—**Vertebral ossicle.** Same as *ambulacral ossicle* (which see, under *ambulacral*). See also *vertebra*, 2, and *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Vertebral plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Vertebral ribs**, in man, the two lowest ribs on each side, connected with the vertebræ only; the floating ribs; distinguished from *vertebrochondral* and from *vertebrosternal ribs*.—**Vertebral vein.** See *vein*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A vertebrate. [Rare.]—**2.** A vertebral artery.

**vertebralis** (vėr-tē-brā'lis), *n.*; pl. *vertebrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *vertebral.*] The vertebral artery of any animal.

**vertebrally** (vėr'tē-bral-i), *adv.* 1. By, with, or as regards vertebræ: as, segmented *vertebrally; vertebrally* articulated ribs.—2. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebræ: correlated with *intervertebrally:* as, *vertebrally* adjusted neural arches.

**vertebrarium** (vėr-tē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vertebraria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] The vertebræ collectively; the whole spinal column.

**vertebrarterial** (vėr″tē-brär-tē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a vertebra and an artery: specifically noting a foramen in the side of a cervical vertebra transmitting the vertebral artery. A vertebrarterial foramen is formed by the partial confluence of a rudimentary cervical rib, or pleurapophysis, with the transverse process proper, or diapophysis, of a cervical vertebra; the series of such foramina constitutes the vertebrarterial canal. This structure is one of the distinguishing characters of a cervical vertebra in man and many other animals. Also *vertebro-arterial.* See cut under *cervical.*

**Vertebrata** (vėr-tē-brā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vertebratus*, jointed, articulated: see *vertebrate.*] A phylum or prime division of the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*), now ranked as one of seven or eight phyla which are severally contrasted with one another. This division was formally recognized in 1788 by Batsch, who united the four Linnean classes then current (*Mammatia, Aves, Amphibia,* and *Pisces*) under the German name *Knochenthiere;* and next in 1797 by Lamarck, who called the same group in French *animaux à vertèbres,* and contrasted it with his *animaux sans vertèbres,* whence the New Latin terms *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata.* But this identical classification, with Greek names, is actually as old as Aristotle, whose "Ἔναιμα (*Enæma*), or 'blooded' animals, were the vertebrates, divided, moreover, into four classes exactly corresponding to the modern mammals, birds, reptiles with amphibians, and fishes, and contrasted with his "Ἀναιμα (*Anæma*), or 'bloodless' animals, these being all invertebrates. Vertebrates are the most highly organized metazoans, with permanent distinction of sex, and consequent gamic reproduction without exception. Their essential structural character is the presence of an axon from head to tail, dividing the trunk into an upper neural canal or tube containing the main nervous cord, and an under hemal cavity or cavities containing the principal viscera of digestion, respiration, circulation, and reproduction, together with a sympathetic nervous system. Except in the lowest class of vertebrates (*Acrania*), the head has a skull and brain (*Craniota*). The alimentary canal is completely shut off from the body-cavity, and open to the exterior at both ends. Special organs of respiration are confined to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower gills, the latter structures being developed in connection with certain visceral clefts (see *slit*[1], 5) and arches which are present in embryos of all vertebrates, but which for the most part disappear in those above amphibians. Organs of circulation are present in two main systems—the blood-vascular, consisting of a heart or its equivalent, arteries, veins, and capillaries, and the lymph-vascular, consisting of lymphatic bodies and vessels. These two systems communicate with each other, and the lymphatic with both the mucous and the serous cavities of the body; the blood-vascular system is otherwise closed. The main nervous system is primitively tubular; except in *Acrania,* it becomes differentiated into a brain and spinal cord, from both of which pairs of nerves ramify in nearly all parts of the body, and effect intricate anastomoses with the sympathetic system. Organs of the special senses are present, with sporadic exceptions, especially of the eye. The organs of reproduction in both sexes are connected with the alimentary canal, except in a few fishes and in all mammals above marsupials. Ova are matured either within or without the body of the female. The embryo or fetus develops from a four-layered germ, whose epiblast is the origin of the cuticle and main nervous axis, whose hypoblast lines the alimentary canal, and whose mesoblast, splitting into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, forms a body-cavity and most of the substance of the body. All vertebrates have an endoskeleton and an exoskeleton, the former constituting the main framework of the body, and the latter inclosing it in space. The *Vertebrata* have been variously classified: (*a*) Upon physiological considerations, into (1) oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous; (2) cold-blooded and warm-blooded, or *Hæmatocrya* and *Hæmatotherma;* (3) those with nucleated and those with non-nucleated blood-cells, or *Pyrenæmata* and *Apyrenæmata.* (*b*) Upon mixed physiological and anatomical grounds, into (1) those with gills and those without them, or *Branchiata* and *Abranchiata;* (2) those without amnion and allantois in the embryo, and those with these embryonic organs, respectively the *Anamnionata* or *Anallantoidea,* and the *Amnionata* or *Allantoidea.* (*c*) Upon the most general considerations, mainly structural, *Vertebrata* have been determined to fall most naturally into three subphyla or superclasses, defined alike by various authors under different names. These are (1) fishes and amphibians together; (2) reptiles proper and birds together; (3) mammals alone. These three brigades have become best known under Huxley's names—(1) *Ichthyopsida,* (2) *Sauropsida,* (3) *Mammalia.* They are also called (1) *Lyrifera,* (2) *Quadratifera,* (3) *Malleifera.* The classes into which vertebrates were long directly divided without brigading were originally four: *Pisces,* fishes; *Amphibia,* amphibians and reptiles; *Aves,* birds; *Mammalia,* beasts. Next there were five, by separation of the second of these divisions into the classes *Amphibia* and *Reptilia* proper. Finally, the original class *Pisces* was dismembered into four classes: *Leptocardia* or *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates alone; *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomi,* the monorhine vertebrates, or lampreys and hags; *Selachii* or *Elasmobranchii,* the sharks and rays; and *Pisces* proper, or ordinary fishes. (See *fish*[1].) None of the divisions of *Amphibia, Reptilia,* or *Mammalia* are usually accorded the rank of classes; so that the phylum *Vertebrata* is now usually taken to consist of the eight classes above noted. After the discovery by Kowalevsky, in 1866, of the possession of a notochord by the embryos of ascidians and by some adults of that group (see *urochord,* and cut under *Appendicularia*), the *Tunicata,* under the name of *Urochorda,* were added to the *Vertebrata,* and the larger group thus composed was called *Chordata* by Balfour. Later the worm-like organisms of the genus *Balanoglossus* were admitted to the same association, and it has been supposed that some others (as *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura*) may require to be considered in the same connection. With such extension of the scope of *Vertebrata,* or rather the merging of that group in a higher one comprising all the chordate animals which agree in possessing a (temporary or permanent) notochord, a dorsal neural axis, and pharyngeal slits, the arrangement of *Chordata* becomes (1) *Hemichorda,* the acorn-worms; (2) *Urochorda,* the tunicates; (3) *Cephalochorda,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates; and (4) *Vertebrata* proper, or ordinary skulled vertebrates.

**vertebrate** (vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébré* = Sp. Pg. *vertebrado* = It. *vertebrato,* < L. *vertebratus,* jointed, articulated, vertebrated, < *vertebra,* joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having vertebræ; characterized by the possession of a spinal column; backboned; in a wider sense, having a notochord, or chorda dorsalis; chordate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata.* Also *vertebrated,* and (rarely) *vertebral.*—2. Same as *vertebral:* as, a *vertebrate* theory of the skull. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.,* contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

**II.** *n.* A vertebrated animal; any member of the *Vertebrata,* or, more broadly, of the *Chordata:* as, ascidians are supposed to be *vertebrates.*

**vertebrate** (vėr'tē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vertebrated,* ppr. *vertebrating.* [< *vertebrate, a.*] To make a vertebrate of; give a backbone to; hence, figuratively, to give firmness or resolution to. [Rare.]

**vertebrated** (vėr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Same as *vertebrate,* 1.—2. Jointed, as the arms of starfishes, by means of vertebræ. See *vertebra,* 2, *vertebral, a.,* 5, and *ambulacral ossicles* (under *ambulacral*).

**vertebration** (vėr-tē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ion.*] The formation of vertebræ; division into segments resembling those of the vertebral column.

**vertebret** (vėr'tē-bėr), *n.* See *vertober.*

**vertebro-arterial** (vėr″tē-brō-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* Same as *vertebrarterial.*

**vertebrochondral** (vėr″tē-brō-kon'dral), *a.* Connected, as a rib, with vertebræ at one end and at the other with costal cartilages of other ribs; vertebrocostal, but not vertebrosternal. —**Vertebrochondral ribs,** the uppermost three of the false ribs of each side of man, which are connected in front with one another by their costal cartilages.

**vertebrocostal** (vėr″tē-brō-kos'tal), *a.* 1. Same as *costovertebral:* as, the *vertebrocostal* articulation of the head of a rib with the body or centrum of a vertebra. Compare *costotransverse.* —2. Same as *vertebrochondral:* as, man has three pairs of *vertebrocostal* ribs.

**vertebro-iliac** (vėr″tē-brō-il'i-ak), *a.* Common to vertebræ and to the ilium; specifically, iliolumbar: applied to the connection or relation of the ilium to lumbar vertebræ.

**Vertebrosa** (vėr-tē-brō'sä), *n. pl.* Same as *Vertebrata.*

**vertebrosacral** (vėr″tē-brō-sā'kral), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacral and antecedent vertebræ; lumbosacral; sacrolumbar.—**Vertebrosacral angle,** in *human anat.,* the lumbosacral eminence; the promontory of the sacrum.

**vertebrosternal** (vėr″tē-brō-stėr'nal), *a.* Extending, as a rib, from the backbone to the breast-bone; connecting a vertebra or vertebræ with a sternebor sternebers.—**Vertebrosternal ribs,** the true ribs; those ribs which are severally connected with the sternum through the intervention of their respective costal cartilages.

**vertex** (vėr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vertexes* or *vertices* (-tek-sez, -ti-sēz). [= F. *vertex* (in zoöl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *vertice,* < L. *vertex, vortex* (*-tic-*), a whirl, whirlpool, eddy, vortex, the top or crown of the head, the head, the pole of the heavens, the highest point, peak, summit, lit. 'turn' or 'turning-point,' < *vertere, vortere,* turn, turn about: see *verse*[1], and cf. *vertebra,* etc. The L. *vertex* and *vortex* are diff. forms of the same word, though ancient grammarians attempted to distinguish them; from the form *vortex* is E. *vortex,* q. v.] 1. The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* the crown or top of the head; of man, the dome, vault, or arch of the head or skull, between the forehead and hindhead. See *calvarium, sinciput,* and cuts under *bird*[1], *brain, cranium,* and *skull*[1]. (*b*) The summit or top of a hill, or the like. *Derham.* (*c*) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith.

2. In *math.,* a point of a figure most distant from the center; any convex angle of a polygon. —**Principal vertex of a conic section,** the point where the transverse axis meets the curve.—**Vertex of an angle,** the point in which the two lines meet to form the angle.—**Vertex presentation, vertex delivery.** See *presentation*[1], 6.

**vertical** (vėr'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vertical* = Sp. Pg. *vertical* = It. *verticale,* < ML. **verticalis,* < L. *vertex* (*-tic-*), the highest point, vertex: see *vertex.* Cf. *vortical.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

> I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he . . . was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery.
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 77.

> If zeal . . . be short, sudden, and transient, . . . it is to be suspected for passion and frowardness, rather than the *vertical* point of love. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iv. 3.

> 'Tis raging noon; and, *vertical,* the sun
> Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
> *Thomson,* Summer, l. 432.

2. Specifically, being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. A vertical line or plane is one in which, if produced, the vertex or zenith lies. The word is applied to a number of tools and machines, to indicate the position in which they are placed or used: as, the *vertical* mill; a *vertical* planer.

3. In *med.,* of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; sincipital; coronal: as, *vertical* stemmata of an insect; *vertical* eyes of a fish; the *vertical* crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected. (*b*) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon. *Vertical* in this sense is either (1) *intrinsic,* with reference to an actual or assumed horizontal plane of the body itself, as to the dorsal or ventral surface of most animals, or (2) *extrinsic,* with reference to the earth's horizon; in the latter case it is the same as def. 2.—**Median vertical plane,** in any vertebrate, the meson.—**Vertical angles,** in *geom.,* the opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another. Thus, if the straight lines AB and CD intersect one another in the point E, the opposite angles AEC and DEB are vertical angles, as are also AED and CEB.—**Vertical anthers,** anthers attached by the base and as erect as the filaments.—**Vertical axis of a crystal,** that axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position: in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.—**Vertical circle.** (*a*) Same as *azimuth circle* (which see, under *azimuth*). (*b*) See *circle.*—**Vertical composition,** musical composition in which the chief attention is put on the harmonic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with *horizontal composition,* in which it is put on the melodic structure of the several voice-parts.—**Vertical dial, drill, engine.** See the nouns.—**Vertical escapement,** an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—**Vertical fins,** in *ichth.,* the median unpaired fins, extended in the plane of the meson. They are the dorsal, anal, and caudal, as distinguished from the lateral and paired pectorals and ventrals. In most fishes, in ordinary attitudes, these fins are actually perpendicular to the horizon; in the flatfishes they are usually horizontal.—**Vertical fire.** See *fire,* 13.—**Vertical fissure,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).—**Vertical force at any point of the earth's surface,** in *magnetism,* the vertical component of the total magnetic attraction of the earth.—**Vertical index,** in *craniom.,* the ratio of the greatest height of the skull to its greatest length. See *craniometry.*—**Vertical leaves,** in *bot.,* leaves with the blade in a perpendicular plane, so that neither of the surfaces can be called upper or under, as in the eucalypts of Australia, the compass-plants, etc.—**Vertical line,** any line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon. In conics, a vertical line is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane which passes through the vertex of the cone.—**Vertical margin,** in *entom.,* the posterior boundary of the vertex, where it adjoins the occiput, forming with it either a sharp or a rounded edge.—**Vertical orbit,** in *entom.,* that part of the orbit or border of the compound eye which adjoins the vertex.—**Vertical plane.** (*a*) A plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. (*b*) In *conic sections,* a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. (*c*) In *persp.,* a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph.*—**Vertical slur,** in *musical notation,* a name sometimes loosely given to the curved or wavy sign for the arpeggio rendering of a chord.—**Vertical steam-boiler, steam-engine, triangle,** etc. See the nouns.—**Vertical sulcus,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).

**II.** *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—**Prime vertical,** in *astron.* See *prime.*—**Seismic vertical.** See *seismic.*

**verticality** (vėr-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *verticalité;* as *vertical* + *-ity.*] The state of being verti-

cal; verticalness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

**vertically** (vėr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward toward or downward from the zenith.

Butterflies, when they alight, close their wings *vertically*, moths expand them horizontally.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. 144.

The flakes fell softly and *vertically* through the motionless air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

**verticalness** (vėr'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical; verticality.

**verticel** (vėr'ti-sel), *n.* Same as *verticil*.

**vertices**, *n.* Latin plural of *vertex*.

**verticil** (vėr'ti-sil), *n.* [Also *verticel*; = F. *verticille* = Sp. Pg. It. *verticillo*, < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl: see *vertex*.] 1. In *bot.*, a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis.—2. In *zoöl.*, a whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a *verticil* of hairs, tentacles, or processes.

**verticillaster** (vėr'ti-si-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle (see *verticil*), + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the *Labiatæ*.

**verticillastrate** (vėr'ti-si-las'trāt), *a.* [< *verticillaster* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

**verticillate** (vėr-ti-sil'āt), *a.* [= F. *verticillé* = Sp. *verticilado* = Pg. *verticillado* = It. *verticillato*, < NL. **verticillatus*, < L. *verticillus*, a whirl: see *verticil*.] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed. —**Verticillate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.—**Verticillate leaves**, in *bot.*, same as *stellate leaves* (which see, under *stellate*).

**verticillated** (vėr'ti-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *verticillate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *verticillate*.

**verticillately** (vėr'ti-si-lāt-li), *adv.* In a verticillate manner.

**verticillate-pilose** (vėr-ti-sil'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennæ of some insects.

**verticillation** (vėr'ti-si-lā'shon), *n.* [< *verticillate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

In the Diadematidæ the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or *verticillations*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 167.

**verticillus** (vėr-ti-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *verticilli* (-ī). [NL.: see *verticil*.] A verticil.

**verticity**† (vėr-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *verticité* = Sp. *verticidad* = Pg. *verticidade*; as *vertex* (*vertic-*) + *-ity*.] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville*.

Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 12.

**Pole of verticity.** See *pole*[2].

**verticlet** (vėr'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *verticula*, *verticulum*, a joint, dim. (cf. *vertex*, a whirl), < *vertere*, turn about: see *verse*[1], and cf. *vertebra*.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse*.

**Verticordia** (vėr-ti-kôr'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Verticordia*, a name of Venus, < *vertere*, turn, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] 1. [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Chamælaucieæ*. It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alternate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, pink, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy corymbs, or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *juniper-myrtle*.

2. [S. Wood, 1844.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Verticordiidæ*.

**Verticordiidæ** (vėr'ti-kôr-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Verticordia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Verticordia*. The animal has the mantle-margins mostly connected, the siphons sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branchiæ. The shell is cordiform, nacreous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subinternal groove, and has an ossicle.

**vertiginate** (vėr-tij'i-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *vertiginatus*, pp. of *vertiginare*, whirl around, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling: see *vertigo*.] Turned round; giddy. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**Vertiginidæ** (vėr-ti-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vertigo* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vertigo*, generally united with *Pupidæ* or *Helicidæ*.

**vertiginous** (vėr-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *vertigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vertiginoso*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling in the head: see *vertigo*.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary: as, a *vertiginous* motion.

The love of money is a *vertiginous* pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, iii. § 3.—3. Apt to turn or change; unstable.

"He that robs a church shall be like a wheel," of a *vertiginous* and unstable estate.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a *vertiginous* height.

The *vertiginous* disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

**vertiginously** (vėr-tij'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

**vertiginousness** (vėr-tij'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness.

**vertigo** (vėr-tī'gō, now usually vėr'ti-go), *n.* [= F. *vertige* = Sp. *vertigo* = Pg. *vertigem* = It. *vertigine*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1]. Cf. *tiego*.] 1. Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called *subjective vertigo* when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and *objective vertigo* when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber,
Which we will take until my roof whirl round
With the *vertigo*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family *Vertiginidæ*.—**Auditory or aural vertigo**, Ménière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear.—**Essential vertigo**, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered.—**Ocular vertigo**. See *ocular*.—**Paralyzing vertigo**, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called *Gerlier's disease*.

**vertu**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *virtue*.

**vertu**[2], *n.* See *virtu*.

**vertuet, vertulest.** Old spellings of *virtue*, *virtueless*.

**vertumnal**†, *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ver*, spring, with term. as in *autumnal*.] Vernal.

Her [mystical city of peace] breath is sweeter than the new-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 333.

**Vertumnus** (vėr-tum'nus), *n.* [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, < *vertere*, turn, change, + *-umnus*, a formative (= Gr. *-ομνος*) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. *alumnus*.] 1. An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amphipods.

**vertuous**†, *a.* An old spelling of *virtuous*.

**veru** (ver'ö), *n.* [L.] A spit.—**Veru montanum**, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra: same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

**verucous**†, *a.* A bad spelling of *verrucous*.

**Verulamian** (ver-ö-lā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Verulam* (ML. *Verulamium*, *Verolamium*), an ancient British city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**veruled** (ver'öld), *a.* [< *verule-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, ringed: noting a hunting-horn or similar bearing when the rings around it are of a different tincture from the rest. Also *virolé*, *viroled*.

**verules** (ver'ölz), *n.* [Pl. of *verule*, var. of *virole*, *ferule*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called *vires*.

**vervain** (vėr'vān), *n.* [Formerly also *vervaine*, *verveine*, *vervine*, *vervin*; < OF. *verveine* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbena*, vervain, < L. *verbena*, a green bough, etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later verbena, vervain: see *verbena*.] One of several weedy plants of the genus *Verbena*, primarily *V. officinalis*, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racemes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called *Juno's-tears*, *holy-herb*, *herb-of-grace* or *herb of the cross*, and *pigeon's-grass*. (See *pigeon's-grass*.) The plant has a bitterish and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febrifugal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In America several other verbenas receive the name, as *V. hastata*, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, *V. stricta*, the hoary vervain, a hairy plant with larger purple flowers, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white or nettle-leaved vervain, with small white flowers.

With reverence place
The *vervin* on the altar.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

And thou, light *vervain* too, thou must go after,
Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

**Bastard or false vervain.** See *Stachytarpheta*.—**Stinking vervain.** See *stink*.

**vervain-mallow** (vėr'vān-mal'ō), *n.* A species of mallow, *Malva Alcea*.

**verve** (vėrv), *n.* [< F. *verve*, raptnre, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master.
*Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

**verveinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vervain*.

**verveled** (vėr'veld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varveled*.

**vervelle** (ver-vel'), *n.* [F.: see *varvels*.] In *medieval armor*, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

**vervels** (vėr'velz), *n. pl.* Same as *varvels*.

**vervet** (vėr'vet), *n.* A South African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, or *C. lalandi*. It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the grivet. Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organ-grinders.

**very** (ver'i), *a.* [< ME. *very*, *verri*, *verray*, *verrai*, *veray*, *verry*, *verrey*, *verrei*, *verre*, < OF. *verrai*, *verai*, *vrai*, *vray*, F. *vrai* = Pr. *verai*, true, < LL. as if **verācus*, for L. *verax* (*verāc-*), truthful, true, < *verus* (> It. Pg. *vero* = OF. *ver*, *veir*, *voir*), true, = OIr. *fír* = OS. *wār* = OFries. *wer* = MD. *waer*, D. *waar* = MLG. *wār* = OHG. MHG. *wār* (also OHG. *wāri*, MHG. *wære*), G. *wahr*, true, = Goth. *wērs*, in *tuz-wērs*, doubtful; cf. OBulg. *viera* = Russ. *viera*, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with L. *velle*, will, choose, E. *will*: see *will*[1], *wale*[2]. From the L. *verus* are also ult. E. *verily* (the adv. of *very*), *veracious*, *veracity* (the abstract noun of *veracious*, and of *very* as representing L. *verax*), *verity*, *aver*, and the first element in *verify*, *verisimilar*, *verdict*, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his *very* life; that is the *very* thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with *same*: as, the *very same* fault.

That was the *verray* Croys assayed; for thei founden 3 Crosses, on of oure Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 78.

This is *verry* gold of the myn.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The *very* Greekes and Latines themselues looke pleasure in Riming verses, and vsed it as a rare and gallant thing.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.
Gen. xxvii. 21.

When all else left my cause,
My *very* adversary took my part.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . *very* God of *very* God.
*Nicene Creed*, Book of Common Prayer.

We have as *very* a knave in our company [By-ends] as dwelleth in all these parts. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was *very* Heaven!
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

[*Very* is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 64.

Is there a *verier* child than I am now?
*Donne*, Devotions (Works, III. 505).]

**In very deed.** See *deed* and *indeed*.

**very** (ver'i), *adv.* [< *very*, *a.* The older adv. form of *very* is *verily*, now somewhat archaic.] 1. Truly; actually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These sothely [ben] the mesures of the auter in a cubit most *verre*. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xliii. 13.

2. In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly. *Very* does not qualify a verb directly, and hence also, properly and usually, not a past participle: thus, *very much frightened*, because it *frightened him very much*; and so in other cases. This rule, however, is not seldom violated, especially in England: thus, *very pleased*, instead of *very much pleased*.

We can call him no great Anthor, yet he writes *very* much, and with the infamy of the Court is maintain'd in his libels. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Ye lied, ye lied, my *very* bonny may.
*The Broom of Cowdenknows* (Child's Ballads, IV. 49).

Your meat sall be of the *very very* best.
*Johnie of Cocklesmuir* (Child's Ballads, VI. 17).

**Verzenay** (ver-ze-nā'), *n.* [< *Verzenay* (see def.).] Wine produced in the ancient province of Champagne, near Verzenay, a locality southeast of Rheims. (*a*) A white still wine. Compare *Sillery*. (*b*) One of several brands of champagne, excellent drinking-wine, but not considered of the highest class.

**Vesalian** (vē-sā'li-an), *a.* [< *Vesalius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Associated with the anatomist Vesalius (1514–64): as, the *Vesalian* foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening).

**vesania** (vē-sā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *vesania*, *væsania*, madness, < *vesanus*, *væsanus*, not of sound mind, < *ve-*, not, + *sanus*, sound, sane: see *sane*[1].] Disease of the mind; insanity.

**vesetⁱ**, *n.* [< ME. *vese*, a rush of wind; cf. *vesen*, *fesen*, drive away: see *feeze*.] A blast of wind; a storm; commotion.

Therout came a rage, and such a *vese*
That it made al the gates for to rese.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, i. 1127.

**vesi** (vā'si), *n.* [Polynesian.] A leguminous tree, *Afzelia bijuga*, found in tropical Asia, the Seychelles, the Malayan islands, and Polynesia. It is an erect tree 50 feet in height, with something of the aspect of the European beech. In the Fiji Islands this and the tamanu are the best timber-trees, its wood seeming almost indestructible, and being there used for canoes, pillows, kava-bowls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

**vesica** (vē-sī'kä), *n.*; pl. *vesicæ* (-sē). [L., the bladder, a blister, a bag, purse, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, a bladder; a cyst; a sac; especially, the urinary bladder, or urocyst, the permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.—2. In *bot.*, same as *vesicle*.—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See *trigonum*.—**Vesica fellea**, the gall-bladder or cholecyst; the hepatic cyst.—**Vesica piscis** (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, a figure of a pointed oval form, made properly by the intersection of two equal circles each of which passes through the center of the other. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians was replaced later by this figure, which was a common emblem in the middle ages, with reference to the Greek ἰχθύς (= fish), a word containing the initial letters of Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, Θεοῦ Υἱὸς, Σωτήρ (Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour). It is met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, etc. The aureola in representations of the members of the Trinity, of the Virgin, etc., is generally of this form. See cuts under *aureola* and *glory*.—**Vesica prostatica.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (see *prostatic*).—**Vesica urinæ, vesica urinaria**, the urinary bladder.

**vesical** (ves'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *vésical*; as *vesica* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vesica; cystic; especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder: as, *vesical* arteries, veins, or nerves; *vesical* distention.—**Vesical arteries**, branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery distributed to the bladder. The *inferior* is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, to the prostate, and to the vesiculæ seminales, and is also called *vesicoprostatic artery*. The *middle*, a small branch of the superior, is distributed to the base of the bladder and the vesiculæ seminales. The *superior*, that part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus which is not obliterated, supplies the fundus and body of the bladder.—**Vesical calculus**, stone in the bladder.—**Vesical ligaments**, the ligaments of the bladder, the anterior and lateral true ligaments.—**Vesical plexus, sacculus, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Vesical synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane*. See *synovial*.—**Vesical trigone.** Same as *trigonum vesicæ*. See *trigonum*.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ, or uvula of the bladder, a prominence situated at the inferior angle of the trigonum.—**Vesical veins** the veins collecting the blood that has passed through the capillaries of the bladder. They are more numerous than the corresponding arteries.

**vesicant** (ves'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicant*; as *vesica* + *-ant*.] I. *a.* Producing a bleb or blister; blistering; epispastic; vesicatory.

II. *n.* A vesicating agent; an epispastic or vesicatory, as cantharides; a blister.

**Vesicaria** (ves-i-kā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), from the bladdery pod; < L. *vesicaria*, a plant reputed to be efficacious in diseases of the bladder, < *vesica*, bladder: see *vesica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Alyssineæ*. It is characterized by a much-branched stem, stellate pubescence, and flowers which are usually yellow, and are followed by a globose many-seeded silicle with a slender style. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of the United States, with some in southern Europe, Syria, and Persia; a few occur in the mountains of Central America. They are herbs with entire sinuate or pinnatifid leaves, hoary with short forking or branching hairs. The flowers are large and golden-yellow in the American species; the others differ in habit, in their larger broadly winged seeds, and in their yellowish flowers, which become commonly whitish or purplish in fading. They are known as *bladder-pod*, especially *V. Shortii*, in America. *V. utriculata* of the south of Europe produces conspicuous fruit-pouches of the size of a large pea; *V. vestita* of Persia is peculiar in its large persistent sepals. The American species are particularly abundant in Texas; four occur in Colorado and Wyoming; one, *V. arctica*, becomes, at latitude 81° 44′, in Grinnell Land, one of the most persistent of arctic plants, and forms a dome-like tuft about 4 inches high, sending down very long deep roots.

**vesicate** (ves'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vesicated*, ppr. *vesicating*. [< *vesica* + *-ate*[2].] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; inflame and separate the cuticle of; blister.

Celsus proposes that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**Vesicating collodion**, collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.—**Vesicating plaster.** See *plaster*.

**vesication** (ves-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *vésication*; as *vesicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of blisters; a blister.

**vesicatory** (ves'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicatoire*; as *vesicate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Vesicant; epispastic: as, a *vesicatory* beetle.

II. *n.*; pl. *vesicatories* (-riz). An irritating substance applied to the skin for the purpose of causing a blister.

**vesicle** (ves'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *vésicule*, < L. *vesicula*, a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of *vesica*, bladder, blister: see *vesica*.] 1. Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a body; a membranous or vesicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst. Also *vesicule*. (*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small bladder or sac: a generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character and requiring specification by a qualifying word. Many such formations are embryonic and so transitory, and have other distinctive names when matured. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small bladder, or bladder-like air-cavity. Also *vesica*.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.—**Acoustic vesicle.** Same as *auditory vesicle*.—**Allantoic or allantoid vesicle.** Same as *allantois*.—**Auditory vesicle.** See *auditory*, and cut under *Synaptidæ*.—**Blastodermic vesicle.** See *blastodermic*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*, the three membranous vesicular expansions of which the brain primitively consists, corresponding to the fore-brain, mid-brain, and hind-brain, the various thickenings and foldings of the walls of the vesicles giving rise to the substance of the brain, and the modified communicating cavities of the vesicles becoming the ventricles of the brain. These vesicles appear (unlettered) in the cut under *embryo*. The three commonly become five by subdivision of two of them, corresponding to the five main encephalic segments which are recognized in most vertebrates, and may be specified by the name of the segment to which they respectively give rise, as the *prosencephalic*, etc., *vesicle* (see cut under *visceral*). Certain other vesicular protrusions of the embryonic encephalon provide for the formation of so much of the organs of the special senses of smell and sight as is derived from the brain, one being the *rhinencephalic vesicle*, the other the *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, or *optic vesicle*; both of these are paired. See cuts under *amnion* and *cerebral* (cut 4).—**Embryonal vesicle**, in *bot.* See *embryonal*.—**Germinal vesicle.** See *germinal*.—**Graafian vesicle**, a cavity in the ovary which contains an ovum; the capsule or calyx of an ovum, which, when the ovum is ripe, is ruptured to discharge the ovum into the peritoneal cavity, or the Faliopian tube or oviduct. Also called *Graafian follicle*.—**Malignant vesicle**, anthrax.—**Marginal, ocular, optic vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Ophthalmic vesicle.** Same as *ocular vesicle*.—**Ovarian, polar, Pollan, prostatic, etc., vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Purkinjean vesicle**, or **vesicle of Purkinje**, the germinal vesicle.—**Rhinencephalic vesicle**, the vesicular protrusion of a part of the prosencephalon of the embryo to form the rhinencephalon. Its hollow is primitively continuous with that of a lateral cerebral ventricle, and may persist as a rhinocœlia, but it is usually obliterated.—**Seminal vesicles**, two membranous receptacles for the semen, situated one on each side of the base of the bladder, between it and the rectum. In man each consists of a tube of about the size of a quill, of from 4 to 6 inches in length when unrolled, somewhat coiled, and repeatedly doubled upon itself, ending opposite the base of the prostate by uniting with a vas deferens to form an ejaculatory duct. Seminal vesicles exist in the males of many animals, being in general hollow offsets from or diverticula of the deferent duct of the testis or its equivalent, but also existing under many different modifications, especially in invertebrates. The more comprehensive name of such formations is *spermatocyst*. The corresponding structure in the female of some invertebrates, for the reception and detention of the male secretion, is a *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Nematoidea*, *Proteolepas*, and *Rhabdocœla*.—**Serous vesicle**, the false amnion (which see, under *amnion*).—**Umbilical vesicle**, the yolk-cavity of any vertebrate, when it has formed a sac or cyst hanging from the umbilicus, its cavity being continuous with the intestinal cavity of the embryo. It is the seat of the earliest blood-circulation, and the organ of nutrition for the whole period of fetal life in anallantoic animals; but in those animals which develop an allantois and amnion, and especially a placenta, its function is temporary, being soon superseded by that of the allantois. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.—**Vasoperitoneal vesicle.** See *vasoperitoneal*.

**vesicocele** (ves'i-kō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Cystocele; hernia of the bladder.

**vesicoprostatic** (ves″i-kō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the prostate gland.—**Vesicoprostatic artery.** Same as *inferior vesical artery*. See *vesical arteries*, under *vesical*.

**vesicopubic** (ves″i-kō-pū'bik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes: as, a *vesicopubic* ligament.

**vesicotomy** (ves-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of incising a bladder, usually the urinary bladder.

**vesico-umbilical** (ves″i-kō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.

**vesico-uterine** (ves″i-kō-ū'tėr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine ligaments**, two semilunar folds which pass from the posterior surface of the bladder to the neck of the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine pouch.** See *pouch*.

**vesicovaginal** (ves″i-kō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the bladder and to the vagina: as, the *vesicovaginal* septum. Also *vaginovesical*.—**Vesicovaginal fistula**, an abnormal communication between the bladder and the vagina, generally resulting from sloughing of the parts consequent upon prolonged pressure of the head of the child in difficult labor. See *Simon's* and *Sims's operations*, under *operation*.—**Vesicovaginal plexus.** See *plexus*.

**vesicula** (vē-sik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *vesiculæ* (-lē). [L.] A vesicle.—**Vesiculæ seminales**, the seminal vesicles (which see, under *vesicle*).—**Vesicula fellea**, the gall-bladder.—**Vesicula prostatica**, the prostatic vesicle (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Vesicula serosa.** Same as *false amnion* (which see, under *amnion*).

**vesicular** (vē-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vésiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vesicular*, < L. *vesicula*, vesicle: see *vesicle*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a vesicle; cystic; bladdery. (*b*) Having a vesicle; vesiculate; full of or consisting of vesicles, especially when they are small and numerous; areolar; cellular: as, the *vesicular* tissue of the lungs; a *vesicular* polyp.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; appearing as if composed of small bladders; bladdery.

The terms Parenchymatous, Areolar, Utricular, and *Vesicular*, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous. *Balfour*.

3. In *geol.*, the epithet applied to rocks having a cellular structure, the cavities being rather large and well rounded, but not very abundant. A vesicular structure is intermediate in character between those denominated *cellular* and *slaggy*; but these distinctions are not usually very distinctly marked or very carefully maintained.—**Normal vesicular murmur.** See *murmur*.—**Posterior vesicular column**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular ascidian polypsⁱ**, the *Vesicularidæ*.—**Vesicular column of the spinal cord**, the ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.—**Vesicular columns of Clarke.** See *columns of Clarke*, under *column*.—**Vesicular cylinder**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular eczema.** See *eczema*.—**Vesicular emphysema.** See *emphysema*.—**Vesicular erysipelas**, erysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.—**Vesicular fever**, pemphigus.—**Vesicular flies.** See *Vesiculosa*.—**Vesicular glands**, in *bot.*, glands containing a volatile oil, placed just beneath the epidermis of the leaf, as in St.-John's-wort and myrtle, or of the bark, as in the orange.—**Vesicular quality**, the quality of sound in vesicular respiratory murmur.—**Vesicular râle.** See *râle*.—**Vesicular resonance.** See *resonance*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.—**Vesicular stomatitis.** Same as *aphthous stomatitis* (which see, under *stomatitis*).—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** See *synovial*.—**Vesicular theory**, the theory (now abandoned) that the minute drops of mist, cloud, and fog are hollow vesicles or bubbles.—**Vesicular wormsⁱ**, the cystic worms, or cysticerci and hydatids. They were formerly regarded as adult organisms, several genera of different families of which were named.

**Vesicularia** (ves″i-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. V. Thompson): see *vesicular*.] The typical genus of *Vesiculariidæ*. *V. uva* is an example.

**Vesiculariidæ** (ves-i-kū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vesicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vesicularia*, having the cells, of delicate structure and tubular form, clustered on slender flexible stems.

**vesicularly** (vē-sik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a vesicular manner; as respects vesicles.

**Vesiculata, Vesiculatæ** (vē-sik-ū-lā'tą, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **vesiculatus*: see *vesiculate*.] 1. The campanularian polyps, or calyptoblastic hydromedusans. See *Calyptoblastea* and *Campanulariæ*.—2. A division of radiolarians.

**vesiculate** (vē-sik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **vesiculatus*, < L. *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle*.] Having a vesicle or vesicles; formed into or forming vesicular tissue; vesicular.

**vesiculate** (vē-sik'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesiculated*, ppr. *vesiculating*. [< *vesiculate*, *a.*] To become vesicular.

**vesiculation** (vē-sik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *vesiculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of vesicles; vesication; a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladdery condition; inflation.

**vesicule** (ves'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *vésicule*: see *vesicle*.] Same as *vesicle*.

**vesiculi**, *n.* Plural of *vesiculus*.

**Vesiculiferi** (vē-sik-ū-lif'e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **vesiculifer*: see *vesiculous* and *-fer*.] Same as *Physomycetes*.

**vesiculiferous** (vē-sik-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

**vesiculiform** (vē-sik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *forma*, form.] Like a vesicle; vesicular; bladdery.

**vesiculobronchial** (vē-sik"ū-lō-brong'ki-al), *a.* Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.

**vesiculocavernous** (vē-sik"ū-lō-kav'ėr-nus), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration.** See *respiration*.

**Vesiculosa, Vesiculosæ** (vē-sik-ū-lō'sä, -sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters: see *vesiculous*.] In *entom.*, a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladdery abdomen; the *Cyrtidæ* or *Acroceridæ*.

**vesiculose** (vē-sik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders: see *vesiculous*.] Full of vesicles; vesiculate; vesicular.

**vesiculotubular** (vē-sik"ū-lō-tū'bū-lär), *a.* Combining vesicular and tubular qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculotubular respiration**, a respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

**vesiculotympanitic** (vē-sik"ū-lō-tim-pa-nit'-ik), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and tympanitic qualities: applied to a percussion note.—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance.** See *resonance*.

**vesiculous** (vē-sik'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *vésiculeux*, < L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters, < *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle*.] Same as *vesiculose*.

**vesiculus** (vē-sik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vesiculi* (-lī). Same as *vesicle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 551. [Rare.]

**Vespa** (ves'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *vespa*, a wasp, = E. *wasp*, q. v.] A Linnean genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family *Vespidæ*, as the common wasp, *V. vulgaris*, and the common hornet, *V. crabro*. See cuts under *hornet* and *wasp*. It at first corresponded to Latreille's family *Diploptera*, but is now restricted to forms having the abdomen sessile, broad and truncate at the base, metathorax very short and truncate, and the basal nervure of the fore wings joining the subcostal at some distance before the stigma. They are short-bodied wasps with folded wings, and are commonly known in the United States as *yellow-jackets* or *hornets*. Their nests consist of a series of combs arranged one below another, and enveloped in a papery covering. In tropical regions these nests reach an immense size, those of a Ceylonese species often measuring 6 feet in length. Twenty species occur in the United States and 14 in Europe. *V. maculata* of North America is the so-called *white-faced hornet*, and is isotypical with the European *V. crabro*. The latter has been introduced into the United States, and occurs in New York and New England.

**vesper** (ves'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *vesper*, the evening star, < OF. *vespre*, evening, the evening star, *vespres*, even-song, vespers, F. *vêpre*, evening, *vêpres*, vespers, = Sp. *véspero*, the evening star, = Pg. *vespero*, the evening star, = It. *vespero*, evening, the evening star, vespers, *vespro*, vespers, < L. *vesper*, evening, even, eventide, the evening star, poet. the west, the inhabitants of the west, also, and more frequently, fem. *vespera*, the evening, eventide, = Gr. *ἑσπερος*, evening, the evening star, Hesper, of the evening, *ἑσπέρα*, evening, = OBulg. *večerŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *večer* = Pol. *wieczor* = Russ. *večerŭ*, evening, = Lith. *vakaras* = Lett. *vakars*, evening; akin to Skt. *vasati*, night, and to E. *west*. Cf. *Hesper*.] 1. The evening star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening.

> Black *vesper's* pageants. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

2. *pl.* [< LL. *vesperæ*, ML. *vesperæ*, < *vespera*, evening.] In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the sixth or next to the last of the canonical hours. The observance of this hour is mentioned in the third century by St. Cyprian. The chief features of the Western vespers, besides the psalms and varying hymn, are the Magnificat and the collect for the day. The chief features of the Greek vespers (*ἑσπερινός*) are the psalms, the ancient hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The old English name for vespers is *even-song*. The Anglican public evening prayer, also called *even-song*, is mainly a combination and condensation of the Sarum vespers and complin, the part of the office from the first Lord's Prayer to the Magnificat inclusive representing vespers. [Occasionally used in the singular.]

> They [the priests] concluded that dayes ceremonies with their *Vespers*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.
>
> The far bell of *vesper*, . . .
> Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 108.

**Sicilian Vespers.** See *Sicilian*.—**Vesper mouse.** See *vesper-mouse*.

**vesperal** (ves'pėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *vesperalis*, of the evening, < L. *vesper*, *vespera*, evening: see *vesper*.] I. *a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. *Lee's Glossary*.

**vesper-bell** (ves'pėr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

> Hark the little *vesper-bell*,
> Which biddeth me to prayer!
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vii.

**vesper-bird** (ves'pėr-bėrd), *n.* The common bay-winged bunting of the United States, *Poœcetes gramineus*: so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See *Poœcetes*, and cut under *grassfinch*. *J. Burroughs*.

**Vesperimus** (ves-per'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < L. *vesper*, the evening, hence the west, + *mus*, mouse.] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as typo the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called *Hesperomys leucopus*. The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but *Hesperomys* has lately (1891) been shown to be untenable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called *V. americanus* (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under *deer-mouse*.

**vesper-mouse** (ves'pėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *vespermice* (-mīs). A mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Vesperimus*, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the *Sigmodontes*, as distinguished from the *Mures*, indigenous to the Old World. See the technical words. *S. F. Baird*, 1857.

**vesper-sparrow** (ves'pėr-spar"ō), *n.* The vesper-bird. *Coues*.

**Vespertilio** (ves-pėr-til'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vespertilio*(*n*-), a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for **vespertinio*(*n*-), < *vespertinus*, of the evening: see *vespertine*.] A Linnean genus of mammals, the fourth and last genus of the Linnean order *Primates*, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order *Chiroptera*. Most of the longer-known bats have been placed in *Vespertilio*. By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to about 40 small species, of both hemispheres, as the pipistrelle of Europe, *V. pipistrellus*, and the little brown bat of the United States, *V. subulatus*, and is regarded as the type of a family *Vespertilionidæ*. The genus now includes only the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings, the tail inclosed in the interfemeral membrane, no leafy appendage to the nose, no special development of the ears, six grinding teeth in each half of each jaw, and four upper and six lower incisors. See *bat*[2] and *Vespertilionidæ*.

**Vespertilionidæ** (ves-pėr-til-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of chiropterous mammals, of which the genus *Vespertilio* is the type, belonging to the naked-nosed section (*Gymnorhina*) of insectivorous or microchiropterous bats. It is distinguished, like other *Gymnorhina*, from the *Histiophora*, or leaf-nosed section, by the absence of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sucking bats by the character of the dentition and digestive organs, and from other *Gymnorhina* by having the tail inclosed in an ample interfemeral membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skull. The nearest relationships are with the meleasoid bats (*Molossidæ* and *Noctilionidæ*). The family contains numerous genera, as *Vespertilio*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, *Atalapha*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticejus*, *Lasiurus*, etc., and about 150 species (or more than one third of the whole order *Chiroptera*) of small bats of most parts of the world. Some of these are also very rich in individuals, and among the best-known representatives of the whole order. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies, *Vespertilioninæ* and *Nycticejinæ*. See cut under *Synotus*.

**Vespertilioninæ** (ves-pėr-til"i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing about nine tenths of the family, and represented by *Vespertilio* and about 6 other genera.

**vespertilionine** (ves-pėr-til'i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Resembling a bat of the restricted genus *Vespertilio*; of or pertaining to the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*.—**Vespertilionine alliance**, one of two series of microchiropteran bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families *Rhinolophidæ*, *Nycteridæ*, and *Vespertilionidæ*. The tribe is contrasted with the *emballonurine alliance*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ* or of the vespertilionine alliance.

**vespertinal** (ves'pėr-tin-al), *a.* [< *vespertine* + *-al*.] Same as *vespertine*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

**vespertine** (ves'pėr-tin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *vespertino*, < L. *vespertinus*, of or belonging to the evening, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Sir T. Herbert*.—2. In *bot.*, opening in the evening, as a flower.—3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X. of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania Survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and Conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying immediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red Shale (the "Umbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See *Pocono sandstone*, under *sandstone*.

4. In *zoöl.*, crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the *vespertine* or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphana vespertina*.—5. In *astron.*, descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

**Vesperugo** (ves-pe-rū'gō), *n.* [NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), < L. *vesperugo*, a bat, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*, and cf. *Vespertilio*.] The most extensive genus of bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*, typified by the European *V. serotinus*. They have the incisors ⅔ or ½, the premolars ½, ⅔, or ⅚, and a well-developed post-calcaneal lobule of the interfemoral membrane. They are divided into several subgenera, as *Vesperus*, *Scotozous*, *Rhogeëssa*, and *Lasionycteris*. The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Magellan.

**vespiary** (ves'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vespiaries* (-riz). [Prop. **vespary* (the form *vespiary* being irreg. conformed to *apiary*), < L. *vespa*, a wasp: see *wasp*.] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See *Vespa*, and cut under *wasp*, and compare *apiary* and *formicary*.

**Vespidæ** (ves'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Vespa* + *-idæ*.] A family of diploperous aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Vespa*; the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-spurred middle tibiæ and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists in the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone hibernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The nests are made of paper, and the young are fed by the workers with nectar and animal and vegetable juices. The principal genera besides *Vespa* are *Polistes* and *Polybia*. See *Vespa*, and cuts under *wasp*, *hornet*, and *Polistes*.

**vespiform** (ves'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *forma*, form.] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects: noting certain moths. See *hornet-moth*.

**vespillo**† (ves-pil'ō), *n.* [L., also *vespilla*, also, according to Festus, *vespa*, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*.] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 38.

**vespine** (ves'pin), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, IV. 176.

**vessel** (ves'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vessell*; < ME. *vessel*, *vesselle*, *fessel*, < OF. *vessel*, *veissel*, *vaissel*, F. *vaisseau* = Sp. *vasillo* = Pg. *vasilha* = It. *vascello*, a vessel, < L. *vascellum* (in an inscription), a small vase or urn, dim. of *vas*, a vase, urn: see *vase*. In def. 6 the word is orig. collective, ME. *vessel*, *vessell*, < OF. **vesselle*, *vaisselle*, F. *vaisselle*, vessels or plate collectively; < *vessel*, *vaissel*, a vessel: see above.] 1. A utensil for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a pot, a cup, or a dish.

> The Arm and the Hond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appered to him, aftre his Resurrexioun . . .) is xit lyggynge in a *Vesselle* with outen the Tombe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.
>
> Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's *vessel*. Ps. ii. 9.
>
> The empty *vessel* makes the greatest sound. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4. 73.

Specifically, in *metal.*, the converter in which Bessemer steel is made. See *steel*[1].

As far as my observation goes, metallurgical writers almost invariably use the word converter, while in the steel works the word *vessel* is almost always used.
*H. M. Howe*, Metal. of Steel, p. 339.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind: usually a larger craft than a boat, but in law often construed to mean any floating structure.

Let 's to the seaside, ho!
As well to see the *vessel* that 's come in
As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 37.

He sent it with a small *vessel*
That there was quickly gaun to sea.
*John Thomson and the Turk* (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any duct or canal in which a fluid, as blood or lymph, is secreted, contained, or conveyed, as an artery, vein, capillary, lymphatic, or spermatic; especially, a blood-vessel. A part or organ pervaded or well provided with vessels is said to be *vascular*. —4. In *bot.*, same as *duct*—that is, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently form a long continuous canal. The walls of the vessel or duct may be variously marked by pits, or by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings.

5. Figuratively, something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in Scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipient.

He is a chosen *vessel* unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.
Acts ix. 15.

What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the *vessels* of wrath fitted to destruction? Rom. ix. 22.

6†. Vessels collectively; plate.

The *vessel* of the temple he with him ladde.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, i. 158.

'Goth, bringeth forth the *vesselx*," quod he.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, i. 204.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
Of siluer other *vesselle* gilte fulie richeli.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 152.

**Acoustic, ambulacral, annular, ascending, blind, capillary, cardiac, coronary, dorsal, gluteal, intercostal vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Lacteal vessels,** lymphatics which absorb chyle from the intestinal canal. See *lacteal, n.*—**Laticiferous, lymphatic, Malpighian, merchant vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Milk vessel.** See *milk-vessel.*—**Obliterated vessel.** See *obliterate.*—**Scalariform, spiral, umbilical,** etc., **vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Squeezed-in vessel.** See *squeeze.*—**The weaker vessel,** a phrase applied, now often jocularly, to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet. iii. 7: "Giving honour unto the wife as unto *the weaker vessel.*"

I must comfort *the weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4. 6.

**vessel**† (ves'el), *v. t.* [< ME. *vesselen*; < *vessel*, *n.*] To put into a vessel.

Aloes tweyne unces epatike;
Let *vessel* it, and set it uppe in smyke.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Take that earth and . . . *vessel* it, and in that . . . set the seed. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 529.

**vesselful** (ves'el-fûl), *n.* [< *vessel* + *-ful.*] As much as a vessel will hold.

**vesseling**†, *n.* [ME. *vesselinge*; < *vessel* + *-ing*[1].] Vessels collectively.

Whenne thai beth colde in pitched *vesselinge*
And cleyed close hem up.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

**vesselment**†, *n.* [< ME. *vesselment, vesselement*, < OF. *vaisselement*, vessels, plate, furniture, < *vaisselle*, vessels, plate: see *vessel.*] Plate; furniture. *Halliwell.*

Curteynes or outher vestyment,
Or any outher *vesselement.*
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 62.

Deulsed he the *vesselment*, the vestures clene,
Wyth slyzt of his ciences, his souerayo to loue.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1288.

**vesses** (ves'ez), *n.* [Also *vessets*; prob. connected with ME. *fasel*, a fringe, AS. *fæs*, thread, fiber.] A sort of worsted. *Halliwell.*

**vessignon** (ves'i-nyon), *n.* [< F. *vessignon*, a wind-gall (on a horse), < L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister: see *vesica.*] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

**vest** (vest), *n.* [< F. *veste*, a vest, jacket, = Sp. Pg. *veste* = It. *veste, vesta*, < L. *vestis*, a garment, gown, robe, vestment, clothing, vesture, = Goth. *wasti*, clothes; cf. Gr. ἑσθής, dress, clothing; < √ *ves* = Gr. ἕννυναι (√ *Fεσ*), clothe, = Skt. √ *vas*, put on (clothes), = Goth. *wasjan* = AS. *werian*, put on (clothes), wear: see *wear*[1]. From the L. *vestis* are also ult. E. *vest, v., vestment, vestry, vesture, divest, invest, travesty*, etc.] 1. An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment. [Archaic.]

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 241.

The rivets of the *vest*
Which girds in steel his ample breast.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, iii.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; vesture.

Not seldom, clad in radiant *vest*,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn.
*Wordsworth*, Near the Spring of the Hermitage.

Wherever he be flown, whatever *vest*
The being hath put on which lately here
So many-friended was. *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.

3. A body-garment for men's wear, at different times of distinct types. (*a*) Originally, a garment like a cassock, said by Pepys to have been adopted by Charles II. as the fashion for his court, and ridiculed by Louis XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,
At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich *Vest*
And a Perruque are to a Man that aims at their [ladies'] Favours. *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

The *vest* is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornu-copiæ. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Under his doublet Charles appeared in a *vest*, "being a long cassock," as Pepys explains, "close to the body, of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it."
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 473.

(*b*) A body-garment of later times; especially, the waistcoat in the ordinary modern sense—that is, a short garment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and having the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "*vests*"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a *vest* bearing this inscription.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially—(*a*) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion: as, Breton *vest*, Oriental *vest*, etc. (*b*) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodice, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest: a fashion often reappearing. Over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. *Vest* and *undervest* are more common in England; *undershirt* in the United States.

**vest** (vest), *v.* [< OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir* = Sp. Pg. *vestir* = It. *vestire*, < L. *vestire*, clothe, dress, < *vestis*, a garment, clothing: see *vest, n.* Cf. *wear*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

*Vested* all in white, pure as her mind.
*Milton*, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of): followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the Monarch's Pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.
*Prior*, To Mr. Howard.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to: followed by *in*.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortmain to enable him to *vest* his lands *in* the Gild of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feoffment, *vesting* them *in* persons therein named. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, *vested in* the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.
*D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

4. To lay out, as money or capital; invest: as, to *vest* money in land. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To put on clothing or vestments.

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to *vest* in the sanctuary. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 838.

2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect, as a title or right: with *in*.

The supreme power could not be said to *vest in* them exclusively. *Brougham.*

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that *vests*, and as a thing that may be divested.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 27, note.

**To vest in interest,** to pass or devolve as matter of right or title irrespective of any immediate right of possession. —**To vest in possession,** to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See *vested.*

**Vesta** (ves'tä), *n.* [L., = Gr. Ἑστία, the goddess of the hearth, √ *vas*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn: see *ustion, Aurora, Easter.*] 1. One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia, one of the twelve great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Æneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called *vestals.* The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground. See also cuts under *hut-urn* and *monopteron.*


The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia).—Torlonia Museum, Rome.

2. The fourth planetoid, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1807.—3. [*l. c.*] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a *vesta*, he opened it and entered. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 178.

**vestal** (ves'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestale*, n., = Sp. Pg. *vestal* = It. *vestale*, < L. *Vestalis*, of Vesta, as a noun (se. *virgo*) a vestal virgin, < *Vesta*, Vesta: see *Vesta.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta, the classical goddess of the sacred fire and of the household and the state.

When thou shouldst come,
Then my cot with light should shine
Purer than the *vestal* fire.
*Drayton*, Shepherd's Sirena.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

*Vestal* modesty. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 38.

My *vestal* habit me contenting more
Than all the robes adorning me before.
*Drayton*, Matilda to King John.

**II.** *n.* 1. Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was immured alive in an underground vault amid public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under Domitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—2. A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Shall 's go hear the *vestals* sing?
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated *vestal* prove,
And give her virgin vows to heaven and love.
*Crabbe*, Works, VII. 94.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The geometrid moth *Sterrha sacraria*: popularly so called in England. (*b*) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of the *Vestales.*

**Vestales**† (ves-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *vestal.*] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

**vestament**†, *n.* Same as *vestment.*

His *vestaments* sit as if they grew upon him.
*Massinger*, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

**vested** (ves'ted), *p. a.* 1. Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes or some ceremonial costume: as, a *vested* choir.

A troop of yellow-*vested* white-haired Jews,
Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.
*Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

2. In *her.*, clothed; draped: used especially when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more

usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also *clothed*.—3. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In *law*: (*a*) Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner: as, a law is not to be construed so as to impair *vested* rights without compensation. See *right*. (*b*) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be *vested* when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future payment which is not defeasible, and he can therefore extinguish it by release. (*c*) Noting the quality of a present estate even though defeasible, as distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a devise of land is said to be *vested* when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be immediately entitled to possession were the precedent estate to terminate, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that before that time comes another person may come into being who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is said to be *vested in interest*, but not *vested in possession*.—**Vested remainder.** See *remainder*, 3.

**vester** (ves'tėr), *n.* One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.]

But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. *Southey*, To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

**vestiarian** (ves-ti-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *vestiary* + *-an*.] Same as *vestiary*.

**vestiary** (ves'ti-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestiaire*, a., = Sp. *vestuario* = Pg. *vestiario*, *vestuario*, n., = It. *vestiario*, a. and n., < L. *vestiarius*, of or pertaining to clothes, neut. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, ML. a robing-room, vestry, < *vestis*, clothing: see *vest*. Cf. *vestry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to costume or dress. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 93.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *vestiaries* (-riz). 1. A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. *Fuller*. [Rare.]—2. Garb; clothing.

If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chinky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicolored and cloudlike *vestiary*, puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

3†. A vestibule; a place of entrance; a court.

Thei wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Bahurym, that had a pit in his *vestiary*.
*Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

**vestibula**, *n.* Plural of *vestibulum*.

**vestibular** (ves-tib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *vestibule* + *-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—**Vestibular artery**, a branch of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—**Vestibular membrane.** Same as *membrane of Reissner* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Vestibular nerve**, the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—**Vestibular passage.** Same as *scala vestibuli* (which see, under *scala*).—**Vestibular saccule** or **sacculus.** See *saccule*.—**Vestibular seta**, the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the *Vorticellidæ*: originally called in French *soie de Lachmann*. *W. S. Kent*.

**vestibulate** (ves-tib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vestibule* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular.

**vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [< F. *vestibule* = Sp. *vestibulo* = Pg. It. *vestibulo*, < L. *vestibulum*, a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (*a*) 'a place separated from the (main) abode,' < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*, abode (see *stable*[1]); (*b*) 'abode,' < √ *ves*, Skt. √ *vas*, dwell (see *was*); (*c*) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. *vestry*), < *vestis*, garment, clothiug.] 1. A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under *opisthodomus*, *porch*, and *pronaos*.

In the intention of the early builders of the church, the *vestibule*, or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 186.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranous cavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, which, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under *ear*[1] and *temporal*. (*b*) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia minora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called *vestibule of the vulva* and *vestibulum vaginæ*. (*c*) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as *Paramecium* and *Noctiluca*, leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosare. See *Vorticella*, *Noctiluca*, and cut under *Paramecium*. (*b*) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—**Aortic vestibule.** See *aortic*.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Membranous vestibule**, the membranous sac contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man, divided into a larger section, the utricle or utriculus, and a lesser, the saccule or sacculus.—**Osseous vestibule**, the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the prootic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—**Pyramid of the vestibule.** See *pyramid*.—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See *utricle*.—**Vestibule of the larynx**, that part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—**Vestibule of the mouth**, the cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth, technically called *vestibulum oris*.—**Vestibule of the pharynx**, the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—**Vestibule of the vulva.** See def. 2 (*b*).—**Vestibule train.** See *vestibule, v. t.* = **Syn. 1.** See definitions of *porch*, *portico*, *hall*, *lobby*, *passage*.

**vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestibuled*, ppr. *vestibuling*. [< *vestibule*, *n.*] To provide with a vestibule.—**Vestibuled train**, a train of parlor-cars each of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U. S.]

**vestibulum** (ves-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vestibula* (-lä). [NL.: see *vestibule*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a vestibule.—**Aquæductus vestibuli.** See *aquæductus*.—**Pyramis vestibuli.** See *pyramis*.—**Scala vestibuli.** See *scala*.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Vestibulum oris**, the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under *vestibule*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).

**vestigate**† (ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vestigatus*, pp. of *vestigare*, track, trace out, < *vestigium*, a footprint, track: see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To investigate.

**vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* [< F. *vestige* = Sp. Pg. It. *vestigio*, < L. *vestigium*, footstep, footprint, track, the sole of the foot, a trace, mark.] 1. A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existenee; a sensiblo evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished: remains of something passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray,
Or nodding column on the desert shore,
To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.
*Thomson*, Liberty, ii.

I could discover no *vestiges* of common houses in Dendera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left?
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. In *biol.*, any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See *vestigial* and *rudiment*, 3. = **Syn.** See *trace*[1].

**vestigia**, *n.* Plural of *vestigium*.

**vestigial** (ves-tij'i-al), *a.* [< L. *vestigium*, footprint (see *vestige*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology *vestigial* has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called *rudimentary*, and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remains of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or in lower preceding organisms, and have aborted or atrophied, or become otherwise reduced or rudimental in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the parovaria, the canals of Gärtner, the male womb, the urachus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolffian bodies and allantois of the fetus; the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the very large cæcum of a ruminant; the stunted coracoid process of the scapula of a mammal is a vestigial structure with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under *rudimentary*). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolutionists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—**Vestigial fold**, a projection of the pericardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cuvieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—**Vestigial muscle**, a muscle, like those of the external ear, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in man. = **Syn.** *Abortive*, etc. See *rudimentary*.

**vestigiary** (ves-tij'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vestigium*, footprint, + *-ary*.] Vestigial.

**vestigium** (ves-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *vestigia* (-ä). [L.: see *vestige*.] In *anat.*, a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Vestigium foraminis ovalis**, the fovea or fossa ovalis.—**Vestigia rerum**, traces of things. See the quotation.

It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its substance which answer to what Hollier called "*vestigia rerum*," and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Vibratiuncules."
*Huxley*, Address before the British Association at Belfast, 1874.

**vestiment**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vestment*.

**vesting** (ves'ting), *n.* [< *vest* + *-ing*[1].] Cloth especially made for men's waistcoats: most commonly in the plural.

**vestiture** (ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vestire*, pp. *vestitus*, dress, clothe (see *vest*), + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*, *investiture*.] 1†. The manufacture or preparation of cloth. *R. Parke*.—2†. Investiture.—3. In *zoöl.*, the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the *vestiture* of the thorax of an insect.

**vestlet** (vest'let), *n.* [< *vest* + *-let*.] A tubicolous sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus*, as *C. borealis*. It is not fixed to any support, and remarkably resembles a cephalobranchiate worm, having a long, smooth, slender body or stalk tapering to a free base, and surmounted by a large double wreath of tentacles. The stem is a tube secreted by the polyp and investing it (whence the name). It is 6 or 8 inches long, and the wreath expands an inch or more. See *Cerianthus*, and compare cut under *Edwardsia*.

Vestlet (*Cerianthus borealis*), one third natural size.

**vestment** (vest'-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *vestiment*, *vestament*; < ME. *vestement*, < OF. *vestement*, F. *vêtement* = Sp. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., = Pg. *vestimenta* = It. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., < L. *vestimentum*, clothing, covering, < *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] 1. A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing; specifically, a ceremonial or official robe or garment.

Hir *vestiments* which that they were.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2090.

The judges in their *vestments* of state attended to give advice on points of law. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. *Eccles.*. (*a*) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the eucharist; specifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and maniple. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (*b*) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

**vestral** (ves'tral), *a.* [< *vestry* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vestry.

**vestrify** (ves'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestrified*, ppr. *vestrifying*. [< *vestry* + *-fy*.] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to *vestrify* the House of Commons."
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 6.

**vestry** (ves'tri), *n.*; pl. *vestries* (-triz). [< ME. *vestrye*, < OF. **vestairie* (?), *vestiaire*, F. *vestiaire*, < L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe: see *vestiary*. For the terminal form, cf. *sextry*.] 1. A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy,

and sometimes the sacred vessels and other treasures of the church, are kept. Such an apartment is also called *sacristy* or *vestry-room*. It is now, in Anglican churches, generally under the same roof with the church, and is usually placed at one side of the chancel.

A *vestry* or sanctuary, on the Gospel side of the altar.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 426.

2. In *non-liturgical churches*, a room or building attached to a church, and used for the Sabbath-school, the weekly prayer-meetings, religious services, etc.; a chapel.—3. In *Eng. eccles. law*, and in *Amer. colonial law*: (*a*) A meeting of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a parish for the despatch of the official business of the parish. (*b*) A meeting or a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers at large, all of whom are entitled to vote in their election. It is not essential to the validity of the meeting that it be held in the vestry, or even in connection with the church-building. The general charge of the church property is intrusted to the vestry, together with certain administrative duties respecting the parish, such as the care of the poor, and sometimes the paving and lighting of the streets, etc.

The farmers whom he met at *vestry*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 3.

4. In the *Prot. Epis. Ch.* in the United States of America, a committee (chosen annually by the members of the congregation) who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal affairs. The time and manner of electing the vestrymen, and their rights and duties, are different in different dioceses, being determined by diocesan regulations. The vestry has a general charge of the temporalities of the church, and, in the case of a vacancy in the pastorate, is the official representative of the parish; but it exercises no ecclesiastical control over the rector, either in his administration of the spiritual affairs of the church or in the conduct of its services. It nominates the rector of the parish, subject to the approval of the bishop.—**Common vestry**, an assembly of the ratepayers at large.—**Select vestry**, a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers: sometimes called *select vestry* only when renewed by filling its own vacancies, and *general vestry* when filled by election by the ratepayers at large.

**vestry-board** (ves'tri-bōrd), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 3, 4.

**vestry-clerk** (ves'tri-klėrk), *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

**vestrydom** (ves'tri-dum), *n.* [< *vestry* + *-dom*.] The system of the government of parishes by vestries.

Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent *vestrydom*.
*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vestryman** (ves'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *vestrymen* (-men). A member of a vestry.

**vestry-room** (ves'tri-röm), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 1.

**vestu** (ves'tū), *a.* [F., pp. of *vestir*, clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *revestu*.

**vestural** (ves'tūr-al), *a.* [< *vesture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to vesture or dress.

The *vestural* Tisane . . . of woollen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and over-all. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 1.

**vesture** (ves'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *vesture*, < OF. *vesture*, *vesteure*, < ML. **vestitura*, < L. *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*.] 1. Garments in general; especially, the dress or costume worn at one time by any person.

I am a maid, and as by my nature
And by my semblant and by *vesture*
Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyf.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2691.

As a *vesture* shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed. Heb. i. 12.

Madam, with your pardon,
I kiss your *vesture*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelop; integument.

The naples *vesture* of humility. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 250.

3. In *old law*: (*a*) All, except trees, that grows on or forms the covering of land: as, the *vesture* of an acre.

The profits and advantages of the *vesture* and herbage of the garden called the Halgarth.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 126.

But the best ground is knowne by the *vesture* it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abundance of weeds.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 115.

(*b*) Investiture; seizin; possession. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. See *raiment*.

**vesture** (ves'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestured*, ppr. *vesturing*. [< *vesture*, *n.*] To put vesture or clothing on; clothe; robe; vest.

Wyllynge furthermore that he shuld bee honourably receaued and *vestured* with silke.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

We never tired of the graceful women walking through the streets *vestured* in garments of barbaric tint.
*Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 67.

**vesturer** (ves'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *vesture* + *-er*[1].] 1. *Eccles.*, a subordinate officer who has charge of the ecclesiastical vestments.—2. A subtreasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Lee*.

**Vesuvian** (vē-sū'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Vésuvien*, < L. *Vesuvius* (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.—2. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. Also *vesuvius*.

Lord Steepleton Kildare, in the act of lighting a cheroot, dropped the *Vesuvian* incontinently, and stood staring at Isaacs, . . . while the match sputtered and smouldered and died away in the grass by the door.
*F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, xi.

**vesuvianite** (vē-sū'vi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Vesuvian* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *idocrase* and *egeran*. Xanthite, cyprine, and wiluite are varieties.

**vesuviate** (vē-sū'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesuviated*, ppr. *vesuviating*. To burst forth as a volcanic eruption. [Rare.]

It *vesuviates*. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 166.

**vesuvin, vesuvine** (vē-sū'vin), *n.* Bismuth brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. See *brown*.

**vesuvius** (vē-sū'vi-us), *n.* Same as *vesuvian*, 2.

**Vesuvius-salt** (vē-sū'vi-us-sâlt), *n.* Same as *aphthitalite*.

**vet** (vet), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *veterinary (surgeon)*.

Great pains are taken with the shoeing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished *vet* employed by that department. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 114.

**veta** (vē'tä), *n.* A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the puñas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called *puna*.

**vetanda** (vē-tan'dä), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare*, forbid: see *veto*.] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Winstanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the *vetanda* of maritime engineering. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

**vetch** (vech), *n.* [Also *fitch*, *fetch* (?) (see *fitch*[1]); < ME. *veche*, also *feche*, *fieche*, < OF. *veche*, *vesse*, later *vesce*, F. *vesce* = Sp. *veza* = It. *vezza*, *veccia* = OHG. *wicchа*, MHG. G. *wicke* = D. *wikke* = Sw. *vicker* = Dan. *vikke*, < L. *vicia*, vetch, = Gr. *βικίον*, vetch; akin to *vincia*, *vinca*, *pervinca* (see *periwinkle*[1]), < *vincire* (√ *vic*), bind; cf. *bind* = L. *vitis*, a vine, *vimen*, a pliant twig, < *vi*, bind: see *vitis*, *vine*, *withy*.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*; the tare. The species are mostly climbing herbs of moderate height; many of them are useful as wild or cultivated forage-plants. The common vetch, the species most largely cultivated, is *V. sativa*. (See *tare*[2].) *V. peregrina* and *V. cordata* are annuals grown in Italy; and *V.* (*Ervum*) *Ervilia* of the Mediterranean region, known as *black bitter-vetch*, is grown as a forage-plant on calcareous soils. *V. tetrasperma*, the lentil tare, is said to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and *V. hirsuta*, the tare-vetch, and *V. calcarata* approach it in value. The wood-vetch, *V. sylvatica*, the bush-vetch, *V. sepium*, and the tufted vetch, *V. Cracca*, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, *V. Faba*. (See *bean*[1].)

The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers and Leaves of Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).
*a*, flower.

The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera.—**Bastard hatchet-vetch**, *Biserrula Pelecinus*, a diffuse leguminous herb, the only species of its genus, having linear pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-dentate.—**Bastard vetch**, a plant of the former genus *Phaca*, now included in *Astragalus*.—**Bitter vetch**. See *bitter-vetch*.—**Bladder-vetch**. Same as *bastard vetch*: the name referring to the inflated pods.—**Bush vetch**. See def.—**Chickling vetch**, an annual herb, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals.—**Grass vetch**. See *grass-vetch*.—**Hairy vetch**. Same as *tare-vetch*.—**Hatchet vetch**. See *hatchet-vetch*.—**Horse** or **horseshoe vetch**, *Hippocrepis comosa*: so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the shoes of horses that tread upon it: hence also called *unshoe-the-horse*. See *Hippocrepis*.—**Kidney vetch**. See *kidney-vetch*.—**Licorice-vetch**, a milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, having a sweet root.—**Milk vetch**. See *milk-vetch*.—**Sensitive joint-vetch**, a plant of the genus *Æschynomene*. The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive.—**Tare-vetch**, the hairy vetch or tare, *Vicia hirsuta*.—**Tufted vetch**, *Vicia Cracca*, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and bearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See def.—**Wood-vetch**. See def.

**vetchling** (vech'ling), *n.* [< *vetch* + *-ling*[1].] In *bot.*, a name given loosely to plants of the genus *Lathyrus*. The meadow-vetchling is *L. pratensis*, a plant difficult to eradicate, but useful for forage.

**vetchy** (vech'i), *a.* [< *vetch* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

A *vetchy* bed. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**veteran** (vet'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétéran*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *veterano*, a. and n., < L. *veteranus*, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, < *vetus* (*veter-*), also *veter*, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to *veterina*, f., *veterinum* (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to *vitulus*, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (> ult. E. *veal*), < **vetus* (**veter-*), a year, = Gr. *ἔτος* (*ἐτε-*), orig. **Fέτος* (*Fετεσ-*), a year; cf. Skt. *vatsa*, a year. From the same L. source are ult. *inveterate*, *veterinary*, and (< L. *vitulus*) E. *veal*, *vellum*.] I. *a.* 1. Grown old in service.—2. Hence—(*a*) Practised and skilful. (*b*) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (*c*) In *milit. matters*, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from *raw*, *newly enlisted*, etc. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadiness and confidence which make him a trustworthy soldier.

The *veteran* warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and *veteran* service to the state. *Longfellow*.

II. *n.* One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (*milit.*), a veteran soldier. See I., 2 (*c*).

Superfluous lags the *vet'ran* on the stage.
*Johnson*, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 308.

The long-trained *veteran* scarcely wincing hears
The infallible strategy of volunteers
Making through Nature's walls its easy breach.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, iii. 3.

**veteran** (vet'e-ran), *v. i.* [< *veteran*, *a.*] Same as *veteranize*. [Colloq., U. S.]

**veteranize** (vet'e-ran-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *veteranized*, ppr. *veteranizing*. [< *veteran* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make veteran.

During the civil war in the U. S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized* this was reduced.
*Johnson's Cyc.* (revised ed.), I. 266.

II. *intrans.* To reënlist for service as a soldier: often abbreviated to *veteran*. [Colloq., U. S.]

**veterinarian** (vet″e-ri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *veterinary* + *-an*.] One who practises the art of treating disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

To the *veterinarian* a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

**veterinary** (vet'e-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétérinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *veterinario*, < L. *veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, < *veterina* (sc. *bestia*), *veterinum* (sc. *animal* or *jumentum* ?), beast of burden: see *veteran*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle: as, a

*veterinary* surgeon; *veterinary* medicine; a *veterinary* college or school.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *veterinaries* (-riz). A veterinarian.

**vetiver** (vet'i-vėr), *n.* [= F. *vétiver*, *vétyver* (NL. *vetiveria*), < E. Ind. *vitivayr* (Littré), a name given to the roots of the plant.] The cuscus-grass, *Andropogon squarrosus* (*A. muricatus*), of India, the fibrous roots of which are made into tatties (see *tatty*[2]). The rootstock and rootlets have a strong persistent odor compared to myrrh, and yield vetiver-oil, of modern use in European perfumery. In India an infusion is used as a cooling medicine.

**veto** (vē'tō), *n.* [= F. *veto*, < L. *veto*, I forbid (see def.), 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *vetare*, forbid, prohibit, oppose, hinder.] 1. In a constitutional government, the right vested in one branch of it to negative the determinations of another branch; specifically, the right, under constitutional restrictions, of the executive, as a king, a president, or a governor, to reject a bill passed by the legislature; also, the act of exercising this right. This power is often traced to the privilege enjoyed by the Roman tribunes of annulling or suspending any measures of the senate, decree of a magistrate, etc., the word *veto* (I forbid) having been at least occasionally used by the tribune in such a case. This power of the tribunes was properly called *intercessio*. The attempt on the part of Louis XVI. of France to exercise the veto assured to him by the Constitution of 1791 was one of the causes of the revolutionary movements of 1792, which at once dethroned the king and overturned the Constitution. In Great Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right has become practically obsolete, the last occasion of its exercise being in the reign of William III. The Constitution of the United States provides that "every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." (Article I. Sec. 7.) Most of the State Constitutions have a similar provision.

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single *veto* might not scruple to return it for re-consideration.
*A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 73.

Afterwards the *veto* message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes.
*T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 26.

*Veto.* By this expression (Lat. veto, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negativing, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdict.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant *veto*.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any Dissenting chairman.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

**Absolute veto**, a veto without restrictions. — **Liberum veto**, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a single member of the diet of invalidating any measure. — **Pocket veto**. See *pocket*. — **Suspensory veto**, a veto to which certain conditions are attached. — **Veto Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

**veto** (vē'tō), *v. t.* [< *veto*, *n.*] To forbid authoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to *veto* a bill.

**vetoer** (vē'tō-ėr), *n.* One who vetoes. *New York Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

**vetoist** (vē'tō-ist), *n.* [< *veto* + *-ist*.] One who exercises the right of veto; a vetoer.

**Vetterlin gun.** See *gun*[1].

**Vetterlin repeating rifle.** See *rifle*[2].

**vettura** (vet-tö'rä), *n.* [It., = F. *voiture*, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, carriage: see *vecture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

**vetturino** (vet-tö-rē'nō), *n.*; pl. *vetturini* (-ni). [It., < *vettura*, a carriage: see *vettura*.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or who drives such a vehicle.

**vetust** (vē-tust'), *a.* [< L. *vetustus*, aged, old, < *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Old; ancient. [Rare.]

**veuglaire**†, *n.* [OF., < Flem. *voghelaer*, fowling-piece, < *voghel*, a bird: see *fowl*[1].] A small cannon, loaded by a movable chamber fitted into the breech, used in Europe in the sixteenth century: same as *fowler*, 2. Also *vogler*.

**veuve** (vėv), *n.* [F.] Any bird of the genus *Vidua*, in a broad sense, or of the subfamily *Viduinæ*; a whidah-bird. See *Vidua*.

**vew** (vū), *n.* [Also *view* and *vewe* (Halliwell).] The yew, *Taxus baccata*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**vex** (veks), *v.* [< F. *vexer* = Sp. Pg. *vexar*, < L. *vexare*, shake, jolt, hence distress, orig. shake in carrying, freq. of *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.]

**I.** *trans.* 1. To make angry by little provocations; excite slight anger or displeasure in; trouble by petty or light annoyances; irritate; tease; fret; plague; annoy; harass.

They that *vex* and unquiet themselves with cares and study. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

Such an injury would *vex* a very saint.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my lace, I'm so *vext*!
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are *vexed* at your own awkwardness. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 10.

2. To make sorrowful; grieve; afflict; distress.

As all offences use to seduce by pleasing, so all punishments endeavour by *vexing* to reform transgressions.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Yet sold they not his Coat; With this, said they,
As Jacob *vexed* us, We'll *vex* Him again.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 135.

3. To agitate; disturb; overturn or throw into commotion; hence, to dispute; contest; cause to be discussed: in this sense chiefly used in the past participle: as, a *vexed* (much discussed but unsettled) question.

He was met even now
As mad as the *vex'd* sea. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 2.

How are endless fields *vexed* with ploughshares!
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 157.

Not *vexing* a question (settled forever without our votes).
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xli.

No thought of storm the morning *vexes* yet.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 291.

= **Syn. 1.** *Annoy*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), provoke, gall, chafe. — 3. To disquiet.

**II.**† *intrans.* To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever,
And *vex* while I laugh at thee.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Prithee, sweet Mistress Dorothy, *vex* not; how much is it [a debt]? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

**vex** (veks), *n.* [< *vex*, *v.*] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great *vex*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

A sair *vex* to mony a . . . body.
*Geo. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xliii.

**vexation** (vek-sā'shon), *n.* [< F. *vexation* = Sp. *vejacion* = Pg. *vexação* = It. *vessazione*, < L. *vexatio*(*n*-), agitation, annoyance, < *vexare*, agitate, vex: see *vex*.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon*.

No noise, no pulling, no *vexation* wakes thee,
Thy lethargy is such. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoyance.

All thy *vexations*
Were but my trials of thy love.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 5.

There 's nothing of so infinite *vexation*
As man's own thoughts.
*Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels *vexation* at his own inability — a *vexation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 305.

= **Syn. 2.** *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]), *Chagrin*, etc. (see *mortification*); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

**vexatious** (vek-sā'shus), *a.* [< *vexati*(*on*) + *-ous*.] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome: as, a *vexatious* neighbor; a *vexatious* circumstance.

Did they convert a legal claim into a *vexatious* extortion? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Continual *vexatious* wars. *South*.

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Sir K. Digby*.

An administration all new and all *vexatious* was introduced. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 54.

**Vexatious suit**, in *law*, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy. = **Syn. 1.** Irritating, provoking.

**vexatiously** (vek-sā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance.

**vexatiousness** (vek-sā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

**vexedly** (vek'sed-li), *adv.* With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. lxix.

**vexedness** (vek'sed-nes), *n.* Vexation; annoyance. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xe.

**vexer** (vek'sėr), *n.* [< *vex* + *-er*[1].] One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

**vexil** (vek'sil), *n.* [< L. *vexillum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *vexillum*.

**vexilla**, *n.* Plural of *vexillum*.

**vexillar** (vek'si-lär), *a.* [= F. *vexillaire* = Pg. *vexillario*, < L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard. — 2. In *bot.*, same as *vexillary*, 2. — 3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the vane, web, or vexillum of a feather.

**vexillary** (vek'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer: see *vexillar*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *vexillar*, 1. — 2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the vexillum or standard. — **Vexillary estivation**, a mode of estivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

**II.** *n.* One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**vexillate** (vek'si-lāt), *a.* [< *vexill*(*um*) + *-ate*[1].] Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate, as a feather.

**vexillation** (vek-si-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vexillatio*(*n*-), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

**vexillator** (vek'si-lā-tor), *n.* [ML., < L. *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential difference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle; the pageants used for one were used for the other; *vexillators* proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["Corpus Christi"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called *vexillators*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.

**vexillum** (vek-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *vexilla* (-ä). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, flag, also a company, < *vehere*, carry: see *vex*, *vehicle*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Strictly, the standard of a maniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (*b*) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength. — 2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (*b*) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also *orarium*, *sudarium*, *veil*. 3. In *her.*, same as *banderole*, 1 (*b*). — 4. In *bot.*, the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also *vexil*. See cut under *papilionaceous*. — 5. In *ornith.*, a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon which they are borne. Also called *standard*.

**vexingly** (vek'sing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

**vexingness** (vek'sing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vexing.

**veyn**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *vain*.

**vezir** (ve-zēr′), *n.* Same as *vizir*.

**V-gage** (vē′gāj), *n.* See *gage*[2].

**V-gear** (vē′gēr), *n.* A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth has the form of the letter V. *E. H. Knight.*

**V-hook** (vē′hůk), *n.* In steam-engines, a gab at the end of an eccentric-rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

**vi, vi-apple** (vē, vē′ap″l), *n.* [Tahitian *vi* (Vitian *wi*) + E. *apple*.] The Tahiti apple, *Spondias dulcis*.

**v. i.** An abbreviation of *verb intransitive*.

**via**[1] (vī′ä or vē′ä), *n.* [< L. *via* (> It. Sp. Pg. *via*), a way, road, passage, channel, also a journey, voyage, in rustic speech *vea*, prop. orig. **vcha* = Skt. *vaha* = Goth. *wigs* = AS. *weg* = E. *way:* see *way*[1]. From L. *via* are also ult. E. *viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, envoy, invoice, devious, deviate, pervious, impervious, obvious, previous, obviate, bivious, trivial, trivium, quadrivium*, the first element in *viaduct*, etc.] **1.** A highway; a road; a way or passage. The word is often used adverbially in the ablative case, with the meaning 'by way' (*of* being understood with the following noun): as, to send a letter *via* London (that is, by way of London); to go to Washington *via* Philadelphia.

**2.** In *anat.* and *med.*, a natural passage of the body.—**Per vias naturales**, through the natural passages; in *obstet.*, a phrase expressing the delivery of the fetus in the natural way.—**Primæ viæ**, the first or principal passages—that is, the alimentary canal; the bowels.—**Via Lactea**, in *astron.*, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See *Galaxy*.—**Via media**, the middle way; the mean between two extremes. The phrase has often been applied to a view of the position of the Anglican Church, which regards it as half-way between Romanism and Protestantism.

**via**[2] (vē′ä), *interj.* [It. *via*, come, come on, away, enough, etc., an exclamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of *via*, way: see *via*[1].] Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc.

> "*Via!*" says the fiend; "away!" says the fiend; "for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 11.
>
> *Via* for fate! fortune, lo, this is all;
> At grief's rebound I'll mount, although I fall!
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 1.

**viability** (vī-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *viabilité;* as *viable* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability in the fetus of continued existence after removal from the womb. The necessary condition of viability is that the vital organs shall be sufficiently well formed to be able to perform their functions, a state reached when the fetus has attained the age of about seven months.

**2.** In *nat. hist.*, the ability to live in certain conditions of environment, climatic, geographical, etc.: as, the *viability* of fish in the water; the *viability* of an imported plant or animal in a country.

**viable** (vī′ą-bl), *a.* [< F. *viable*, < ML. **vitabilis*, capable of life, < L. *vita* (> F. *vie*), life: see *vital*.] Capable of living; likely to live; specifically, capable of continued existence outside of the womb: noting a fetus. See *viability*, 1.

> Thanks to the couveuse and gavage, the time when the fœtus becomes *viable* may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

**viaduct** (vī′a-dukt), *n.* [= F. *viaduc* = Sp. Pg. *viaducto*, < ML. *viaductus*, a viaduct, < L. *via*, road, way, + *ductus*, a leading: see *via*[1] and *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct* (L. *aquæ ductus*), with which *viaduct* seems to have been confused in form.] An extensive bridge, consisting strictly of a series of arches of masonry, erected for the purpose of conducting a road or a railway over a valley or a district of low level, or over existing channels of communication, where an embankment would be impracticable or inexpedient; more widely, any elevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. Compare *aqueduct*.

Viaduct.—Ancient Roman Aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, near Nimes, France; adapted as a viaduct for the modern highway.

**viage**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *voyage*.

**vial** (vī′al), *n.* [Formerly also *viall, viol, violl*, altered terminally to accord with the L. spelling and with *phial;* < ME. *viole, fiole, fyole*, < OF. *viole*, an irreg. variant of *fiole, phiole* (F. *fiole*), prop. **fiale* = It. *fiala*, < L. *phiala*, ML. *fiala*, < Gr. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or a bowl for libations, a patera, a cinerary urn. Cf. *phial*, a later form, after the L. spelling.] A vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and particularly liquid medicines. Also *phial*.

> The gnbelotes of golde grauen aboute,
> & *fyoles* fretted with flores & fleez of golde,
> Vpon that avter watz al aliche dresset.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1476.
>
> Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
> With juice of cursed hebenon in a *vial*,
> And in the porches of my ears did pour
> The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 62.
>
> I never valued this ampulla, or *vial*, at less than eight crowns. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.
>
> To give me a proof of his art, he took a glass of fair water, and, by the infusion of three drops out of one of his *phials*, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

**Anaclastic vial.** See *anaclastic*.—**Leyden vial.** Same as *Leyden jar* (which see, under *jar*[3]).—**To pour out vials of wrath**, to take vengeance; inflict judgment (Rev. xvi. 1); hence, colloquially, to become very angry; storm; rage.

> Wal, Miss S. doos hev cuttins-up and *pourins-out o' vials*,
> But then she hez her widder's thirds, an' all on us hez trials. *Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., i.

**vial** (vī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vialed, vialled*, ppr. *vialing, vialling*. [< *vial*, *n.*] **1.** To put or keep in a vial, or as in a vial.

> She with precious *viall'd* liquours heals. *Milton*, Comus, l. 847.

**2.** To store up for punishment or vengeance: with reference to Rev. xvi. 1.

> Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath
> My fate exhaust. *Shenstone*, Love and Honour.

Also *phial*.

**vialful** (vī′al-fůl), *n.* [< *vial* + *-ful*.] As much as a vial will hold.

**viameter** (vī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *via*, way, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a carriage by registering the revolutions made by a wheel connected with it; an odometer. *Imp. Dict.*

**viand** (vī′and), *n.* [< ME. **viande, vyaunde*, < OF. *viande*, F. *viande*, < ML. *vivenda*, also, after Rom., *vivanda*, (things) to be lived upon, neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] Food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

> As grete Wormes that men fynden there in Wodes, men maken *Vyaunde* Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.
>
> Upon his board, once frugal, press'd a load
> Of *viands* rich, the appetite to goad.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 93.

**viander**† (vī′an-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *viaundour*, < OF. **viandour*, < *viande*, viands: see *viand*.] **1.** One who provides viands; a host.

> One that, to purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and daintie dinner. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**2.** A feeder or eater. *Cranmer*.

**viandry**† (vī′and-ri), *n.* [< *viand* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Food; victuals; provisions; viands. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

**vi-apple,** *n.* See *vi*.

**viary**† (vī′a-ri), *a.* [< L. *viarius*, of or pertaining to roads or ways, < *via*, road, way: see *via*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or happening in roads or ways.

> In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 96.

**viatecture** (vī′a-tek-tụr), *n.* [< L. *via*, road, way, + *-tecture* as in *architecture*.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**viatic** (vī-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *viaticus*, of or pertaining to a journey, < *via*, way, road: see *via*[1].] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

**viaticals** (vī-at′i-kalz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **viatical*, < *viatic* + *-al*.] Things carried or taken along in traveling; baggage, especially military baggage; impedimenta. [Rare.]

> His [Cicero's] language, so admirable in everything else, was unfit for it; his back would have been bent, bowed down, and broken under the weight of armor and *viaticals* which Titus carried with him easily and far. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

**viaticum** (vī-at′i-kum), *n.* [= F. *viatique* = Sp. *viático* = Pg. It. *viatico*, < L. *viaticum*, provision or money for a journey, money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money, LL. also money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad, also the eucharist given to a dying person; neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey: see *viatic*. Cf. *voyage*, a doublet of *viaticum*.] **1.** Provision for a journey.

> A poor *viaticum;* very good gold, sir;
> But holy men affect a better treasure.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.
>
> The smallness of their *viaticum* and accommodation for their voyage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an allowance for the expenses of the journey, made to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. Under the republic it had the form of transportation and supplies furnished by state contractors; under the empire it was a fixed payment of money.

**3.** The eucharist: in old usage generally, in modern usage exclusively, employed to designate it as given to a person in danger of death. According to Roman Catholic, Greek, etc., ecclesiastical law, such persons are allowed to receive the communion, even if they are not fasting, and they may do so again and again in the same illness if circumstances render it expedient. The viaticum is given by the parish priest, or by another priest deputed by him.

> She received the heavenly *vioticum* but the Sunday before, after a most solemn recollection.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.
>
> Shall extreme unction, or other ghostly *viaticum* (to Louis, not to France), be administered?
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 3.

**4.** A portable altar: so called because often taken to the bedside of the dying.

**viator** (vī-ā′tọr), *n.*; pl. *viatores* (vī-ą-tō′rēz). [L. *viator*, a traveler, < *viare*, go, journey, < *via*, way: see *way*[1].] **1.** A traveler; a wayfaring person.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

**viatorially** (vī-ą-tō′ri-ąl-i), *adv.* [< *viator* + *-ial* + *-ly*[2].] As regards traveling. [Rare.]

> They are too far apart, *viatorially* speaking.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**viatorian**† (vī-ą-tō′ri-ąn), *a.* Belonging to the way or to traveling. *Blount*.

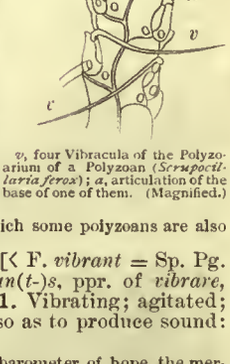
**vibex** (vī′beks), *n.*; pl. *vibices* (vi-bī′sēz). [NL., < L. *vibex* (*vibic-*), the mark of a blow, a wale.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are also called *molopes*.—**2.** A hemorrhage beneath or into the skin, having the form of a line or long stripe.

**vibracula,** *n.* Plural of *vibraculum*.

**vibracular** (vī-brak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *vibracul*(*um*) + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracula of a polyzoan.

**vibracularium** (vī-brak-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vibraculania* (-ą). [NL., < *vibracul*(*um*) + *-arium* after *avicularium*, q. v.] In *Polyzoa*, same as *vibraculum*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 132.

**vibraculum** (vī-brak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vibracula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *vibrare*, shake, agitate: see *vibrate*.] One of the long filamentous or flagelliform appendages of the cells or ectocysts of many polyzoans, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst, and executing constant lashing movements by the contraction of muscles contained in their dilated bases; a flabellarium. These lashing organs are highly characteristic, like the snapping or beak-like organs with which some polyzoans are also provided. See *avicularium*.




*v*, four Vibracula of the Polyzoarium of a Polyzoan (*Scrupocellaria ferox*); *a*, articulation of the base of one of them. (Magnified.)

**vibrant** (vī′brant), *a.* [< F. *vibrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vibrante*, < L. *vibran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] **1.** Vibrating; agitated; specifically, vibrating so as to produce sound: as, a *vibrant* string.

> Each man has his private barometer of hope, the mercury in which is more or less sensitive, and the opinion *vibrant* with its rise or fall. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 119.

So stirring and *vibrant* with commerce and speculation. *The Century*, XXVI. 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

Gaily the old man sang to the *vibrant* sound of his fiddle. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . . her voice was *vibrant* with feeling. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 8.

**vibrate** (vī'brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vibrated*, ppr. *vibrating*. [< L. *vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* (> It. *vibrare* = Sp. Pg. *vibrar* = F. *vibrer*), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro, brandish, shake; cf. Skt. √ *vip*, tremble.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would *vibrate* between the two factions (for such will parties have become) at each successive election. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 42.

2. To move in any kind of stationary motion under forces of restitution, commonly with a rapid motion.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Music, when soft voices die,
*Vibrates* in the memory. *Shelley*, To ——.

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that *vibrated* to her appeal. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 11.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that *vibrated* thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, *vibrated* breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

**vibratile** (vī'brā-til), *a.* [= F. *vibratile;* as *vibrate* + *-ile.*] Capable of vibrating; susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: as, a *vibratile* organ; *vibratile* action or motion.—**Vibratile antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the *Ichneumonidæ* and some other *Hymenoptera*.—**Vibratile cell**, a ciliated cell.—**Vibratile epithelium**, epithelium composed of ciliated cells.—**Vibratile membrane.** See *membrane*.

**vibratility** (vī-brā-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *vibratile* + *-ity.*] The property or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

**vibration** (vī-brā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vibration* = Sp. *vibracion* = Pg. *vibração* = It. *vibrazione*, < L. *vibratio(n-)*, a shaking or brandishing, < *vibrare*, shake, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a *vibration* of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive *vibration* in our favor. *Jefferson*, To James Madison, Correspondence, I. 300.

Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn *vibrations*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

In Virginia there had been a great *vibration* of opinion. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. In *physics*, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used, while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as *transverse* or *longitudinal*, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term *vibration* is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See *sound*5, and *undulatory theory of light* (under *light*1, 1), also cuts under *nodal* and *sonometer*.

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the *vibrations* of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 351.

3. In *med.*, same as *fremitus*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, movement to and fro, especially when quick, continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the *vibration* of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the *vibration* of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the *vibration* of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic filaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—**Amplitude of a simple vibration.** See *amplitude*.—**Amplitude of vibration**, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—**Free vibration**, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibrating body: used in contradistinction to *forced vibration*, when the period is more or less modified by some outside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—**Funipendulous vibration.** See *funipendulous*.—**Harmonic vibration.** Same as *simple harmonic motion* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Lateral vibration.** See *lateral*.—**Period of vibration**, the shortest time between instants at which the displacement and velocity of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—**Phase of vibrations**, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time since the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

**vibrational** (vī-brā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *vibration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The *vibrational* impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 242, note 1.

**vibratiuncle** (vī-brā'ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula*, dim. of L. *vibratio(n-)*, vibration: see *vibration*.] A small vibration. Also *vibratiuncule*. See the quotation under *vestigium*.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory *vibratiuncles* depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain. *Hartley*, Theory of the Human Mind, i. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or *vibratiuncles*, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

**vibratiunculation** (vī-brā-ti-ung-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula* + *-ation.*] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vibratiuncle. *Coues*, Dæmon of Darwin (1885), p. 58. [Rare.]

**vibrative** (vī'brā-tiv), *a.* [< *vibrate* + *-ive.*] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A *vibrative* motion. *Newton.*

**vibrato** (vē-brä'tō), *n.* [It., pp. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly, the *vibrato* is distinct from the *tremolo*, in that the latter involves a perceptible variation in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made synonymous.

**vibrator** (vī'brā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *vibrator*, < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. In *elect.* or *teleg.*, a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See *harmonic telegraph*, under *telegraph*.—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.—3. In *printing*, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table of a cylinder-press.

**vibratory** (vī'brā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *vibratoire* = Sp. Pg. *vibratorio;* as *vibrate* + *-ory.*] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

*Vibratory* motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the ether. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 246.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

**Vibrio** (vib'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cohn), < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as *Spirillum*. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cilium. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See *Spirillum*, *Schizomycetes*.) The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Müller in 1786 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *vibrios* or *vibriones* (vib'ri-ōz, vib-ri-ō'nēz).] A member of this genus; a vibrion; a motile bacterium.—3†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus *Vibrio:* an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of *Tylenchus* which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles.

**vibrion** (vib'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *vibriones* (vib-ri-ō'-nēz). [< F. *vibrion*, < NL. *vibrio(n-)*: see *Vibrio*.] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. See *Vibrio*, 1.

**Vibrionidæ** (vib-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vibrio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus *Vibrio*, and including some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See *Vibrio*, 3. Also called *Vibrionia* and *Vibrionina*, and referred to the *Infusoria*, as by Ehrenberg and by Dujardin.

**vibrionine** (vib'ri-ọ-nin), *a.* [< *vibrion* + *-ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

**vibrissa** (vī-bris'ä), *n.*; pl. *vibrissæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vibrissa*, usually in pl. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. In *mammal.*, one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called *tactile hairs* (*pili tactiles*). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under *mouse*, *ocelot*, *panther*, *serval*, *tiger*, and *tiger-cat*.

2. In *ornith.*, a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vexilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called *vibrissæ pectinatæ*, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's-widow. The use of the vibrissæ is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be specially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under *Platyrhynchus*, *flycatcher*, *goatsucker*, and *whippoorwill*.

3. In *human anat.*, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.—4. In *entom.*, one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain *Diptera*.

**vibroscope** (vī'brọ-skōp), *n.* [< L. *vibrare*, vibrate, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations.

**Viburnum** (vī-bėr'num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Sambuceæ*. It resembles the related genus *Sambucus*, the elder, in its corymbose or thyrsoid inflorescence, but is distinguished by the absence of any pinnately parted leaves. There are about 80 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsewhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madagascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The white or pinkish corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbelled or panicled, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheel-shaped, with five equal lobes, and a one- to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or globose drupe usually one-celled and containing a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in *V. Lentago*, acid in *V. Opulus*, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section *Opulus* (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers, of a broad flat inflorescence, are enlarged and sterile. (See cuts under *hobble-bush* and *neutral*, and compare *guelder-rose* and *snowball*.) In the five other sections the flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Himalayan and Chinese species (the section *Solenotinus*) the flowers are tubular, elongated, and panicled, and in a few others funnelform. Three species occur in Europe,

Flowering Branch of Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). *a*, flowers; *b*, fruits.

of which *V. Tinus* is the laurustinus, a winter-flowering shrub of southern Europe, in Corsica forming large forests, often cultivated for its ornamental evergreen leaves, white blossoms, and dark-blue berries. *V. Opulus*, the cranberry-tree or high cranberry, in England also known as *white dogwood*, *marsh-* or *water-elder*, and *gaiter-tree*, is widely diffused through the north of both continents; in Norway it is used for the manufacture of small wooden articles, of spirits, and of a yellow dye. For the other European species, *V. Lantana*, see *wayfaring-tree*. Fourteen species occur within the United States: 11 in the northeast; the others, *V. ellipticum* near the Pacific, *V. densiflorum* and *V. obovatum* near the South Atlantic coast; *V. acerifolium* extends north to Fort Yukon, *V. pauciflorum* to Sitka. Two American species, *V. Lentago* and *V. prunifolium*, become small trees. The bark of several species is used in the United States as a domestic remedy, and the inner bark of *V. Lantana* is esteemed a vesicant in England. A beverage known as Appalachian tea is sometimes made from the leaves of *V. cassinoides*, an early-flowering, thick-leafed species of American swamps. Several species are known as *arrow-wood*, chiefly *V. dentatum* in the north, *V. molle* in the south, *V. ellipticum* in California. The species are somewhat widely known by the generic name, especially *V. acerifolium*, the maple-leafed viburnum, or dockmackie. The sweet viburnum is *V. Lentago* (for which see *sheepberry*). *V. nudum* is known as *withe-rod*, *V. prunifolium* as *black haw* or *stag-bush*, and *V. lantanoides* as *hobble-bush* or *American wayfaring-tree*. The preceding are among the most ornamental of native American shrubs, admired for their white flowers, usually compact habit, and handsome foliage, also for their fruit, a bright blue-black in *V. prunifolium*, *V. pubescens*, and *V. acerifolium*, blue in *V. dentatum* and *V. molle*, and bright-red in *V. Opulus*; that of *V. Lantana* is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from *V. Opulus* are the snowball, or guelder-rose, and the rose-elder. *V. rugosum* of the Canaries, *V. tomentosum* (*V. plicatum*) of northern China, and *V. cotinifolium* of Nepâl, are also esteemed ornamental shrubs.

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

**vicar** (vik′ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vicker*; < ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, *vicaire* (also *vicary*, q. v.), < OF. (and F.) *vicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vicario*, < L. *vicarius*, substituted, delegated, as a noun a substitute, a deputy, vicegerent, vicar, proxy, < **vix* (*vic-*), found only in oblique cases (gen. *vicis*, etc.) and pl. *vices*, change, interchange: see *vice*[4].] 1. A person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office: as, the Pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth.

> He hath thee [the Virgin] maked *vicaire* and maistresse
> Of al the world. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 140.

> Consider also the presence of the king's majesty, God's high *vicar* in earth.
> *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Antichrist wee know is but the Devil's *Vicar*.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. The title is also now given to incumbents who would formerly have been known as perpetual curates (see *curate*).

> Ye persons and *vickers* that haue cure and charge,
> Take hede to the same, and roue not at large.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

> All Rectors and *Vickers* of the same deanery (Bristol).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.

The distinction therefore of a parson and *vicar* is this: the parson has for the most part the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a *vicar* has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in effect perpetual curate, with a standing salary. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic assisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name. He cannot perform acts properly belonging to the episcopate nor collate to benefices without special authority.—**Cardinal vicar**, an ecclesiastical dignitary in Rome who, as delegate of the Pope, performs his functions as local bishop of the diocese of Rome.—**Lay vicar, clerk vicar, secular vicar.** See *lay*[4].—**Vicar apostolic**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, formerly, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic to whom the Roman pontiff delegated a portion of his jurisdiction; now, a missionary or titular bishop stationed either in a country where episcopal sees have not yet been established or in one where the succession of Roman Catholic bishops has been interrupted.—**Vicar choral**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant of the canons or prebendaries in such parts of public worship as are performed in the chancel or choir, especially in connection with the music. They may be either clergymen or laymen.

> In all cathedrals of the old foundation in England, in St. David's, and in twelve Irish cathedrals, the *Vicars Choral* form a distinct corporation, the members of which vary in number from twelve to three: these corporations are distinct from the chapter as regards property, but in subjection to it as to the performance of the services.
> *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 260.

**Vicar forane**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, an ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The office is analogous to that of rural dean.—**Vicar-general**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical officer who assists a bishop or archbishop in the discharge of his office. The vicar-general of a bishop is his chancellor.

> For He that is the Formere principal
> Hath maked me [Nature] his *vicaire-general*
> To forme and peynten erthely creaturis.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 20.

> And I also find that the following *Vicars General* or Chancellors to the Bishops of Norwich exercised this power of Instituting without special powers in their patents so to do. *Rev. T. Tanner* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 331).

> The very first act of the new supreme Head of the Church of England was to appoint a layman as his *Vicar-general*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 829.

**Vicar of (Jesus) Christ**, a title assumed by the Pope with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess his authority in the church.—**Vicar pensionary**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church the tithes of which belong to a collegiate foundation.

**vicarage** (vik′ăr-āj), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-age*.] 1. The benefice of a vicar.

> Mr. Farebrother's . . . was the oldest church in Middlemarch; the living, however, was but a *vicarage* worth barely four hundred a year.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. The house or residence of a vicar.—3. The office, position, duties, or functions of a vicar.

> My *vicarage* is to speak of his [Christ's] compassion and his tears. *Donne*, Sermons, xiii.

**Vicarage tithes.** See *tithe*[1], 2.

**vicarate** (vik′ăr-āt), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. *vicariate*[2].] 1. The office or jurisdiction of vicar; the territory presided over by a vicar; a vicariate.—2. A number of convents united together under the supervision of a custos or vicar, but too few to constitute a province. *Encyc. Brit.*

**vicaress** (vik′ăr-es), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ess*.] A female vicar; the wife of a vicar.

> Mother Austin was afterwards *Vicaress* several years.
> *Archæologia*, XXVIII. 198.

**vicarial** (vī-kā′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, substituted, vicarious (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-al*.] 1. Vicarious; delegated; substituted.

> All deriv'd and *vicarial* power.
> *Blackwall*, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix.

> It has occurred to me, when weary and vexed I have myself gone to bed like a heathen, that another has asked forgiveness for my day, and safety for my night. I don't suppose such *vicarial* piety will avail much.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. Pertaining to a vicar.

> The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial*, tithes.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. Holding the office of, or acting as, a vicar.

> A resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute. *V. Knox*, Sermons, VI. xxvi.

**vicarian** (vī-kā′ri-an), *n.* [< LL. *vicarianus*, of or pertaining to a deputy, < L. *vicarius*, a deputy: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

> Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian,
> Dream of the death of next *vicarian*?
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, iii. 134.

**vicariate**[1] (vī-kā′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, delegated (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-ate*[1].] Having delegated power; pertaining to such authority and privilege as a vicar has.

> The *vicariat* authority of our see.
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 10.

**vicariate**[2] (vī-kā′ri-āt), *n.* [< ML. *vicariatus*, the office of a vicar, < L. *vicarius*, a vicar: see *vicar* and *-ate*[3].] The office or authority of a vicar; office or power delegated by, or assumed in place of, another; vicarship; specifically, the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

> That pretended spiritual dignity, . . . or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ. *Lord North.* (*Latham.*)

> The further pretensions of the Popes to the *vicariate* of the Empire during interregna the Germans never admitted. *Bryce*, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii.

**vicarii**, *n.* Plural of *vicarius*.

**vicarious** (vī-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, that supplies the place of person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: see *vicar*.] 1. Of or belonging to a vicar or substitute; deputed; delegated: as, *vicarious* power or authority.—2. Acting for or officially representing another: as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—3. Performed or suffered for another.

> The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer. *I. Taylor.*

> All trouble and all piety are *vicarious*. They send missionaries, at the cost of others, into foreign lands, to teach observances which they supersede at home.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

4. In *physiol.*, substitutive: noting the performance by one organ of the functions normally belonging to another; compensatory.—**Vicarious menstruation**, a discharge of blood from the nose, bowels, or other part of the body at the menstrual period, normal menstruation being absent.—**Vicarious sacrifice**, in *theol.*, the sacrifice of Christ on behalf and in the place of the sinner, in such a way that God accepts his suffering in lieu of the punishment which otherwise must have been inflicted on guilty man. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge. See *atonement*, 3.

**vicariously** (vī-kā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution or delegation. *Burke.*

> But such punishment, inflicted not directly upon the chief offender but *vicariously* upon his agents, can come only after all the harm has been done.
> *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

**vicariousness** (vī-kā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicarious.

> Dr. Creighton puts forward another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination—the *vicariousness* of zymotic mortality. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 175.

**vicarius** (vī-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *vicarii* (-ī). [L.: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

> A new bye-law empowering the President, in his unavoidable absence, to appoint a Fellow of the College who has been a Censor to act as his *vicarius* was passed for the first time. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 274.

**vicarship** (vik′ăr-ship), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ship*.] The office or ministry of a vicar. *Swift.*

**vicary**[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *vicary*, *vikary*, *vikery*, *vicari*, < OF. *vicaire*, etc.: see *vicar*.] A vicar.

> The *vykary* of welles, that thyder had sought
> On the tenth day, that many men dyd se,
> Where .iiii. yere afore he stande nor go mought,
> Released he was of part of his infyrmyte.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

> "Sir preest," quod he, "artow a *vicary*,
> Or art a person? sey sooth, by my fey!"
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 22.

**vicary**[2] (vik′a-ri), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-y*[3].] A vicarage: the quotation refers to the once common practice of the patron's pocketing the best part of the vicar's income.

> Pale Maurus paid huge simonies
> For his half dozen gelded *vicaries*.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, v. 65.

**vice**[1] (vīs), *n.* [< ME. *vice*, *vyce*, < OF. *vice*, F. *vice* = Sp. Pg. *vicio* = It. *vizio*, < L. *vitium*, ML. also *vicium*, a vice, fault; root uncertain. Hence ult. *vicious*, *vitiate*.] 1. Fault; mistake; error: as, a *vice* of method.

> He with a manly voys seith his message, . . .
> Withouten *vice* of sillable or of lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 93.

2. An imperfection; a defect; a blemish: as, a *vice* of conformation; a *vice* of literary style.

> Myda hadde under his longe heres,
> Growynge upon his hced, two asses eres,
> The which *vice* he hidde as he best myghte.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.

> Euen so parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater *vices* in a Prince than in a priuate person.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

> To be wanting therefore in those principal affections which respect the good of the whole constitution must be a *vice* and imperfection. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

> Ferocity and insolence were not among the *vices* of the national character. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; evil conduct in which a person indulges; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions: as, the *vice* of drunkenness; hence, also, a fault or bad trick in a lower animal, as a horse.

> This Baron was right wise, and full of euell *vyces*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

> Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this *vice* of lying! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 325.

> When *vices* become so notorious that they are a reproach and a by-word to Neighbour Nations.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

> *Vices* so splendid and alluring as to resemble virtues.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

> Ilim as had no *vice*, and was so free from temper that a infant might ha' drove him.
> *Dickens*, Master Humphrey's Clock, Conclusion.

> Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from *vice* or timidity. *W. G. Palgrave.*

4. Depravity; corruption of morals or manners: in a collective sense and without a plural: as, an age of *vice*.

> Be dilligent for to detecte a seruannt gyven to *vyce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

> *Vice* is the foulest Prison, and in this
> Not John, but Herod the close Pris'ner is.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 167.

> Virtue is the Good and *Vice* the Ill of every one.
> *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii. § 1.

> When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
> The post of honour is a private station.
> *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

> Civilisation has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing *vice*.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

5. Depravity or corruption of the physical organization; some morbid state of the system: as, he inherited a constitutional *vice* which resulted in consumption.—6. Viciousness; ugliness; mischievousness.

> Half the *vice* of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely for fear of exposing his sides.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

7. [*cap.*] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud, Envy, Covetousness*, sometimes of *Vice* in general. See *Iniquity*, 4.

Like to the old *Vice*, . . .
Who, with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 134.

Now issued in from the reareward madam *Vice*, or old Iniquitie, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.
*Oele's Almanacke* (1618), p. 12. (*Nares.*)

When every great man had his *Vice* stand by him
In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger.
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

**vice**[2], *n.* and *v.* See *vise*[1].

**vice**[3] (vīs), *n.* [< *vice-*, prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

The governor . . . was a more imposing personage than his *Vice*, and was robed in character with his greater pretensions. *R. Tomes*, Americans in Japan, p. 157.

The company . . . within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton — Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

**vice**[4] (vī'sē), *prep.* [< L. *vice*, in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of **vix*, gen. *vicis*, etc., change, alternation, akin to Gr. εἶκειν, yield, AS. *wican*, etc., yield: see *weak*, *wick*[1], *wicker*.] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain, *vice* Captain B promoted.

**vice-** (vīs). [< *vice*[4]. Hence *vice*[3]. This prefix appears as *vis-*, formerly also *vi-*, in *viscount*.] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank: as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chancellor. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. *Vice-* in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vicegerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, alternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having no power to act in place of the primary officer except in case of a vacancy or, it may be, absence or disability, in which case he acts not under the direction of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of vice-president or vice-chairman.

**vice-admiral** (vīs-ad'mi-ral), *n.* A degree of the rank of admiral. See *admiral*, 2.

The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

**vice-admiralty** (vīs-ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court. — **Vice-admiralty courts**, tribunals established in British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

**vice-agent** (vīs-ā'jent), *n.* One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his *vice-agent* to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Tertullian*, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

**vice-bitten** (vīs'bit'n), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

A man *vice-bitten*.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 181. (*Davies.*)

**vice-chairman** (vīs-chār'man), *n.* An alternate chairman. See *vice-*.

**vice-chairmanship** (vīs-chār'man-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chairman* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-chairman.

**vice-chamberlain** (vīs-chām'bėr-lān), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household of England, the deputy of the lord chamberlain.

The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a *Vice-chamberlain*, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.
*Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 154.

**vice-chancellor** (vīs-chān'sel-or), *n.* The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically — (*a*) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is also styled *vice-chancellor*. (*b*) An officer of a university who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

I . . . tarried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the *Vice-Chancellor*, the severall Professors. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 10, 1654.

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the *Vice-Chancellour* and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons.
*Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147.

(*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 241. — **Assessor of the vice-chancellor.** See *assessor*.

**vice-chancellorship** (vīs-chān'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

They have great expectations from your *Vice-Chancellorship* [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off.
*E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 235.

He [the German chancellor] is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every case — even for the non-exercise of his office. The *vice-chancellorship* is only a convenience.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 426.

**vicecomes**† (vī'sē-kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *vicecomites* (-kom'i-tēz). [ML.: see *viscount*.] A viscount or sheriff.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Vicounties, or Sheriffes, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sheriffes of London doe till this day.
*Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 536.

Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the *vicecomes*.
Quoted in *The Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

**vice-constable** (vīs-kun'sta-bl), *n.* A deputy constable.

Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed *Vice-Constable* hac vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

**vice-consul** (vīs-kon'sul), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general supervision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

The Europeans have their *vice-consuls* and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

**vice-consulship** (vīs-kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *vice-consul* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-consul.

The *vice-consulship* was soon after filled.
*E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life.

**vice-dean** (vīs-dēn'), *n.* 1. In British cathedrals, a canon annually chosen to represent the dean in his absence. — 2. A subdean.

**vicegerency** (vīs-jē'rėn-si), *n.* [< *vicegeren(t)* + *-cy*.] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

To the great *vicegerency* I grew,
Being a title as supreme as new.
*Drayton*, Legend of Thomas Cromwell, st. 64.

*Vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's *vicegerency*.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Landor.

Is yonder squalid peasant all
That this proud nursery could breed
For God's *vicegerency* and stead?
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**vicegerent** (vīs-jē'rent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vicegerent*, F. *vicegérent*, < ML. *vicegeren(t-)s*, vicegerent; as *vice-* + *gerent*.] I. *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting in the place of another, as by substitution or deputation.

Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide
United, as one individual soul.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 609.

II. *n.* An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vicar.

All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no *Vicegerent* of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head therof, governing it from Heaven.
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Distant nations looked on the Pope as the *vicegerent* of the Almighty, the oracle of the All-wise.
*Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual — the divine *vicegerent* at Westminster with the divine *vicegerent* at Rome. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 461.

**vice-governor** (vīs-guv'ėr-nor), *n.* A deputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

The *vice-governor* of the islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Marchesa."
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 322.

**vice-king** (vīs-king'), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

I shall most sojourn in Normandy;
And thou be my *vice-king* in England.
*Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

About that time, Tamasese, the *vice-king*, became prominent as a rebel. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 24.

**vice-legate** (vīs-leg'āt), *n.* A subordinate or deputy legate. *Smollett.*

**viceman**, *n.* See *viseman*.

**vicenary** (vis'e-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicenarius*, of or pertaining to the number twenty, < *viceni*, rarely *vigeni*, twenty each, distributive of *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

**vicennial** (vī-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicennal* = Sp. *vicenal* = Pg. *vicennal* = It. *vicennale*, < LL. *vicennalis*, of twenty years, < L. *vicennium*, a period of twenty years, < *vicies*, twenty times (< *viginti*, twenty), + *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a *vicennial* charter or license. — 2. Happening once in twenty years: as, a *vicennial* commemoration. — **Vicennial prescription**, in *Scots law*, a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

**vice-presidency** (vīs-prez'i-den-si), *n.* [< *vice-presiden(t)* + *-cy*.] The office or term of vice-president.

Each party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and *vice-presidency*.
*W. Wilson*, The State, § 1099.

**vice-president** (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The Vice-President of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. He is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

**vice-presidentship** (vīs-prez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *vice-president* + *-ship*.] The office of vice-president; vice-presideney.

The *vice-presidentship* being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidentship is too distant to be thought of. *Bagehot*, Eng. Const., p. 76.

**vice-principal** (vīs-prin'si-pal), *n.* A deputy or assistant principal: as, the *vice-principal* of an academy.

**vice-queen** (vis-kwēn'), *n.* A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See *vice-king*. [Rare.]

[It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and *Vicequeen*; . . . but there were political objections to the step. *T. H. S. Escott*, Society in London, I. 11.

**vice-rector** (vis-rek'tor), *n.* [ML. *vicerector*; as *vice-* + *rector*.] A deputy or assistant rector.

Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was *vice-rector* in 1458.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 503.

**viceregal** (vīs-rē'gal), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, *viceregal* power.

In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act] by the *Viceregal* veto.
*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

**vice-regent** (vīs-rē'jent), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the *vice-regent* Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.
*W. Wilson*, The State, § 1149.

II. *n.* A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

The five Ephors (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as *vice-regents* in the absence of their royal principals: . . . in short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 104.

**viceroy** (vīs'roi), *n.* [< OF. *viceroy*, F. *viceroi* = Pg. *vicerei* = It. *vicerè*, < ML. *vicerex*, viceroy; as *vice-* + *roy*.] 1. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the *viceroy* of India or of Ireland.

This Cittie [Caer, Cairo] standeth in the land of Egipt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the saide Cittie, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye *Wize Roy* or Lieftenant to the great Turke. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 21.

We are so far from having a king that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus*, formerly known as *Limenitis disippus*. It is orange-red with

black markings. Its larva feeds on willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernates in leaf-rolls. It mimics in the adult state (supposably for protection) the large cosmopolitan *Anosia plexippus*. See cut under *disippus*. *S. H. Scudder.*

**viceroyal** (vīs-roi'al), *a.* [< *viceroy* + *-al*, after *royal*.] Pertaining to a viceroy or to viceroyalty.

A *viceroyal* government was expressly created for it [Buenos Ayres, in 1777].
*Mrs. Horace Mann*, Life in the Argentine Repub., p. 122.

**viceroyalty** (vīs-roi'al-ti), *n.* [= F. *viceroyauté*; as *viceroyal* + *-ty*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. *Addison.*

Upon the question of the *Viceroyalty* there might be a difference of opinion. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 38.

**viceroyship** (vīs'roi-ship), *n.* [< *viceroy* + *-ship*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; viceroyalty. *Fuller.*

**vice-sheriff** (vīs-sher'if), *n.* A deputy sheriff.

Sir William Martyn, who had been elected . . . knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the *vice-sheriff*, who had substituted another name. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

**vice-treasurer** (vīs-trezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* A deputy or assistant treasurer.

**vice-treasurership** (vīs-trezh'ūr-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *vice-treasurer* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-treasurer.

So many things are vacant and no acceptors: Treasury, Navy vacant; *Vice-Treasurership* of Ireland, with several other things that is amazing, goes begging.
Quoted in *The Academy*, March 7, 1891, p. 225.

**vicety**† (vī'se-ti), *n.* [< *vice*[1] + *-ty* (after *nicety*, etc.).] Fault; defect; imperfection.

Old Sherewood's *vicety*.
*B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

**vice versa** (vī'sē vėr'sạ). [L.: *vice*, abl. of **vix*, change, alternation, alternate order (see *vice*[4]); *versā*, abl. fem. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1].] The order being changed. The phrase has the complete force of a proposition, being as much as to say that upon a transposition of antecedents the consequents are also transposed.

This very important paper is an investigation of the simple illusion which makes a light weight lifted after a heavy one seem disproportionately light, and *vice versa*.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 650.

**vice-warden** (vīs-wâr'dn), *n.* A deputy warden.

Scawen, a Cornish writer and *Vice-Warden* of the Stannaries. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 690.

**Vicia** (vis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L. *vicia*, a vetch: see *vetch*.] A genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viciæ*. It is characterized by a stamen-tube oblique at the apex, an ovary with many (rarely with two) ovules, and a style which is mostly filiform and more or less beaked, usually with a terminal dorsal tuft. About 200 species have been described, of which probably not over 100 are well defined. They are widely distributed through north temperate regions and South America; one species, *V. sativa*, long cultivated, is now naturalized within the southern hemisphere in the Old World. They are chiefly tendril-climbers, rarely spreading herbs, or somewhat erect. The flowers are usually blue, violet, or yellowish. The fruit is a compressed two-valved pod with globose seeds. The species are known in general as *vetch*. *V. sativa* is cultivated in the Old World as a fodder-crop, also under the names of *fitches*, *tares*, and *lints*; 16 or more other species are also useful for forage. (See *tare*[2].) Several species are valued for their seeds, especially *V. Faba* (*Faba vulgaris*), the horse-bean of Old World cultivation (for which see *Faba*, *bean*[1], *Mazagan*). *V. gigantea* (*V. Sitchensis*), a tall, robust purple-flowered climber growing from San Francisco to Sitka, produces seeds which when young resemble green peas in size and taste. Nine species are natives of England, 72 of Europe, about 10 in the United States, besides a few in Mexico; 3 species (mentioned under *tare*) are locally naturalized in the United States; 3 only are native to the Central States, of which *V. Americana* (see *pea-vine*) extends west, *V. Cracca* north, and *V. Caroliniana* east; the last, the Carolina vetch, is a delicate plant with graceful secund racemes of small lavender flowers; *V. Cracca*, the tufted vetch, or cow-vetch, is also native in the Old World, and is much admired for its densely flowered racemes, which are first blue, and turn purple. See cuts under *Faba*, *mucronulate*, *plumule*, *pod*, and *vetch*.

**viciate**†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *vitiate*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 636.

**Viciæ** (vi-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Vicia* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*; the vetch tribe. It is characterized by a herbaceous stem, leaves abruptly pinnate, continued into a simple or branching tendril or bristle, and with their leaflets commonly minutely toothed at the apex. Their stipules are usually foliaceous, oblique, or half-sagittate; their flowers axillary and few, solitary or racemed; their seeds with a funiculus expanded above, the cotyledons thick and fleshy and not appearing above the ground in germination. The 6 genera include most of the plants known as *pea* and *vetch*—the genera *Cicer*, *Lens*, and *Pisum* belonging exclusively to the Old World, *Vicia* (the type), *Lathyrus*, and *Abrus* also to the New.

**vicinage** (vis'i-nāj), *n.* [Formerly also *voisinage* (the form *vicinage* being made to agree with *vicinity*, etc.); < OF. *voisinage*, *veisinage*, F. *voisinage*, neighborhood, < *veisin*, F. *voisin*, near, neighboring, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*, and cf. *vicinity*.] 1. The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

That soul that makes itself an object to sin, and invites an enemy to view its possessions, and live in the *vicinage*, loves the sin itself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

The Protestant gentry of the *vicinage*.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

I live in a *vicinage* beloved by nightingales, and where they often keep me awake at night.
*Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 104.

2. The condition of being a neighbor or of being neighborly.

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighbourhood. *Scott.*

**Common because of vicinage.** See *common*, 4.

**vicinal** (vis'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *vicinal* = It. *vicinale*, < L. *vicinalis*, neighboring, < *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine*.] Near; neighboring. [Rare.]—**Vicinal planes**, in *mineral.*, planes whose position varies very little from certain prominent fundamental planes: for example, the planes of the cube in fluor-spar are sometimes replaced by the vicinal planes of a tetrahexahedron, which are very nearly coincident with those of the cube, and hence are called *vicinal*.—**Vicinal surface.** See *surface*.

**vicinet** (vis'in), *a.* [= OF. *veisin*, F. *voisin* = Sp. *vecino* = Pg. *vizinho* = It. *vicino*, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring (as a noun *vicinus*, m., *vicina*, f., a neighbor), lit. 'of the (same) village, quarter, or street,' < *vicus*, a village, quarter of a city, street: see *wick*.] Same as *vicinal*.

For duetie and conscience sake towards God, vnder whose mercifull hand nanigants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

Pride and envy are too uncivil for a peaceable city; the one cannot endure a *vicine* prosperity, nor the other a superior eminency. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 321.

**vicinity** (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *vicinité* = It. *vicinità*, < L. *vicinita(t-)s*, < *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*.] 1. The quality of being near; nearness in place; propinquity; proximity.

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighborhood; surrounding or adjoining space, district, or country.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun.
*Bentley*, Sermon vii., A Confutation of Atheism.

Communipaw . . . is one of the numerous little villages in the *vicinity* of this most beautiful of cities [New York].
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

3. Nearness in intercourse; close relationship.

Their [the bishops'] *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

=Syn. *Proximity*, etc. See *neighborhood*.

**vicinosity** (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vicinositee*; < L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, < *vitiosus*, vicious: see *vicious*.] Depravity; viciousness; vice; lack of purity, as of language or style. Also spelled *vitiosity*.

In which respect it may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a *viciositee* in speach may become a vertue and no vice.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

**vicious** (vish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *vitious*; < ME. *vicious*, < OF. *vicious*, *vitious*, *vicieus*, F. *vicieux* = Pr. *vicios* = Sp. Pg. *vicioso* = It. *vizioso*, < L. *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, < *vitium*, fault, vice: see *vice*[1].] 1. Characterized by vice or imperfection; faulty; defective.

Some *vicious* mole of nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 24.

Their [the logicians'] form of induction . . . is utterly *vicious* and incompetent.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If a creature be self-neglectful, and insensible of danger, or if he want such a degree of passion in any kind as is useful to preserve, sustain, or defend himself, this must certainly be esteem'd *vitious*, in regard of the design and end of Nature. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though *vicious*, is natural.
*Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Addicted to vice; habitually transgressing moral law; depraved; profligate; wicked.

Happy the Roman state, where it was lawful,
If our own sons were *vicious*, to choose one
Out of a virtuous stock, though of poor parents,
And make him noble. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

Wycherley . . . appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town.
*Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

"I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendennis," the elder man said. "I don't think they are *vicious* so much as low." *Thackeray*, Philip, v.

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; perverse; pernicious; evil; bad.

For which cause Richard Iohnson caused the English, by his *vicious* liuing, to bee worse accounted of then the Russes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 391.

Every *vicious* action must be self-injurious and ill.
*Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii., Conclusion.

When *vicious* passions and impulses are very strong, it is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy if his nature were radically different from what it is.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 63.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated: as, *vicious* humors. —5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt: as, a *vicious* style.

Whatsoever transgressed those lymits, they counted it for *vitious*; and thereupon did set downe a manner of regiment in all speech generally to be observed, consisting in sixe pointes.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

It is a *vicious* use of speech to take out a substantive kernel from its content and call that its object.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 275.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to objectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring *vicious* animals, given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in constant risk of his neck. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malignant; spiteful: as, a *vicious* attack. [Colloq.] —**Vicious circle.** See *circle*.—**Vicious intromission.** See *intromission*, 3.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.—**Vicious union**, the knitting of the two fragments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity of the limb or marked interference with its function.
=Syn. 2 and 3. *Wicked*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), unprincipled, licentious, profligate.—6. Refractory, ugly.

**viciously** (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a vicious manner. Specifically—(*a*) In a manner contrary to rectitude, virtue, or purity: as, a *viciously* inclined person. (*b*) Faultily; incorrectly: as, a picture *viciously* painted. (*c*) Spitefully; malignantly: as, to attack one *viciously*.

**viciousness** (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicious. (*a*) The quality or state of being imperfect; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness: as, the *viciousness* of a system or method. (*b*) Corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

When we in our *viciousness* grow hard.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and philosophers among the Greeks had an allay of *viciousness*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

(*c*) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost everything but his *viciousness*.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

(*d*) Spitefulness; malignancy.

**vicissitude** (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *vicissitude* = Sp. *vicisitud* = Pg. *vicissitude*, < L. *vicissitudo*, change, < *vicissim*, by turns, < **vix* (*vic-*), change: see *vice*[4].] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; alternation.

God created them equall, but by this it came to passe that the *vicissitude* or intercourse of day and night was vncertaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 260.

Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 8.

2. A passing from one state or condition to another; irregular change; revolution; mutation: as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning wheels of *vicissitude*, lest we become giddy.
*Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

His whole life rings the changes—hot and cold, in and out, off and on, to and fro: he is peremptory in nothing but in *vicissitudes*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Humours, there must be Vices, and *vicissitudes* of Things.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 45.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short *vicissitude*, and fit of poverty.
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 23.

But *vicissitudes* so extraordinary as those which marked the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The whirlpool of political *vicissitude*, which makes the tenure of office generally so fragile.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

**vicissitudinary** (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ary*.] Subject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized by a succession of changes; vicissitudinous.

We say . . . the days of man [are] *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.
*Donne*, Devotions, p. 318.

**vicissitudinous** (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ous*.] Characterized by or subject to a succession of changes; vicissitudinary.

**Vicissy duck.** [< *Vicissy*, a local name (cf. Sp. *vicicilin*, a humming-bird), + E. *duck*[2].] The widow-duck. *Simmonds.*

**Vicksburg group.** In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, of importance in the Gulf States from Florida west to Mississippi. The name *Vicksburg* was given by Conrad, who referred this group to the Oligocene, a reference which has been confirmed by Heilprin, who, however, prefers the name *Orbitoidal*, given with reference to the great abundance of *Orbitoides Mantelli*, the most distinctive fossil of these beds.

**vicontiel**† (vī-kon'ti-el), *a.* [Also *vicountiel*; < OF. (AF.) **vicontiel*, < *vicomte*, sheriff, viscount: see *viscount*.] In *old Eng. law*, pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.—**Vicontiel rents**, certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 99, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—**Vicontiel writs**, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

**vicount**†, *n.* A former spelling of *viscount*.

**vicountiel**†, *a.* See *vicontiel*.

**victim** (vik'tim), *n.* [< F. *victime* = Sp. *victima* = Pg. *victima* = It. *vittima*, < L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with a fillet or band, < *vincire* (√ *vinc*, *vic*), bind, bind around, wind: see *vinculum*. Cf. *vicia*, vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. *vitta*, a band, fillet, usually derived (as *victima* is also by some derived) from *vicre*, pp. *victus*, bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.] **1.** A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

> When the dull ox [shall know] why . . . he . . .
> Is now a *victim* and now Egypt's God.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 64.
>
> Swift was the course; no vulgar prize they play;
> No vulgar *victim* must reward the day
> (Such as in races crown the speedy strife);
> The prize contended was great Hector's life.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 208.

**2.** A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to ambition; a *victim* to rheumatism; the *victims* of a railroad accident.

> He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a *victim* to her beauty and bluelsm.
> *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends, p. 4.
>
> The planters [of Jamsica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the *victims*.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 225.
>
> Across the extensive acreage allotted to the *victims* of the sad cholera years the Prince of Zanzibar has ruthlessly cut his way to form a garden . . .
> *H. M. Stanley*, Through the Dark Continent, I. 45.

**3.** One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull: as, the *victim* of a confidence man.

> He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.
>
> Women are, indeed, the easy *victims* both of priestcraft and self-delusion.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

**victimate**† (vik'tim-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *victimatus*, pp. of *victimare* (> F. *victimer*), sacrifice as a victim, < L. *victima*, a victim: see *victim*.] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. *Bullokar.*

**victimization** (vik"tim-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *victimize* + *-ation*.] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled *victimisation*.

> The general *victimization* of good people by bad, which is the leading "motif" of the story.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 365.

**victimize** (vik'tim-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *victimized*, ppr. *victimizing*. [< *victim* + *-ize*.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled *victimise*. [Colloq.]

> Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongitharm, . . . was *victimized* by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hookey."
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.
>
> A fascinating married man, *victimized* by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of womanhood in this affliction. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 512.
>
> By submitting in turn to be *victimized*, a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play. *A. Bain*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 311.

**victimizer** (vik'tim-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *victimize* + *-er*1.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled *victimiser*.

> The invalid had a great hatred and secret terror of her *victimizer*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

**victor** (vik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *victor*, *vitor* = It. *vittore*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. *victory*, *victorious*, etc., *convict*, *evict*, *convince*, *evince*, *vincible*, *invincible*, *vanquish*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who wins in a contest of any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

> Pericles was a famous man of warre,
> And *victor* eke, in nine grest foughten fields.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.
>
> If your father had been *victor* there.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 134.
>
> In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
> They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.
> *Waller*, To a Friend, on the Different Success of [their Loves.

**2.** One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

> There, *victor* of his health, of fortune, friends,
> And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

**=Syn. 1.** *Victor, Conqueror.* A *victor* differs from a *conqueror* inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the *victor* is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

**II.** *a.* Victorious.

> Despite thy *victor* sword and fire-new fortune,
> Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 132.
>
> Where 's now their *victor* vaward wing,
> Where Huntly, and where Home?
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 33.

**victor** (vik'tor), *v. i.* [< *victor*, *n.*] To play the victor; exult.

> To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes
> Which I haue seene in hands of *Victoring* Boyes.
> *A. Holland* (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (*Davies.*)

**victorer** (vik'tor-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *victourer*; < *victor* + *-er*1.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

> The Spaniardes as the mynisters of grace and libertie browght vnto these newe gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are nowe made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphante *victourer*.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

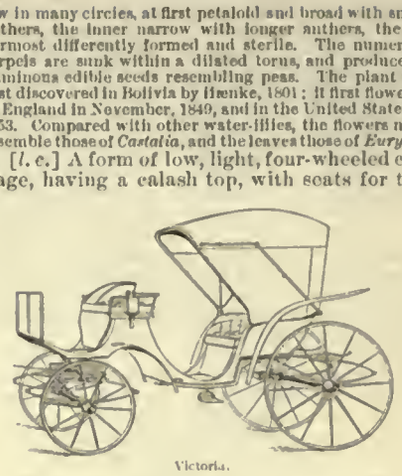
**victoress** (vik'tor-es), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess*.] A female who is victorious; a victress.

**Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [< L. *victoria*: see *victory*.] **1.** The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—**2.** [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the order *Nymphæaceæ* and tribe *Nymphæeæ*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, *V. regia*, is known as the *Victoria* or *royal water-lily*, in

Victoria Water-lily (*Victoria regia*).

Guiana (from the leaves) as *irupe* or *water-platter*, and sometimes as *water-maize*, from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each often 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear with age. The leaves are deep-green above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the petioles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding at night white and fragrant, closing by day, and expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep rose-red petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous petals in many rows, the outer larger than the sepals, the inner gradually passing into the numerous stamens which follow in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the inner narrow with longer anthers, the innermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce albuminous edible seeds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Bolivia by Haenke, 1801; it first flowered in England in November, 1849, and in the United States in 1853. Compared with other water-lilies, the flowers most resemble those of *Castalia*, and the leaves those of *Euryale*.

**3.** [*l. c.*] A form of low, light, four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top, with seats for two



Victoria.

persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front. —**4.** [*l. c.*] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—**Victoria water-lily.** See def. 2.

**Victoria blue.** (*a*) A stain used in histological examinations. (*b*) See *blue*.

**Victoria crape.** See *crape*.

**Victoria cross.** A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery. It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated *V. C.*

Victoria Cross.

**Victoria crown-pigeon.** Same as *queen's-pigeon*. See *Goura* (with ent).

**Victoria green.** See *green*1.

**victorial**† (vik-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< OF. *victorial*, < LL. *victorialis*, of or belonging to victory, < L. *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

> The howce of Mars *victoriall*.
> *MS. Lansd.* 762 fol. 7 vº, temp. Hen. V. (*Rel. Antiq.*, I. 206.)

**Victoria lawn.** A kind of muslin used for fittings, and sometimes for women's dresses.

**Victorian** (vik-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Victoria* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the *Victorian* literature; the *Victorian* crown (see first ent under *crown*).

> We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it 's quite different. We've got a *Victorian* type in that.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.
>
> In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank. *Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 501.
>
> The *Victorian* age has produced a plentiful crop of parodists in prose and in verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 319.
>
> Macaulay, the historian of the first *Victorian* period.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 842.

**2.** Pertaining to Victoria in Australia.—**Victorian bird-cherry.** See *Pimelea*.—**Victorian bottle-tree.** See *Sterculia*.—**Victorian bower-spinach.** See *Australian spinach* (under *spinach*).—**Victorian cabbage-tree.** See *Livistona*.—**Victorian cheesewood.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian dogwood.** See *Prostanthera*.—**Victorian hedge-hyssop, hemp-bush.** See the nouns.—**Victorian laurel.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian lilac.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Victorian myall, parsnip,** etc. See the nouns.—**Victorian swamp-oak.** See *Viminaria*.—**Victorian swampweed.** See *swampweed*.—**Victorian whitewood.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian whortleberry.** See *whortleberry*.

**II.** *n.* One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

> In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reluctant syllables with more success than falls to the *Victorians*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 404.

**victoriatus** (vik-tō-ri-ā′tus), *n.* [L., < *Victoria*, Victory, a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, forming the reverse type of the coin.] A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 228 B. C., and in value three fourths of the denarius. Compare *quinarius*.

Obverse. Reverse.
Victoriatus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**victorine** (vik-tō-rēn′), *n.* [Said to be so called from F. *Victorine*, a woman's name, a fem. form of *Victor*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror: see *victor*.] 1. A fur tippet having long narrow ends, worn by women.—2. A kind of peach.

**victorious** (vik-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< F. *victorieux* = Sp. Pg. *victorioso* = It. *vittorioso*, < L. *victoriosus*, full of victories (prop. applied, according to etym., to one frequently successful), < *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] 1. Conquering; triumphant; having conquered in any conquest or in battle; having overcome an antagonist or enemy.

The great Son return'd
*Victorious* with his saints. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 136.

The Baharnagash, though *victorious*, saw with some concern that he could not avoid the king, whose courage and capacity, both as a soldier and a general, left him everything to fear for his success.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 208.

*Victorious*, wreath on head and spoils in hand.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 120.

A body of *victorious* invaders may raise some, or the whole, of its supplies from the conquered country.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 517.

2. Of or pertaining to victory; characterized or signalized by victory.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cursed forever this *victorious* day.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 104.

3. Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 5.

**victoriously** (vik-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

Grace will carry us . . . *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

**victoriousness** (vik-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being victorious.

**victory** (vik′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *victories* (-riz). [< ME. *victorie*, < OF. *victorie*, *victoire*, F. *victoire* = Sp. Pg. *victoria* = It. *vittoria*, < L. *victoria*, victory, < *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer: see *victor*.] 1. The defeat or overcoming of an antagonist in a contest or an enemy in battle; triumph.

We also . . . [shall] assemble alle oure peple and ride vpon the saisnes, and yeve hem bataile in the name of god, that he graunte vs the *victorie*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 235.

David Deans believed this, and many other such ghostly encounters and *victories*, on the faith of the ansars, or auxiliaries of the prophets. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xv.

Knowing that they led unconquered veterans against a rude militia, they have broken every rule of warfare, and plucked *victory* out of extreme peril.
*F. Harrison*, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

The alloy
Of blood but makes the bliss of *victory* brighter.
*R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, Cost.

2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions, or over temptations, or in any moral or spiritual struggle.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the *victory* through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57.

Peace hath her *victories*
No less renown'd than War. *Milton*, Sonnets, xi.

3. A female deity of the Greeks and Romans, the personification of success in battle or in any active struggle. She is represented as a winged woman, often bearing as attributes a palm-branch and laurel crown, or a trumpet. The subject is a very frequent one in ancient art, from some of the noblest of antique sculpture down to vase-paintings and figurines. Among the most notable examples are the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, one of which is the well-known figure entitled "Victory Loosing her Sandal," and the magnificent statue called the "Victory of Samothrace," a Greek original of the fourth century B. C., attributed to the school of Scopas, found in the island of Samothrace, where it stood on a pedestal representing the prow of a trireme, and now one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre Museum. See *Nike*, cut in next column, and cut under *Peloponnesian*.

I observed some ancient reliefs at this village [Ertesy], particularly three *victories*, holding three festoons under three heads, on a marble coffin, with imperfect Greek inscriptions under them.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 170.

**Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory.** See the adjectives.

The Victory of Samothrace, in the Louvre Museum.

**victress** (vik′tres), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess*. Cf. *victrice*.] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole *victress*, Cæsar's Cæsar.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 336.

**victrice**† (vik′tris), *n.* [< OF. *victrice* = It. *vittrice*, < L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress.

He knew certes,
That you, *victrice*
Of all ladies,
Should have the prize
Of worthiness.
*Udall* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand!
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

**victrix** (vik′triks), *n.* [< L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxii. [Rare.]

**victual** (vit′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vittle*, earlier *vytaylle* (the spelling with *c*, *victual*, as in F. *victuaille*, being a modern sophistication imitating the L. original, the pronunciation remaining that of *vittle*); < ME. *vitaille*, *vitayle*, *vitaile*, also *vitailes*, *vytaylles*, < OF. *vitaille*, *vytaile*, later (with inserted *c*) *victuaitle*, *victuailles*, *vytailles* = Sp. *vitualla* = Pg. *vitualha* = It. *vettovaglia*, < LL. *victualia*, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, < *victus*, food, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live: see *vivid*.] 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions: generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating.

Ent alleweyes Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that hem nedethe of *Vytaylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

Ther as bagges ben and fat *vitaile*,
Ther wol they gon. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 38.

Physicions ben of opynyon that one ought to begyn the meate of *vitayle* (uiandes liquides) to thende that by that means to gyve direction to the remenant.
*G. du Guez*, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107, [Index.

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for *victuals*,
And stop their throats a day or two.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

Why then we will to the greenwood gang,
For we have no *vittles* to dine.
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My pig likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No mealtime, and no sort of *victuals*, ever seems to come amiss to my pig. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare *victual* for the mowers.
*Tennyson*, Geraint and Enid.

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—**Broken victuals.** See *broken meat*, under *broken*.

**victual** (vit′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *victualed*, *victualled*, ppr. *victualing*, *victualling*. [With spelling altered as in the noun; < ME. *vitailen*, *vitaillen*, < *vitaille*, food: see *victual*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months *victual'd*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 198.

They resolued to *victuall* the ships for eigh eene monethe.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 243.

**II.** *intrans.* To feed; obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, *victualling* again, with brave and man-like minds
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, . . . and *victualling* where the grass was good.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iii.

**victualage** (vit′l-āj), *n.* [< *victual* + *-age*.] Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of *victualage*; so I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was dark.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

**victualer, victualler** (vit′l-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vitler*; < ME. *vitteller*, *vitailler* (see *victual*) + *-er*[1].] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

That no maner *vitteller* pay eny thynge for the occupacion of the kynges Borde, to eny maner offices, for ther vytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withyn the seid cite.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the suttlers? You are no *victualler* here, are you?
*Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper.

*Fal.* Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. . . .
*Host.* All *victuallers* do so; what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 375.

He scornes to walke in Paules without his bootes,
And scores his diet on the *vitlers* post.
*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine* (1600). [(*Halliwell.*)

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Licensed victualler**, in Great Britain, an innkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, etc.

**victualing, victualling** (vit′l-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *victual*, *v.*] The furnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our *victualling* arrangements have now been satisfactorily settled, and everybody has been put on an allowance of water. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

**victualing-bill** (vit′l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

**victualing-house** (vit′l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorrosa to inhabyte . . . that they myght bee haytinge places and *vytaylynge houses* for suche as shulde torney towarde the southe.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 148).

**victualing-note** (vit′l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the British navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds.*

**victualing-office** (vit′l-ing-of′is), *n.* An office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy. [Eng.]

We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-Board, pry into the Rogueries of the *Victualling-Office*, and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men.
*C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

**victualing-ship** (vit′l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualer.

**victualing-yard** (vit′l-ing-yärd), *n.* A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned. (*Imp. Dict.*) In the United States all navy-yards are victualing-yards.

**victualless** (vit′l-les), *a.* [< *victual* + *-less*.] Destitute of food. *Carlyle*, in Froude, First Forty Years, II.

**vicugna, vicuña** (vi-kö′nyä), *n.* [Also *vigonia* and *viguna*; = F. *vigogne*, formerly *vicugne*, < Sp. *vicuña*, *vicugna*, < Peruv. *vicuna*, Mex. *vicugne*, the vicugna.] A South American mammal of the camel tribe, *Auchenia vicugna* or *vicuna*, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in elevated regions of Bolivia and Chili, and is much hunted for its wool and flesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers, and of variegated coloration. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft

wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used

Vicugna (*Auchenia vicuna*).

now, what is known in the trade as *vicugna* (or *vigona*) *wool* being a mixture of wool and cotton.

**vicugna-cloth** (vi-kö′nyä-klôth), *n.* Woolen cloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

**vida-finch** (vī′dä-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-bird*. See *Vidua*.

**vidame** (vē-däm′), *n.* [F., < ML. *vice-dominus*, as *vice-* + *dominus*.] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

A *Vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Vicount was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Fief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.
*Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**vide** (vī′dē). [L., impv. 2d pers. sing. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, *vide ante*, 'see before'; *vide supra*, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); *vide post*, 'see after'; *vide infra*, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); *quod vide*, which see (usually abbreviated *q. v.*).

**vidée** (vē-dā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

**videlicet** (vi-del′i-set), *adv.* [L., for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see: *videre*, see; *licet*, it is permitted: see *vision* and *license*. Cf. *scilicet*.] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to *viz.*, which is usually read 'namely.'

Numberless are the Changes she'll dance thro', before she'll answer this plain Question; *videlicet*, Have you deliver'd my Master's Letter to your Lady?
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

*Videlicet* is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which, if material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage. . . . It is the office of a *videlicet* to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some instances to explain them. *F. Wharton.*

King Whidah-bird (*Videstrelda regia*), male.

**videndum** (vī-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *videnda* (-dä). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A thing to be seen.

In my list, therefore, of *videnda* at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 31.

**vide-poche** (vēd′posh), *n.* [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (*a*) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare *watch-pocket*. (*b*) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

**vide-ruff**†, *n.* An old card-game.

Faith, let it be *Vide-ruffe*, and let 's make honours.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. 122).

**Videstrelda** (vid-es-trel′dä), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < *Vid(ua)* + *Estrelda*.] A genus of *Viduinæ*, detached from *Vidua* for the wire-tailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a raeket at the end: later called *Tetrænura* (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is *V. regia*, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the *veuve de la côte d'Afrique* and *veuve à quatre brins* of early French ornithologists, the *shaft-tailed bunting* of Latham (1783), the *Vidua regia* of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more; the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coral-red. See cut in preceding column.

**vidette** (vi-det′), *n.* Same as *vedette*.

**Vidian** (vid′i-an), *a.* [< *Vidius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Vidian artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—**Vidian canal, nerve, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Vidian foramen.** Same as *Vidian canal*.

**vidimus** (vid′i-mus), *n.* [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: L. *vidimus*, 'we have seen,' 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

**vidonia** (vi-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho*, a vine-branch (cf. *videira*, a vine), < *vide*, a vine-branch, = Sp. *vid*, a vine, = It. *vite*, a vine, < L. *vitis*, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.

**Vidua** (vid′ū-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), a Latinized form, as if < L. *vidua*, a widow, tr. F. *veuve*, the name of the widow-bird, itself a translation of the E. *widow*[2] or *widow-bird*, confused with *widow*[1]: see *whidah-bird*.] An African genus of *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the

Principal Whidah-bird (*Vidua principalis*), male.

*Viduinæ*; the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically conterminous with *Viduinæ* in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to *V. principalis* and *V.* (*Videstrelda*) *regia*. The former of these has in the male the four middle tail-feathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the *long-tailed sparrow*, by Brisson in the same year as *la veuve d'Angola*, by Linnæus in 1766 as *Emberiza vidua*, *E. principalis*, and *E. serena*, by Latham in 1783 as the *long-tailed, variegated*, and *Dominican bunting*, and by Cuvier in 1817 as *Vidua principalis*. The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 5 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is *V. hypocherina* (or *splendens*) of the Zanzibar district. For *V. regia*, see *Videstrelda*; and for other forms, see *Viduinæ*.

**viduage** (vid′ū-āj), *n.* [< L. *vidua*, a widow (see *widow*), + *-age*.] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

**vidual**† (vid′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *vidualis*, of or pertaining to a widow, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

**viduate** (vid′ū-āt), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, widow: see *viduation*.] *Eccles.*, the office or position of one of the order of widows; the order itself.

**viduation** (vid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, bereave, widow, < *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, widowed: see *widow*.] The state of being widowed; bereavement.

**Viduinæ** (vid-ū-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vidua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Vidua;* the whidahs and related forms: variously restricted. (*a*) In a broad sense, lately adopted by some monographers, one of two sub-

Paradise Whidah-bird (*Steganura paradisea*), male.

families of *Ploceidæ*, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to *Ploceinæ* alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called *Spermestinæ*, as waxbills, amadavats, blood-finches, sengals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See *Philetærus, Pyrenestes, Quelea, Spermestes, Amadina, Tæniopygia, Estrelda*, with various cuts. (*b*) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under *Vidua* and *Videstrelda* respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*. This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the *red-breasted long-tailed finch;* by the early French ornithologists as *grande veuve d'Angola* and *veuve à collier d'or;* and is the original *whidah-bird* of Latham, 1783. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them taper to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8½; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff, and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2½. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is *Vidua* (*Linura*) *fischeri*, of East Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers wired throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less elongation. Such belong to the three genera *Chera, Coliuspasser* (or *Penthetria*), and *Penthetriopsis*. *Chera procne* of South Africa is the epaulet-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and 19 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. This is the only member of its genus. The species of *Coliuspasser* are several, of which the best-known is *C. ardens* (with nearly twenty other New Latin names). The male of this is black above and below with a scarlet collar across the fore neck; it inhabits South Africa. *C. loticaudus, C. hartlaubi, C. albonotata*, and *C. eques* are the other species of this genus. The three members of the genus *Penthetriopsis* furnish the remaining type of whidahs, in which the males are black, varied with bright-yellow, as *P. macrura* of western and equatorial Africa, and *P. macrocerca* of northeastern Africa.

**viduity** (vi-dū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viduita(t-)s*, widowhood, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 6.

**viduous** (vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *viduus*, widowed, bereft: see *widow*.] Widowed. [Rare.]

She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature.
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

**vie**[1] (vī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vied*, ppr. *vying*. [Formerly also *vye;* < ME. *vien;* by apheresis from *envy*[2], ult. < L. *invitare*, invite: see *envy*[2], *invite*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. In the old games of gleek, primero, etc., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

He cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at post, and should win all by *vying*.
*Bp. Jewell*, Controversy with M. Harding, iv.

To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.
*Gifford*, Note on B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [iv. 1.

2. To strive for superiority; endeavor to be equal or superior (to); contend; rival: followed by *with*, and said of persons or things.

Fortune did *vie with* nature, to bestow,
When I was born, her bounty equally.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

Albion in Verse *with* antient Greece had *vy'd*,
And gain'd alone a Fame.
*Congreve*, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Gold furze *with* broom in blossom *vies*.
*M. Arnold*, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. To offer as a stake, as in card-playing; play as for a wager with.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 311.

Here's a trick *vied* and revied!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To put or bring into competition; bandy; try to outdo in; contend with respect to. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 98.

Now thine eyes
*Vie* tears with the hyæna.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

The roguish eye of J—ll . . . almost invites a stranger to *vie* a repartee with it. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

**vie**[1] (vī), *n.* [Formerly also *vye*; < *vie*[1], *v.* Cf. *envy*[2].] A contest for superiority, especially a close or keen contest; a contention in the way of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where it would be difficult to decide as to which party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a wager.

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a *vie*, and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them.
*Government of the Tongue*.

**vie**[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vie* = Sp. Pg. *vida* = It. *vita*, < L. *vita*, life, < *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*.] Life.

We biseche thee for alle that hereth this *vie*
Off oure ladi seynt Marie,
That Ihesu scheide hem from grame.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

**vielle** (viel), *n.* [F.: akin to *viol*: see *viol*.] 1. One of the large early forms of the medieval viol.

Afterwards the latter name [viole] was exclusively used, and ultimately passed into the modern form Violin, while the name *Vielle* was given to a totally different instrument, the Organistrum or Symphonia, whence the French Chifonié. This is the modern Viol, in which the music is produced by the rotation of a wheel.
*W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dxxiv.

2. Same as *hurdy-gurdy*, 1.

**Vienna basin.** In *geol.*, the name given to an orographically not very well defined area, having Vienna near its southwestern extremity and extending to the Bohemian mountains on the northwest and the Carpathians on the northeast, and underlain by a series of Tertiary rocks remarkable for their extent, size, and complicated development. This Tertiary belongs chiefly to the Neogene of the Austrian geologists (see *Neogene*), and is divided into several subgroups, beginning with the Aquitanian, followed (in ascending order) by the Sarmatian and Mediterranean subdivisions—these all being of Miocene age—and then by the Congerian or Pliocene. The Vienna basin opened out to the east into a broad Miocene inland sea, slightly brackish, and is believed to have been connected, in former times, with the Arabo-Caspian basin, and perhaps even with the Arctic Ocean. It also communicated with the basin of the upper Danube, and with an area lying north of the Carpathians—in both cases, however, by narrow channels. Some writers limit the name *Vienna basin* to a smaller area lying pretty closely adjacent to the northern flanks of the eastern Alps, and partly included within their spurs.

**Vienna caustic.** A mixture of caustic potash and quicklime. See *caustic*.

**Vienna draught.** Compound infusion of senna; black-draught.

**Vienna lake.** A somewhat indefinite product, but usually a dark-red lake with little strength obtained from the liquors remaining from the making of carmine. Also called *Florence lake* and *Paris lake*.

**Vienna opening,** in *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

**Vienna paste.** Same as *Vienna caustic*.

**Vienna powder, work.** See *powder*, *work*[1].

**Viennese** (vi-e-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Viennois*; < *Vienna* (F. *Vienne* = G. *Wien*) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

**II.** *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna.

**vi et armis** (vī et ärʹmis). [L.: *vi*, abl. sing. of *vis*, force, violence; *et*, and; *armis*, abl. of *arma*, a weapon, defensive armor: see *vis*[1] and *arm*[2].] In *law*, with force and arms: words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show that the trespass or crime was forcible or committed with a display of force; hence, with force or violence generally.

**view** (vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < OF. *veue*, F. *vue*, a view, sight, < *veu*, F. *vu* (= It. *veduta*, < ML. as if **vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 20.

She looked out at her father's window,
To take a *view* of the countrie.
*Lord Jamie Douglas* (Child's Ballads, IV. 142).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

My last *View* shall be of the first Language of the Earth, the antient Langnage of Paradise, the Language wherein God Almighty himself pleased to pronounce and publish the Tables of the Law. *Howell*, Letters, II. 60.

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it considers, . . . there must be more than one transient *view* to find it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the *view* of men,
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 79.

Stand in her *view*, make your addresses to her.
*Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 856.

Keeping the ides which is brought into it [the mind] for some time actually in *view* . . . is called contemplation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 1.

Who keeps one end in *view* makes all things serve.
*Browning*, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the eye or to the mind; scene; prospect.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.
*Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional superb *views* over frozen arms of the Gulf, and the deep rich valleys stretching inland.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, drawing, or photography; a picture or sketch, especially a landscape.—6. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; conception; notion; way of thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of *view* as to the way in which perfection shall be sought.
*Marg. Fuller*, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Prynne, who appeared to have been rather a noteworthy personage in the *view* of our ancestors.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 36.

They have all my *views*, and I believe they will carry them out unless overruled by a higher Power.
*Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 258.

Persons who take what is called a high *view* of life and of human nature are never weary of telling us that money-getting is not man's noblest occupation.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 193.

7. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

The allegory has another *view*.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I write without any *view* to profit or praise.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

8†. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled
Into the deep dark cabins of her head.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1037.

New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled before, we ever knew.
*Waller*, The Night-Piece.

9. In *law*, an inspection by the jury of property or a place the appearance or condition of which is involved in the case, or useful to enable the jury to understand the testimony, as of a place where a crime has been committed.—10. Specifically, inspection of a dead body; an autopsy.—11†. The footing of a beast. *Halliwell*.—**Bird's-eye view.** See *bird's-eye*.—**Dissolving views,** a name given to pictures thrown on a screen by a lantern in such manner that they appear to dissolve every one into that following, without any interval of blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve," two lanterns are required, each of which projects its picture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to disappear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the second lantern and placed before the first lantern. Another method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same by either method, the first picture disappearing as the second appears, the two melting one into the other till one is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mechanism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval between them.—**Field of view.** See *field*.—**In view of,** in consideration of; having regard to.—**On view,** open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public: as, pictures placed *on view*.—**Point of view.** See *point*[1].—**Side view.** See *side*[1] and *side-view*.—**To the view,** so as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us *to the view*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 211.

**View of frank-pledge,** in *Eng. law*: (*a*) A court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the leet. *Wharton*. (*b*) In Anglo-Saxon law, the office of a sheriff in seeing all the frank-pledges of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged to some tithing: a function of the court-leet. *Stimson*.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *View*, *Prospect*, *Scene*, *Landscape*. *View* is the most general of these words; *prospect* most suggests the idea that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated, so as to be able to see far; *scene* most suggests the idea of resemblance to a picture; *landscape* most suggests the idea of diversity in unity.

**view** (vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < *view*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To see; look on; behold.

When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day I *view* things unrespected.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xliii.

The people *view'd* them wi' surprise,
As they danc'd on the green.
*The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

2. To examine with the eye; look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; survey; explore; peruse.

Go up and *view* the country. Josh. vii. 2.

Lords, *view* these letters full of bad mischance.
France is revolted from the English quite.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 89.

I had not the opportunity to *view* it.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 137.

For he *viewed* the fashions of that land;
Their way of worship *viewed* he.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the rest, euen so are they more behelde & also more *viewed* than others.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10.

And though, oft looking backward, well she *veweede*
Her selfe freed from that foster insolent.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we *view* an object as a concrete whole we apprehend it. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

=**Syn. 1.** To witness.—**2.** To scan.—**3.** To contemplate.

**II.** *intrans.* To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr. Harley is sagacious to *view* into the remotest consequences of things. *The Examiner*, No. 6.

**viewer** (vūʹėr), *n.* [< *view* + *-er*[1].] One who views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will bee a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a *viewer* of my life.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) An official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; in *coal-mining*, the general manager, both above and below ground, of a coal-mine. This word, not at all in use in the United States, is almost obsolete in England, having become replaced by the terms *mining-engineer* and *agent*. The terms used in the United States are *manager* and *superintendent*.

The Colliery *Viewer* [Newcastle-upon-Tyne] superintends the collieries. He has a salary of 60*l.* a year.
*Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 1646.

(*b*) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two persons called *showers* point out the subjects to be viewed.

**view-halloo** (vūʹha-lōʹ), *n.* In *fox-hunting*, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. Also *view-hallo*, *view-hollo*, *view-hollow*, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why, lady Freelove, you told me she was not here, and, i' faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the *view-hollow*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

**viewiness** (vūʹi-nes), *n.* The character or state of being viewy or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinions which were then considered to affix to those who uttered them the stigma of *viewiness* endorsed to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 14.

**viewless** (vū'les), *a.* [< *view* + *-less.*] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds.
*Shak.*, M. for M., III. 1. 124.

O'er the sheep-track's maze
The *viewless* snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze.
*Coleridge*, Constancy to an Ideal Object.

**viewlessly** (vū'les-li), *adv.* In a viewless manner.

**viewly** (vū'li), *a.* [< *view* + *-ly*[1].] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

**viewpoint** (vū'point), *n.* Point of view. [Colloq.]

The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general *viewpoint* of the time.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 490.

**viewsome** (vū'sum), *a.* [< *view* + *-some.*] Viewly. [Prov. Eng.]

**view-telescope** (vū'tel'e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope.*

**viewy** (vū'i), *a.* [< *view* + *-y*[1].] 1. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [Colloq.]

Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones — that is, he was *viewy*, in a bad sense of the word.
*J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, I. 3.

A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was *viewy* and unfit for leadership.
*The American*, VI. 278.

2. Showy. [Colloq.]

They [chests of drawers] would hold together for a time, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them *viewy* and cheap.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.

**vifda, vivda** (vif'dä, viv'dä), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *veifat*, pp. of *veifa*, wave, vibrate; cf. Sw. *vefta*, Dan. *vifte*, fan, winnow: see *waft.*] In Orkney and Shetland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. *Scott*, Pirate, xxix.

**vigesimal** (vī-jes'i-mal), *a.* [< L. *vigesimus, vicesimus*, twentieth, < *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty.*] Twentieth.

**vigesimation** (vī-jes-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, + *-ation*; formed in imitation of *decimation.*] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Rare.]

**vigia** (vi-jē'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *vigia*, a lookout, < *vigiar*, look out, < *vigilia*, a watching: see *vigil.*] A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. *Hamersly.*

**vigil** (vij'il), *n.* [Formerly also *vigile*; < ME. *vigil, vigile, vigilie*, < OF. *vigile, vigilie*, F. *vigile* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilia*, a watching, vigil, < L. *vigilia*, a waking or watching, < *vigil*, waking, watchful (cf. AS. *wacol*, watchful), < *vigere*, be lively: see *wake*[1]. Hence (from L. *vigil*) *vigilant*, etc.] 1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the plural.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 120.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
*Milton*, P. R., i. 182.

At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)
The Virtues shall their *Vigils* keep.
*Prior*, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, in the *early church*, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence — (*b*) The day and night preceding a festival; the eve or day before a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 45.

4†. A wake.

Of the feste and pleyes palestral
At my *vigil*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 305.

**Coma vigil.** See *coma*[1].— **Vigils** or **watchings of flowers**, a term applied by Linnæus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

**vigilance** (vij'i-lans), *n.* [< F. *vigilance* = Sp. *vigilancia* = It. *vigilanza, vigilanzia*, < L. *vigilantia*, watchfulness, < *vigilan(t-)s*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigilant.*] 1†. Wakefulness.

Mr. Baxter seems to have thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of *vigilance*. *Priestley*, Disquisitions.

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

To teach them *Vigilence* by false Alarms.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 33.

His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till *vigilance* is laid asleep. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably [to sleep], and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possess'd his soul should have given him . . . *vigilance*.
*Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, xiii. 142.

4. In *med.*, a form of insomnia.— 5. A guard or watch. [Rare and obsolete.]

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 580.

**Order of Vigilance.** See *Order of the White Falcon*, under *falcon.*— **Vigilance committee**, an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [U. S.]

The first man hung by the San Francisco *Vigilance Committee* was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was cut down.
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 73.

**vigilancy**† (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* [As *vigilance* (see *-cy*).] Vigilance.

Trusting to the *vigilancy* of her sentinel.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 191.

**vigilant** (vij'i-lant), *a.* [< F. *vigilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilante*, < L. *vigilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vigilare*, watch, wake, keep watch, < *vigil*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigil.*] 1. Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pet. v. 8.

Take your places and be *vigilant*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 1.

Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;
Mercy is *vigilant* when Justice sleeps.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 244.

2. Indicating vigilance.

There's Zadze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we!
*Browning*, In a Gondola.

=Syn. 1. *Wakeful*, etc. See *watchful.*

**vigilante** (vij-i-lan'te), *n.* [< Sp. *vigilante*, vigilant: see *vigilant*, *a.*] A member of a vigilance committee. [U. S.]

A little over a year ago one committee of *vigilantes* in eastern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty [horse-thieves] — not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.
*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

**vigilantly** (vij'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly.

**vigily**†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *vigil.*

It is ful fair to been yclept madame,
And goon to *vigilies* al bifore.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 377.

**vigintivirate** (vī-jin-tiv'i-rāt), *n.* [< L. *viginti*, twenty, + *vir*, man, + *-ate*[3].] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [Rare.]

**Vigna** (vig'nä), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1822), named after Dominico *Vigna*, professor of botany at Pisa in 1628.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Euphaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the type genus (*Phaseolus*) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petals, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 45 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twining or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated — sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For *V. Catiang*, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see *choudee*, and *cow-pea* (under *pea*[1]); its typical form is low and somewhat erect; when tall and climbing, it has been known as *V. Sinensis*. *V. lanceolata* of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under ground, and resembling the peanut. *V. luteola* is known as *seaside bean*, and *V. unguiculata* as *red bean*, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, *V. glabra*, a yellow-flowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

**vignette** (vin-yet' or vin'yet), *n.* [Formerly also *vignett*; < F. *vignette*, dim. of *vigne*, vineyard, vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine.*] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.— 2. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded.— 3. In *printing*, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes a title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.— 4. Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustration.

Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine *vignettes* of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, x.

Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a *vignette* out of some brown old missal.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

In bright *vignettes*, and each complete,
Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,
Or palace, how the city glittered!
*Tennyson*, The Daisy.

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in the same way.

**vignette** (vin-yet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vignetted*, ppr. *vignetting.* [< *vignette*, *n.*] In *photog.*, to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of a vignette.

**vignetter** (vin-yet'ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See *vignetting-glass* and *vignetting-paper.*

**vignetting-glass** (vin-yet'ing-glȧs), *n.* In *photog.*, a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grinding away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called *vignetter.*

**vignetting-mask** (vin-yet'ing-mȧsk), *n.* Same as *vignetting-paper.*

**vignetting-paper** (vin-yet'ing-pā'pėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called *vignetter* and *vignetting-mask.*

**vignettist** (vin-yet'ist), *n.* [< *vignette* + *-ist.*] A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 260.

**vignite** (vig'nīt), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

**vignoble**† (vē-nyō'bl), *n.* [F., a vineyard, < *vigne*, vine: see *vine.*] A vineyard.

That excellent *vignoble* of Pontaq and Obrien, from whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.
*Evelyn*, Diary, July 13, 1683.

**vigonia** (vi-gō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *vicugna.*

A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llamas, alpacas, and vicunas or *vigonias*, were sent from Lima.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 136.

**Vigo plaster.** See *plaster.*

**vigor, vigour** (vig'or), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vigueur* = Sp. Pg. *vigor* = It. *vigore*, < L. *vigor*, activity, force, < *vigere*, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. *vigil*, *wake.* Hence *vigor*, *v.*, *invigorate.*] 1. Active strength or force of body; physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

The sinewy *vigour* of the traveller.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

He who runs or dances begs
The equal *Vigour* of two Legs. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

And strangely spoke
The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Strength or force in general; powerful or energetic action; energy; efficacy; potency.

And with a sudden *vigour* it doth posset
And curd . . .
The thin and wholesome blood.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, l. 5. 68.

The *vigour* of the Parliament had begun to humble the pride of the bishops. *Milton*, Second Defence.

=Syn. 1. Health, haleness, soundness, robustness, bloom, thriftiness.—2. Might, power.

**vigort, vigourt** (vig′ọr), *v. t.* [< LL. *vigorare*, make strong, < L. *vigor*, vigor, strength: see *vigor, n.*] To invigorate.

**vigorless** (vig′ọr-les), *a.* [< *vigor* + *-less.*] Without vigor; feeble. *Princeton Rev.*, Sept., 1879, p. 318.

**vigoroso** (vig-ọ-rō′sọ), *a.* [It., = E. *vigorous.*] In *music*, with energy.

**vigorous** (vig′ọr-us), *a.* [< F. *vigoureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigoroso*, < ML. **vigorosus* (in adv. *vigorose*), < L. *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor.*] 1. Possessing vigor of body or mind; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; powerful; having strong vitality or power of growth, as a plant; also, having or exerting force of any kind.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous*, and strong. *Waller.*

A score of years after the energies of even *vigorous* men are declining or spent, his [Josiah Quincy's] mind and character made themselves felt as in their prime.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

*Vigorous* trees are great disinfectants.
*D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, vi.

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigor, energy, or strength, either physical or mental; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong.

His *vigorous* understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

*Vigorous* activity is not the only condition of a strong will. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 646.

=Syn. 1. Hale, sound, sturdy, hearty, thrifty, flourishing. —1 and 2. Nervous, spirited.

**vigorously** (vig′ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with vigor; forcibly; with active exertions.

These ronne vpon hym with axes, and billes, and swerdes right *vigorously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

Money to enable him to push on the war *vigorously*.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 7.

**vigorousness** (vig′ọr-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

**Vigors's warbler** or **vireo.** See *warbler.*

**Vigo's powder.** See *powder.*

**vigour,** *n.* and *v.* See *vigor.*

**viguna,** *n.* See *vicugna.*

**vihara** (vi-hä′rä), *n.* [Skt., lit. expatiation, recreation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, a monastery. See *Buddhist architecture*, under *Buddhist.*

Six successive kings had built as many *viharas* on this spot [near Patna], when one of them surrounded the whole with a high wall, which can still be traced, measuring 1600 ft. north and south, by 400 ft., and enclosing eight separate courts. Externally to this enclosure were numerous stupas or towerlike *viharas*, ten or twelve of which are easily recognised. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 136.

**vihuela** (vi-hwā′lä), *n.* [OSp.: see *viol.*] An early and simple form of the Spanish guitar.

**viking** (vī′king), *n.* [Not found in ME., but first in mod. historical use; = G. *viking*, < Icel. *víkingr* (= Sw. Dan. *viking*), a pirate, freebooter, rover, lit. (as indicated by the AS. *wícing*, mod. E. artificially *wicking*) '*wick-man,' i. e. '*bayman, *creeker,' one who frequented the bays, fords, or creeks and issued thence for plunder; < Icel. *vík* = Sw. *vik* = Dan. *vig*, a bay, creek, inlet, + *-ingr* = E. *-ing*[3]: see *wick*[3] and *-ing*[3]. The word has often been confused with *sea-king*, as if *viking* contained the word *king.*] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries and made various settlements in the British Islands, France, etc. *Viking* has been frequently identified with *sea-king*, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew, whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

She was a Prince's child,
I but a *Viking* wild.
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**vikingism** (vī′king-izm), *n.* [< *viking* + *-ism.*] The characteristics, plans, or acts of vikings.

The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Tarentum, a sanctified experiment of *vikingism*.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

**vilt,** *n.* Same as *vill.*

**vilayet** (vil-ạ-yet′), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, < Ar. *wilāya*, province, government, sovereignty.] An administrative territory of the first class; a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilayet is ruled by a vali, or governor-general. The division into vilayets has replaced the old system of eyalets.

**vildt,** *a.* [A corrupt form of *vile.* In some cases the word appears to have been confused with *wild.*] Same as *vile.*

Be thy life ne're so *vilde*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

What *vild* prisons
Make we our bodies to our immortal souls!
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

My act, though *vild*, the world shall crown as just.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

**vildlyt,** *adv.* Same as *vilely.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 43.

**vile** (vīl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle* (also *vild*, q. v.); < ME. *vile, vil*, < OF. (and F.) *vil*, fem. *vile* = Sp. Pg. *vil* = It. *vile*, < L. *vilis*, of small price or value, poor, paltry, base, vile.] I. *a.* 1. Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable.

And the tre was *vil* and old.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Running, leaping, and quoiting be too *vile* for scholars, and so not fit by Aristotle's judgment.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 34.

A poor man in *vile* raiment. Jas. ii. 2.

I never knew man hold *vile* stuff so dear.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 276.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villainous; shameful: frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally.

Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 38.

What can his censure hurt me whom the world
Hath censured *vile* before me!
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

It were too *vile* to say, and scarce to be believed, what we endured. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 2.

Rendering those who receive the allowance *vile*, and of no estimation in the eyes of mankind.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep!
*Burns*, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

=Syn. 1. Contemptible, beggarly, pitiful, scurvy, shabby. —2. Groveling, ignoble, foul, knavish.

II.† *n.* A vile thing.

Which socuer of them I touche es a *vyle*.
*Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (ed. Arber), p. 25.

**vilet,** *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle;* < *vile, v.*] To make vile.

I *vyle*, I make vyle. Jauille, . . . Thou oughtest to be a shamed to *vyle* thy selfe with thyn yvell tonge.
*Palsgrave*, p. 765.

**vileheadt,** *n.* [ME. *vilehed;* < *vile* + *-head.*] Vileness.

Huanne the man thength . . . and knauth his pourehede, the *vilhede*, the brotelhede of his beringe [birth].
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

**vileint, vileiniet.** Obsolete spellings of *villain, villainy.*

**vilely** (vīl′li), *adv.* [Formerly also *vildly;* < ME. *villiche;* < *vile* + *-ly*[2].] In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthlessly; sorrily.

He speaks most *vilely* of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 122.

**vileness** (vīl′nes), *n.* The state or character of being vile. (*a*) Baseness; despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I have sometimes wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?
*Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

(*b*) Moral or intellectual deficiency; imperfection; depravity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

We, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.
*Barrow*, Sermons, I. vii.

**vileynst,** *a.* See *villain.*

**viliacot** (vil-i-ä′kō), *n.* [< It. *vigliacco*, cowardly (= Sp. *bellaco* = Pg. *velhaco*, low, bad), prob. < L. *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward.

Now out, base *viliaco!*
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

**vilicatet** (vil′i-kāt), *v. t.* [Apparently an error for **vilificate* (see *vilify*).] To defame; vilify.

Baseness what it cannot attaine will *vilicate* and deprave. *R. Junius*, Cure of Misprision.

**vilification** (vil′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **vilificatio(n-)*, < *vilificare*, pp. *vilificatus*, make or esteem of little value: see *vilify.*] The act of vilifying or defaming. *Dr. H. More.*

**vilifier** (vil′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *vilify* + *-er*[1].] One who defames or traduces; a calumniator.

**vilify** (vil′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vilified*, ppr. *vilifying.* [< LL. *vilificare*, < L. *vilis*, vile, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make vile; debase; degrade.

Their Maker's image . . . then
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 516.

The wealth and pride of individuals at every moment makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and *vilifies* his condition.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; defame; traduce; calumniate.

This Tomalin could not abide
To hear his sovereign *vilified*.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

3†. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

You shall not finde our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn and *vilifie* a poor suitor.
*Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Luke xviii. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate*, etc. (see *asperse*), revile, abuse.

II. *intrans.* To utter slander; be guilty of defamation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 153.

**vilifying** (vil′i-fī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vilify, v.*] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation; slander.

In the midst of all the storms and reproaches and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me.
*Sir M. Hale*, Preparation against Afflictions.

**vilipend** (vil′i-pend), *v.* [< F. *vilipender* = It. *vilipendere* (cf. Sp. *vilipendiar*, < *vilipendio*, n.), < L. *vilipendere*, hold of slight value, deprecate, deprive, < *vilis*, of small price, + *pendere*, weigh, weigh out: see *vile* and *pendent.*] I. *trans.* To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; slander; vilify; treat slightingly or contemptuously.

It is wicked to sell heavenly things at a great rate of worldly; but it is most wretched to *vilipend* them.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 6.

Though I would by no means *vilipend* the study of the classicks. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

II. *intrans.* To express disparaging opinions of a person; use vilification.

It is profane and foolish to deify public opinion, or indeed anything; but it is not right, it is not safe to err on the other side, to ignore and *vilipend*.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 154.

**vilipendency†** (vil-i-pen′den-si), *n.* [< L. *vilipenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *vilipendere:* see *vilipend* and *-cy.*] Disesteem; slight; disparagement. *Bp. Hacket.*

**vilityt** (vil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *vilte, vyltc*, < OF. *vilite, viliteit* = It. *viltà*, < L. *vilita(t-)s*, lowness of price, cheapness, worthlessness, < *vilis*, cheap, worthless, vile: see *vile.*] Vileness; baseness.

In all his myghte purge he the *vilte* of ayn in hyme and other. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

**vill** (vil), *n.* [Also *vil;* < ME. **ville* (only in legal use or in comp. in local names?), < OF. *ville, vile*, F. *ville*, a village, town, city, = Sp. *villa*, a town, a country house, = Pg. *villa*, a village, town, = It. *villa*, a country house, a farm, a village, also (after the F. and Sp.) a town, city, < L. *villa*, a country house, a country-seat, a farm, villa; prob. a reduction of **vicla*, dim. of *vicus*, a village, etc., = Gr. οἶκος, a house: see *wick*[2], and cf. *vicine, vicinity*, etc. Hence ult. (< L. *villa*) E. *villa* (a doublet of *vill*), *village, villatic, villain, villainy*, etc. The word *vill* exists, chiefly in the form *-ville*, as in French, in many names of towns, taken from or imitated from the French *ville*, being practically an English formative applicable as freely as *-burg, -town*, or *-ton*, in the United States, to the formation of local names from any surname, topographical name, or other term, as *Brownsville, Pottsville, Jacksonville, Yorkville, Brookville, Rockville, Troutville, Greenville, Blackville, Whiteville*, etc.] A hamlet or village; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. (See *village*, 2.) In old writings mention is made of *entire vills, demi-vills*, and *hamlets.*

Hence they were called villeins or villani—inhabitants of the *vill* or district. *Brougham*, Polit. Philos., I. 291.

For a long time the rectors of Whalley and of Blaghorn were for the most part married men, and the lords of *vills*.
*De Statu Blaghornshire*, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II. 1.

The tenantry of thorpe and *vill*,
Or straggling burgh.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

**Constable of vills.** See *constable*, 2.

**villa** (vil′ä), *n.* [= F. *villa*, < It. *villa*, a country house, < L. *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill.*] A country-seat; a rural or suburban mansion; a country residence, properly one of

some size and pretension, though the name is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city; in *old Eng. law*, a manor.

A certaine Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a *Villa* that he had in the country.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 170.

**villadom** (vil'ą-dum), *n.* [< *villa* + *-dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

*Villadom* of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 254.

**village** (vil'āj), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *village*, < OF. (and F.) *village* = Sp. *villaje* = Pg. *villagem* = It. *villaggio*, a village, hamlet, < L. *villaticus*, belonging to a villa or farm-house, < *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill*. Cf. *villatic*.]

I. *n.* 1. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet. In many of the United States the incorporated village exists as the least populous kind of corporate municipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.

The same daye we passyd Panya, and lay yt nyght at Scint Jacobo, a *vyllage*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 60.

I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or *village*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—**Prairie-dog village.** See *prairie-dog.*—**Syn. 1.** *Hamlet*, etc. See *town*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified.

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 200.

Some *village* Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. *Gray*, Elegy.

**Village cart.** See *cart.*—**Village community.** See *community*. See also *manor*, *villeinage*. For the village community in Russia, see *mir.*—**Village mark.** See *mark*[1], 14.

**village-moot** (vil'āj-möt), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.*, the assembly of the men of a village. See *moot*[1].

**villager** (vil'āj-ėr), *n.* [< *village* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 172.

**villagery**† (vil'āj-ri), *n.* [< *village* + *-(e)ry.*] A group of villages.

The maidens of the *villagery*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 35.

**villain** (vil'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, *villein;* formerly sometimes *villan*, early mod. E. *vilayn*, etc.; < ME. *vilain*, *vilein*, *vileyn*, also sometimes *vilains*, *vilans*, *vileyns*, < OF. *vilein*, *vilain*, *villain*, *villein*, nom. also *vilains*, *vilainz*, F. *vilain*, a farm-servant, serf, peasant, clown, scoundrel, also adj. base, mean, wicked, = Pr. *vilan*, *vila* = Sp. *villano* = Pg. *villão* = It. *villano*, < ML. *villanus*, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < L. *villa*, a farm: see *vill*. The forms *villain*, *villein*, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.]

I. *n.* 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either *regardant* (which see) or *in gross*. They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscriptitii glebæ*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.

*Villain!* by my blood,
I am as free-born as your Venice duke!
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

The *villeins* owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of another without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the *villein* belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that, in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

The *villain* was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—2. An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved? *Bacon.*

*May.* Where is your mistress, *villain?* when went she abroad?
*Pren.* Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

3. A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocose reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a *villain*
That stole it from my hand; he was a *villain*
That put it into yours.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, villains or serfs.

The *villein* class, notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste *vileyn* knyght that euer I mette in my lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Ille happe hsue he, that *vyleni*s [read *vyleins*?] knyght, that asketh eny tribute of eny trauellynge knyghtes.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

*Vileyns* sinful dedes make a cherl.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 302.

*Villain* bonds and despot sway. *Byron*, Giaour.

**Villein services**, in *feudal law*, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of *villein services* will be jealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 11.

**Villein socage.** See *socage*.

**villain**† (vil'ān), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vilayn;* < *villain*, *n.*] To debase; degrade; villainize.

When they haue once *vilayned* the sacrament of matrimonye. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 344.

**villainage** (vil'ān-āj), *n.* [< *villain* + *-age.* Cf. *villeinage.*] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of *villainage*, the slave rose to it. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 322.

**villainize**† (vil'ān-īz), *v. t.* [Also *villanize;* < *villain* + *-ize.*] To debase; degrade; defame; revile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.
*Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

**villainizer**† (vil'ān-ī-zėr), *n.* [Also *villanizer;* < *villainize* + *-er*[1].] One who villainizes.

**villainly**†, *adv.* [ME. *vileynsly;* < *villain* + *-ly*[2].] Wretchedly; wickedly; villainously.

And there was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and *vileynsly* entreted in many places.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

**villainous** (vil'ān-us), *a.* [Also *villanous*, and archaically *villenous;* < *villain* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that hath spoke most *villanous* speeches of the duke.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 265.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a *villainous* action.—3. Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This *villanous* salt-petre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 60.

A many of these fears
Would put me into some *villainous* disease,
Should they come thick upon me.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

*Villanous*, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

**Villainous judgment**, in *old Eng. law*, a judgment which deprived one of his lex libera, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. *Wharton.*—**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. See *nefarious*.

**villainous**† (vil'ān-us), *adv.* [< *villainous*, *a.*] In a vile manner or way; villainously.

With foreheads *villainous* low.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 250.

**villainously** (vil'ān-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner, in any sense. Also *villanously*.

The streets are so *villainously* narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

**villainousness** (vil'ān-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; vileness.

**villainy** (vil'ān-i), *n.*; pl. *villainies* (-iz). [Also *villany;* < ME. **villainie*, *villanie*, *villeinie*, *villainee*, *vileinie*, *vileynye*, *vilanye*, *vilonye*, *vylany*, *rylney*, *velany*, < OF. *vilainie*, *vilanie*, *vilenie*, *vilonie*, of a farm-servant, = Sp. *villanía* = Pg. It. *villania*, < ML. *villania*, the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, < *villanus*, a farm-servant, villain: see *villain*. The proper etymological spelling is *villany*, the form *villainy*, with the corresponding forms in ME. and OF. (with diphthong *ai* or *ei*), being erroneously conformed to the noun *villain*, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] 1†. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.

The entertainment we have had of him
Is far from *villany* or servitude.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 2.

2. The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Corsed worth cowarddyse & couetyse bothe!
In yow is *vylany* & vyse, that vertue disatryez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority,
Or stab of truth-abhorring *villanie*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

3†. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yet no *vileinye* ne sayde
In al his lyf unto no maner wight.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 70.

Therfore he wolde not that thei sholde speke eny euell of hym ne *vilonye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 643.

4. A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel often fynde
A lordes sone do shame and *vileynye*.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the mor sadder or wurchepfull persones abought me, and ther comyn a meny of knavys, and prevayiled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a *vylney*. *Paston Letters*, II. 308.

Cæsar's splendid *villany* achieved its most signal triumph. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

A private stage
For training infant *villanies*. *Browning*, Strafford.

5†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye
Thus sodeynly, I holde it *vilenye*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 490.

Agravsin, brother, where be ye, now lete se what ye do, ffor I peyne me for these ladyes sake for curtesie, and ye peyne yow for theire *vilonyes*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

—**Syn.** 2. Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See *nefarious*.

**villakin** (vil'ą-kin), *n.* [< *villa* + *-kin.*] 1. A little villa.

I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles. *Gay*, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (*Latham.*)

2. A little village.

**villan**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *villain*.

**villanage**, *n.* See *villeinage*.

**villancico** (vē-lyan-thē'kō), *n.* [Sp., a rustic song, < *villano*, of the country, rustic: see *villain*.] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called *villancicos*.

**villanella** (vil-ą-nel'ą), *n.* [It. *villanella*, < *villano*, rustic: see *villain*.] An Italian rustic part-song without accompaniment, the precursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also *villotte*.

**villanelle** (vil-ą-nel'), *n.* [F., < It. *villanella:* see *villanella*.] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the *virelay*. It consists of nineteen lines on two rimes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1534–1602), beginning "J'ai perdu ma tourtourelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate
Its heartfelt Woes in "six" and "eight"?
Or felt his manly Bosom swell
Within a French-made *Villanelle*? *A. Dobson.*

**villanette** (vil-ą-net'), *n.* [< *villa* + *-n-* + *-ette.*] A small villa or residence.

**villanize**†, *v. t.* See *villainize.*

**villanizer**†, *n.* See *villainizer.*

**villanous, villanously,** etc. See *villainous,* etc.

**Villarsia** (vi-lär'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after the French botanist Dominique *Villars* (1745–1814).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Menyantheæ.* It differs from *Menyanthes* (the type) in its usually four-valved capsule, and its entire or irregularly sinuate leaves. There are about 12 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They are herbs with long-stalked radical leaves, numerous yellow or white flowers in cymes which are loosely panicled, or crowded into corymbs, or condensed into an involucrate head. Several species, as *V. calthifolia* and *V. reniformis,* sometimes known as *Renealmia,* are cultivated in aquariums under the name of *marsh-buttercups.*

**villatic** (vi-lat'ik), *a.* [< L. *villaticus,* of or pertaining to a villa or farm, < *villa,* a country house, a farm: see *vill, village.*] Of or pertaining to a farm.

> Assailant on the perched roosts
> And nests in order ranged
> Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton,* S. A., i. 1695.

**villeggiatura** (vi-lej-ạ-tō'rạ̈), *n.* [It., < *villeggiare,* stay at a country-seat, < *villa,* a country-seat: see *villa.*] The period spent at a country-seat; retirement in the country.

> Beginning with the warm days of early May, and continuing till the *villeggiatura* interrupts it late in September, all Venice goes by a single impulse of dolce far niente. *Howells,* Venetian Life, iv.

> Being just now in *villeggiatura,* I hear many wise remarks from my bucolic friends about the weather. *Mortimer Collins,* Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

**villein,** *n.* and *a.* See *villain.*

**villeinage, villenage** (vil'en-āj), *n.* [Also *villanage;* < OF. *villenage, vilenage, vilonage* (= Sp. *villanaje,* ML. *villenagium*), servile tenure, < *villein, vilain,* etc., a farm-servant, villain: see *villain.* Cf. *villainage.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base—that is, menial—services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base or menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded, the tenure received the name of *pure villeinage;* but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villeinage,* and sometimes *villein socage.* The tenants in villeinage were divided into two distinct classes. First, there were the *villani proper,* whose holdings, the hides, half-hides, virgates, and bovates (see *hide*[3], *holding*), were correlative with the number of oxen allotted to them or contributed by them to the manorial plow-team of eight oxen. Below the villani proper were the numerous smaller tenants of what may be termed the *cottier class,* sometimes called in "Liber Niger" *bordarii* (probably from the Saxon *bord,* a cottage), and these cottagers, possessing generally no oxen, and therefore taking no part in the common plowing, still in some manors seem to have ranked as a lower grade of villani, having small allotments in the open fields, in some manors five-acre strips apiece, in other manors more or less. Lastly, below the villains and cottiers were, in some districts, remains, hardly to be noticed in the later cartularies, of a class of *servi,* or slaves, fast becoming merged in the cottier class above them, or losing themselves among the household servants or laborers upon the lord's demesne. (*Seebohm.*) (See *manor, yard-land, heriot.*) It frequently happened that lands held in villeinage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villains became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord so long as they performed the required services. And although the villains themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villein services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but the entries in those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll,* and their tenure a *copyhold.*

> The burden of *villenage* in England had not been heavy even under the Norman rule, when the ceorl had under the shadow of his master's contempt retained many of the material benefits of his earlier freedom. But the English ceorl had had slaves of his own, and the Norman lawyer steadily depressed the ceorl himself to the same level. The ceorl had his right in the common land of his township; his Latin name villanus had been a symbol of freedom; but his privileges were bound to the land, and when the Norman lord took the land he took the villein with it. Still the villein retained his customary rights, his house and land and rights of wood and hay; his lord's demesne depended for cultivation on his services, and he had in his lord's sense of self-interest the sort of protection that was shared by the horse and the ox. Law and custom, too, protected him in practice more than in theory. So *villenage* grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 264.

**Pure villeinage,** in *feudal law,* a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him: opposed to *privileged villeinage.*

**villenous**†, *a.* See *villainous.*

**villi,** *n.* Plural of *villus.*

**villiform** (vil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *villus,* shaggy hair, + *forma,* form.] Villous in form; like villi in appearance or to the touch; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; having the character of a set of villi.

**villiplacental** (vil'i-plā-sen'tal), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *placenta:* see *placental.*] Having a tufted or villous placenta of the kind peculiar to indeciduate mammals, as the hoofed quadrupeds, sirenians, and cetaceans.

**Villiplacentalia** (vil-i-plas-en-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *villiplacental.*] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the *Ungulata, Sirenia,* and *Cetacea.*

**villitis** (vi-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., appar. < *villus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the coronary cushion or secreting substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect horn. Also called *coronitis.*

**villoid** (vil'oid), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

**villose** (vil'ōs), *a.* Same as *villous.* *Bailey.*

**villosity** (vi-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *villosities* (-tiz). [= F. *villosité,* < L. *villosus,* shaggy: see *villous.*] 1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shagginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hispidity; pilosity.

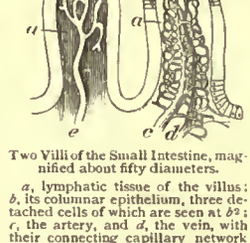
> The *villosities* may also be peopled with numerous bacilli. *Sanitarian,* XVI. 529.

2. In *bot.,* the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

**villotte** (vi-lot'), *n.* Same as *villanella.*

**villous** (vil'us), *a.* [= F. *villeux* = It. *villoso,* < L. *villosus,* hairy, shaggy, < *villus,* shaggy hair: see *villus.*] 1. Having villi; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hirsute or hispid: as, a *villous* membrane.—2. In *bot.,* pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven.—**Villous cancer,** papilloma.

**villus** (vil'us), *n.*; pl. *villi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *villus,* shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. In *anat.:* (*a*) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, of a conical, cylindric, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel as a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, inclosed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue. The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacteal vessels of the intestine. See also cut under *lymphatic.* (*b*) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under *uterus.* (*c*) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See cut under *hydranth.*—2. In *bot.,* one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—**Arachnoidal villi,** the Pacchionian bodies or glands.—**Intestinal villi.** See def. 1.




Two Villi of the Small Intestine, magnified about fifty diameters.

*a,* lymphatic tissue of the villus; *b,* its columnar epithelium, three detached cells of which are seen at $b^2$; *c,* the artery, and *d,* the vein, with their connecting capillary network enveloping and hiding *e,* the lacteal radicle, which occupies the center of the villus and opens into a network of lacteal vessels at its base.

**Vilmorinia** (vil-mō-rin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de *Vilmorin* (1746–1804), a noted French gardener.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ.* It is characterized by odd-pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals, the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless acuminate stalked pod. The only species, *V. multiflora,* is an erect shrub, native in Hayti, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of handsome purple flowers, and is sometimes cultivated under glass under the name of *Vilmorin's pea-flower.*

**vim** (vim), *n.* [< L. *vim,* acc. of *vis,* strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence, = Gr. *ἰς* (**Fις*), strength. The acc. form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent L. phrases *per vim,* by force, *vim facere,* use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

> The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this Coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach, a boldness, a sagacity, a *vim,* that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world. *S. Bowles,* in Merriam, II. 7.

**vimen** (vī'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *vimen* (*-in-*), a pliant twig, a withe, < *viere,* twist together, plait: see *vine, withe*[2].] In *bot.,* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

**viminal** (vim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *viminalis,* of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig: see *vimen.*] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. *Blount.*

**Viminaria** (vim-i-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twiggy branches and petioles; < L. *vimen,* a twig: see *vimen.*] A genus of leguminous plants. of the tribe *Podalyrieæ.* It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarely bearing from one to three small leaflets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, *V. denudata,* is a native of Australia, there known as *swamp-oak* and as *swamp-* or *rush-broom;* its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes.

**vimineous** (vi-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *vimineus,* made of twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig, a withe: see *vimen.*] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

> In a Hive's *vimineous* Dome
> Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home. *Prior,* Alma, iii.

2. In *bot.,* made up of or bearing long, flexible twigs; viminal.

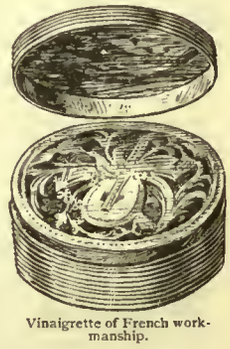
**vina** (vē'nạ), *n.* [Also *veena;* Skt. *vīnā.*] A Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip. Also *bina.*

**vinaceous** (vī-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *vinaceus,* pertaining to wine or to the grape, < *vinum,* wine: see *wine.*] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Wine-colored; claret-colored; red, like wine.

**vinage** (vī'nāj), *n.* [< *vine* + *-age.*] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

**Vinago** (vī-nā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to *ænas,* so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; < L. *vinum,* wine, grapes: see *wine.*] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses: exactly synonymous with *Treron* (which see).—2. [*l. c.*] Any pigeon of this genus; formerly, some other pigeon.

**vinaigrette** (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* [< F. *vinaigrette,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.* Cf. *vinegarette.*] 1. A small bottle or box used for carrying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge.



Vinaigrette of French workmanship.

2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. *Simmonds.* [Rare.]

**vinaigrier** (vi-nā'gri-ėr), *n.* [= F. *vinaigrier,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.*] The whip-scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* same as *grampus,* 6. See *vinegerone.*

**vinaigrous** (vi-nā'grus), *a.* [< F. *vinaigre,* vinegar, + *-ous.*] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

> The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 9.

**Vinalia** (vī-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vinalis,* of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum,* wine: see *vine.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, at which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.

**vinarian** (vī-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *vinarius*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] Having to do with wine.—**Vinarian cup**, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin.

**vinarious** (vī-nā′ri-us), *a.* Same as *vinarian*. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinasse** (vi-nas′), *n.* [< F. *vinasse* = Pr. *vinaci* = Sp. *vinácea* = It. *vinaccia*, dregs of pressed grapes, < L. *vinacea*, a grape-skin, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] The potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press; also, the residuum in a still after the process of distillation.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called *vinasse*, which contains all the original potash salts. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 258.

**Calcined vinasse**, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcining the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermented beet-root. From it are obtained various potash salts. It is technically called *salin*.

**vinata** (vi-nä′tạ), *n.* [It.] An Italian vintage-song.

**vinatico** (vi-nat′i-kō), *n.* [< Pg. *vinhatico*, wine-colored, < *vinho*, wine: see *wine*.] A laurinous tree, *Phæbe* (*Persea*) *Indica*, or its wood. It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse mahogany, sought for fine furniture and turning.

**Vinca** (ving′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier as *Pervinca* (Tournefort, 1700), and *Vincapervinca* (Brunfels, 1530), < L. *vinca*, *vincapervinca*, and *vinca pervinca*, periwinkle: see *periwinkle*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and subtribe *Euplumerieæ*. It is characterized by solitary axillary flowers, a stigma densely and plumosely tufted with hairs, a disk consisting of two scales, biscriate ovules, and a fruit of terete follicles. There are about 12 species, of two sections: *Lochnera*, containing 3 tropical species with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers; and *Pervinca*, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region, with usually six to eight ovules in each carpel, and with peculiar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad connective. They are erect or procumbent herbs or undershrubs, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowers of moderate size. The species are known as *periwinkle* (see *periwinkle*, and cuts under *peduncle* and *opposite*). *V. major* is locally known in England as *band-plant* and *cut-finger*, and *V. rosea* in Jamaica as *old-maid*.

**Vincentian** (vin-sen′shiạn), *a.* [< *Vincent* (St. *Vincent* de Paul) + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to Saint Vincent de Paul (1576–1660): specifically applied to certain religious associations of which he was the founder or patron.—**Vincentian Congregation**, an association of secular priests, devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

**vincetoxicum** (vin-sē-tok′si-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *vincere*, conquer, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*.] The officinal name of the swallowwort or tame-poison, *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic properties.

**vincibility** (vin-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vincible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The *vincibility* of such a love.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (*Davies*.)

**vincible** (vin′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *vincibilis*, that can be easily gained or overcome, < *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative Divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible*, and criminal).
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less *vincible*, than that of profane minds against religion.
*J. Howe*, The Living Temple, Works, I. 1.

**vincibleness** (vin′si-bl-nes), *n.* Vincibility.

**vincture**† (vingk′tūr), *n.* [< L. *vinctura*, a bandage, a ligature, < *vincere*, bind.] A binding. *Blount*, 1670.

**vincula**, *n.* Plural of *vinculum*.

**Vinculana** (vin-kū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Defrance), < L. *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] The typical genus of *Vinculariidæ*, whose members are found fossil from the Carboniferous onward and living at the present time.

**Vinculariidæ** (vin′kū-lā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vinculana* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vinculana*, having no opistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called *Microporidæ*.

**vinculate** (ving′kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vinculated*, ppr. *vinculating*. [< L. *vinculatus*, pp. of *vinculare* (> It. *vincolare* = Sp. Pg. *vincular*), bind, < *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] To tie; bind. [Rare.]

Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham—the man whom Dr. Cox described as "angel *vinculated* between two apostles." *The Congregationalist*, July 7, 1887.

**vinculum** (ving′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vincula* (-lạ). [NL., < L. *vinculum*, contr. *vinclum*, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, < *vincere*, bind.] 1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In *alg.*, a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together: thus, $a+b\times c$, indicates that the sum of $a$ and $b$ is to be multiplied by $c$; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that $b$ is to be multiplied by $c$, and the product added to $a$.—3. In *printing*, a brace.—4. In *anat.*, a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—**Divorce a vinculo matrimonii**, in *law*, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—**Vincula accessoria tendinum**, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—**Vinculum subflavum**, a small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See *vincula accessoria tendinum*.

**vin-de-fimes** (F. pron. vaṅ′dē-fēm′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. *Simmonds*.

**vindemial** (vin-dē′mi-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *vindemialis*, pertaining to the vintage, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage, < *vinum*, wine, + *demere*, take off, remove, < *de*, away, + *emere*, take: see *emption*. Cf. *vintage*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Blount*, 1670.

**vindemiate** (vin-dē′mi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vindemiated*, ppr. *vindemiating*. [< L. *vindemiatus*, pp. of *vindemiare*, gather the vintage, < *vindemia*, gathering grapes, vintage: see *vindemial*.] To gather the vintage. [Rare.]

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month.
*Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, August.

**vindemiation** (vin-dē-mi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *vindemiate* + *-ion*.] The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Vindemiatrix** (vin-dē-mi-ā′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *vindemiator*, also *provindemiator* (tr. Gr. τρυγητήρ or προτρυγητήρ), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintager,' < *vindemiare*, gather grapes: see *vindemiate*.] A star of the constellation Virgo (which see).

**vindicability** (vin′di-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vindicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. *Clarke*.

**vindicable** (vin′di-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **vindicabilis*, < *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate*.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported: justifiable. [Rare.]

**vindicate** (vin′di-kāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *vindicated*, ppr. *vindicating*. [Formerly also *vendicate*; < L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, archaically also *vindicere* (sometimes written *vendicare*), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. *vindex* (*vindic-*), a claimant, vindicator, < *vin-*, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of *venia*, favor, permission, or else *vim*, acc. of *vis*, force (as if *vim dicare*, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see *vim*), + *dicare*, proclaim, *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Hence ult. (< L. *vindicare*) E. *venge*, *avenge*, *revenge*, etc.] 1. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [Rare.]

His body so perteyneth vnto hym that none other, without his consent, mayè *vendicate* therin any propretie.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 38.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like: as, to *vindicate* an official.

He deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger*.

Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will Arise and Maintain his own Cause, and *Vindicate* his Honour in due time. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them.
*D. Webster*, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 16.

We can only *vindicate* the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill. *Macaulay*, History.

4†. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

The senate
And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness,
Will sharply and severely *vindicate*,
Not only any fact, but any practice
Or purpose 'gainst the state. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Assert*, *Defend*, *Maintain*, etc. See *assert*.

**vindicate**† (vin′di-kāt), *a.* Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly *vindicate* from this imputation. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 2.

**vindication** (vin-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vindicatio*(*n*-), a claiming, a defense, < *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate*.] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (*a*) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct.
*Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, iv. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal *vindication*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

(*b*) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be true or just: as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right. (*c*) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*. *Sir M. Hale*, Humility.

**vindicative** (vin′di-kā-tiv or vin-dik′a-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vindicatif*; < ML. **vindicativus*, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate*. Cf. *vindictive*.] 1. Tending to vindicate.—2†. Punitory.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his *vindicative* justice.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 267.

3†. Vindictive; revengeful.

He in heat of action
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 107.

Not to appear *vindicative*,
Or mindful of contempts, which I contemned,
As done of impotence.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**vindicativeness**† (vin′di-kā- or vin-dik′a-tiv-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

**vindicator** (vin′di-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *vindicator*, an avenger, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate, avenge: see *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

A zealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty.
*Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

**vindicatory** (vin′di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vindicate* + *-ory*.] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory. —2. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *vindicatory* than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., ii.

**vindicatress** (vin′di-kā-tres), *n.* [< *vindicator* + *-ess*.] A female vindicator.

**vindictive** (vin-dik′tiv), *a.* [Shortened from *vindicative*, after L. *vindicta*, vengeance, < *vindicare* (*vindicere*), vindicate: see *vindicate*.] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

*Vindictive* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate.
*Bacon*, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent . . . with all the *vindictive* and punitive parts of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188.

**Vindictive damages**. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*).=**Syn. 1**. *Vindictive* is stronger than *spiteful* or *resentful*, and weaker than *revengeful*.

**vindictively** (vin-dik′tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

**vindictiveness** (vin-dik′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

**vine** (vīn), *n.* [< ME. *vine*, *ryne*, *vinyhe*, *vigne*, < OF. *vine*, *vigne*, F. *vigne*, a vine, = Sp. *viña* = Pg. *vinha*, a vineyard, = It. *vigna*, a vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of *vineus*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine: often called specifically

*the vine*. It is of the genus *Vitis*, and of numerous species and varieties, the primary species being the *V. vinifera* of the Old World. See *grape*[1] and *Vitis*.

I have seen great trees covered with single *vines*, and those *vines* almost hid with the grapes.
*Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 15.

2. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-*vine;* the *vines* of melons.

The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping *vine*.
*The Century*, XXVI. 643.

**Alleghany vine,** climbing fumitory, *Adlumia cirrhosa*. —**Harvey's vine.** See *Sarcopetalum*.—**India-rubber vine.** See *india-rubber*.—**Isle-of-Wight vine.** See *Tamus*.—**Mexican vine.** Same as *Madeira-vine*.—**Milk vine.** (*a*) See *Periploca*. (*b*) A plant of Jamaica, *Forsteronia floribunda* of the *Apocynaceæ*, yielding an excellent caoutchouc.—**Red-bead vine,** *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.—**Scrub vine,** an Australian plant of the genus *Cassytha*, especially *C. melantha*. The species are leafless parasites with filiform or wiry twining stems resembling dodder. Though anomalous in habit, the genus is classed in the *Laurineæ* on account of the structure of the flowers.—**Seven-year vine,** a plant of the morning-glory kind, *Ipomœa tuberosa*, widely diffused through the tropics. It has a very large tuber, and climbs to the top of high trees; the flowers are 2 inches long, bright-yellow. Also *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Sorrel vine.** See *sorrel-vine*.—**Spanish arbor-vine.** Same as *seven-year vine*.—**To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree.** See *dwell*.—**Vine bark-louse.** (*a*) *Pulvinaria vitis*, a large coccid with large white eggsac, common on the vine in Europe. (*b*) *Aspidiotus uvæ*, a small, round, inconspicuous scale occurring on grapecanes in the United States; also, *A. vitis*, a closely allied species occurring in Europe.—**Vine cidaria.** Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine colaspis,** a leaf-beetle, *Colaspis brunnea*, which feeds upon the foliage of the vine, and passes its larval state at the roots of the strawberry. Compare cut under *Colaspis*.—**Vine fidia,** a small brown leaf-beetle, *Fidia longipes* (*viticida* of Walsh), which feeds on the leaves of the vine, and is an especial pest in Missouri and Kentucky. See *Fidia*.—**Vine flea-beetle,** one of the jumping leaf-beetles, *Haltica chalybea*, which infests the vine. See *flea-beetle*.—**Vine gall-louse,** the above-ground form (*gallicola*) of the grape-vine phylloxera.—**Vine inch-worm,** the larva of *Cidaria diversilineata*, a geometrid moth. The larva is reddish in color, and 1¼ inches in length when full-grown; it feeds upon the leaves of the grape. Also called *grape web-worm, vine cidaria*, and *vine measuring-worm*. See cut under *Cidaria*.—**Vine leaf-folder.** See *Desmia*.—**Vine leaf-gall,** any gall formed upon the leaves of the vine. Especially—(*a*) The trumpet grape-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*, a small, elongate, conical reddish gall, ¼ of an inch long. (*b*) The grape-vine filbert-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-coryloides*, a rounded mass of galls 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, springing from a common center, and composed of from ten to forty woolly greenish galls, the larger ones the size and shape of a filbert. (*c*) The grape-vine tomato-gall of *Lasioptera vitis*, a mass of irregular succulent swellings on the leaf-stalks of the vine, yellowish-green with rosy cheeks, or sometimes entirely red. (*d*) The grape-vine apple-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*, a globular, fleshy, greenish gall, nearly an inch in diameter, attached by a rough base to the stem of the vine. (*e*) The leaf-gall of the above-ground form of *Phylloxera vastatrix*.—**Vine leaf-hopper.** See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.—**Vine leaf-roller.** Same as *vine leaf-folder*.—**Vine measuring-worm.** Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine of Sodom,** a plant referred to in Deut. xxxii. 32, thought to have been the colocynth, which may also have been the "wild gourd" of 2 Ki. iv. 39.—**Vine procris,** *Procris americana*. See *Procris* (with cut).—**Vine root-borer,** any insect which bores into the roots of the vine. (*a*) The broad-necked *Prionus laticollis*, or the tile-horned *P. imbricornis*. See *Prionus*, and cut under *Phytophaga*. (*b*) *Sesia polistiformis*, a small hornet-moth whose larva bores in the roots of the vine.—**Vine saw-fly,** a saw-fly common in the United States, *Blennocampa pygmæa* (formerly known as *Selandria vitis*), whose larvæ feed in company on the leaves of the vine, like those of the vine procris.—**White vine,** the bryony, *Bryonia dioica;* also, the traveler's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. [Old or prov. Eng.]—**Wild vine.** (*a*) Same as *white vine;* also, the black bryony, *Tamus communis*. (*b*) *Vitis Labrusca*, the northern fox-grape of America. See *Vitis*.—**Wonga-wonga vine.** See *Tecoma*.—**Wood-vine,** the bryony. (See also *cross-vine, cypress-vine, quarter-vine, silk-vine, silver-vine, squaw-vine, staff-vine, strainer-vine*, etc.)

**vinea** (vin'ē-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shed or gallery movable on wheels, serving to protect besiegers and to connect their works.

**vineal**† (vin'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *vinealis*, of or pertaining to the vine, < *vinea*, vine: see *vine*.] Relating to or consisting of vines: as, *vineal* plantations. *Sir T. Browne.*

**vine-black** (vīn'blak), *n.* Same as *blue-black*, 2.

**vine-borer** (vīn'bōr″ėr), *n.* 1. One of the vine root-borers.—2. The red-shouldered sinoxylon, *Sinoxylon basilare*.—3. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*, 1.

**vine-bower** (vīn'bou″ėr), *n.* A species of *Clematis* or virgin's-bower, *C. Viticella*, of southern Europe, a handsome cultivated vine.

**vine-clad** (vīn'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with vines.

All in an oriel on the summer side,
*Vine-clad*, of Arthur's palace toward the stream,
They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**vine-culture** (vīn'kul″tūr), *n.* Same as *viticulture*.

**vine-curculio** (vīn'kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* 1. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.—2. *Craponius inæqualis*, a small weevil which infests grapes. Also *vine-weevil*.

**vined** (vīnd), *a.* [< *vine* + *-ed*[2].] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine-leaves.

Wreathed and *Vined* and Figured Columnes.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 21.

**vine-disease** (vīn'di-zēz″), *n.* Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the phylloxera. See *grape-mildew, grape-rot*, and cut under *Phylloxera*.

**vine-dresser** (vīn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.—2. The larva of a sphingid moth, *Ampelophaga* (*Darapsa* or *Everyx*) *myron*. It cuts off the leaves of the vine in the United States, and also sometimes severs half-grown bunches of grapes.

**vine-feeder** (vīn'fē″dėr), *n.* Any insect which feeds upon the grape-vine. See the more distinctive names preceding and following this entry, and phrases under *vine*.

**vine-forester** (vīn'for″es-tėr), *n.* Same as *forester*, 5.

**vine-fretter** (vīn'fret″ėr), *n.* Any aphid or plant-louse which feeds on the grape-vine.

**vine-gall** (vīn'gâl), *n.* 1. The wound-gall, an elongated knot or swelling on the stem of the vine, made by the larva of *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a curculio one eighth of an inch long, of a reddish-brown color, with a stout head half as long as its body. See cut under *Ampeloglypter*.—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See *vine leaf-gall*, under *vine*.

**vinegar** (vin'ē-gär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vineger;* < ME. *vinegre*, < OF. *vinaigre, vinegre*, F. *vinaigre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *vinagre* = It. *vinagro*), lit. 'eager (i. e. sour) wine,' < *vin*, wine, + *aigre*, sour, acid: see *wine* and *eager*[1].] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the acetous fermentation. In wine-countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but elsewhere it is procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation, or from apple cider. Common and distilled vinegars are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.

I'll spend more in mustard and *vinegar* in a year than both you in beef. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. Also used attributively to signify sour or crabbed.

And other of such *vinegar* aspect
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 54.

3. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid, or vinegar; acetum.—**Aromatic vinegar.** See *aromatic*.—**Beer vinegar.** See *beer*[1].—**Beet-root vinegar.** See *beet-root*.—**Flowers of vinegar.** See *flower, fermentation*, 2, and *vinegar-plant*.—**Mother of vinegar.** See *mother*[2], 2, *fermentation*, 2, *vinegar-plant*.—**Pyroligneous vinegar,** wood-vinegar.—**Radical vinegar.** Same as *glacial acetic acid*. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Raspberry vinegar.** See *raspberry*.—**Thieves' vinegar.** See *thief*[1].—**Toilet vinegar.** Same as *aromatic vinegar*.—**Vinegar Bible.** See *Bible*.—**Vinegar of lead,** a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.—**Vinegar of opium.** Same as *black-drop*.—**Vinegar of the four thieves.** See *thieves' vinegar*.—**Wood-vinegar,** an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Also called *pyroligneous acid* or *vinegar*.

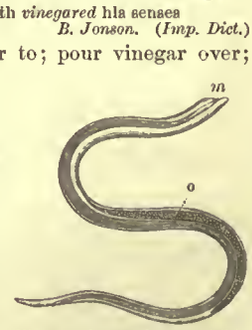
**vinegar** (vin'ē-gär), *v. t.* [< *vinegar, n.*] 1. To make into vinegar, or make sour like vinegar.

Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
As he was bid. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To apply vinegar to; pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar.

The landlady . . . proceeded to *vinegar* the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

**vinegar-cruet** (vin'ē-gär-krö″et), *n.* A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.



Vinegar-eel (*Leptodera oxyphila*), enlarged about 40 times.
*m*, mouth; *o*, ovaries.

**vinegar-eel** (vin'ē-gär-ēl), *n.* A free-living nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, as *Anguillula aceti-glutinis* (or *Leptodera oxyphila*), and other species found commonly in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *Anguillulidæ*, and cut under *Nematoidea*.

**vinegarette** (vin″ē-gạ-ret′), *n.* [< *vinegar* + *-ette*, after *vinaigrette*.] A vinaigrette.

And at parting I gave my dear Harry
A beautiful *vinegarette!*
*Thackeray*, The Almack's Adieu.

**vinegar-fly** (vin'ē-gär-flī), *n.* One of several dipterous insects of the family *Drosophilidæ*, which are attracted by fermentation, and develop in pickles, jam, and preserved fruit. They belong mainly to the genus *Drosophila*.

**vinegarish** (vin'ē-gär-ish), *a.* [< *vinegar* + *-ish*[1].] Like vinegar; hence, sour; sharp.

Her temper may be *vinegarish*.
*The Rover*, New York, 1844.

**vinegar-maker** (vin'ē-gär-mā″kėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: translating its West Indian name *vinaigrier*. See *Thelyphonus*, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

**vinegar-plant** (vin'ē-gär-plant), *n.* The microscopic schizomycetous fungus, *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, which produces acetous fermentation. It oxidizes the alcohol in alcoholic liquids, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the anaërobiotic form, which produces a mucilaginous mass known as *mother of vinegar*, and the aërobiotic form, called the *flowers of vinegar*. See *fermentation*, 2.

**vinegar-tree** (vin'ē-gär-trē), *n.* The stag-horn sumac, *Rhus typhina*, the acid fruit of which has been used to add sourness to vinegar.

**vinegary** (vin'ē-gär-i), *a.* Having the character of vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed.

Altogether, the honeymoon which follows the opening of a new administration has a *vinegary* flavor.
*The American*, III. 99.

**vinegar-yard** (vin'ē-gär-yärd), *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept. *Simmonds.*

**vineger**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vinegar*.

**vinegerone** (vin″ē-ge-rō'ne), *n.* [A corrupt form, < *vinegar*.] The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* so called on account of the strong vinegar-like odor of an acid secretion noticeable when the creature is alarmed. Also called *vinaigrier* and *vinegar-maker*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*. [West Indies and Florida.]

**vine-grub** (vīn'grub), *n.* Any grub infesting the vine.

**vine-hopper** (vīn'hop″ėr), *n.* See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.

**vine-land** (vīn'land), *n.* Land on which vines are cultivated.

There are in Hungary upwards of 1,000,000 acres of *vine-land*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

**vine-leek** (vīn'lēk), *n.* See *leek*.

**vine-louse** (vīn'lous), *n.* 1. The grape-phylloxera. See *Phylloxera*.—2. *Siphonophora viticola*, a brown plant-louse found commonly on grape-vines in the United States, preferably clustering on the young shoots and on the under sides of young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

**vine-maple** (vīn'mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*[1].

**vine-mildew** (vīn'mil″dū), *n.* See *grape-mildew, Oïdium, grape-rot*.

**vine-pest** (vīn'pest), *n.* Same as *phylloxera*, 2. See cuts under *oak-pest* and *Phylloxera*.

**vine-plume** (vīn'plōm), *n.* A handsome plume-moth, *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*. Its larva fastens together the young terminal leaves of grape-shoots, and feeds upon the parenchyma and the young bunches of blossom. The moth is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster. See cut under *plume-moth*.

**vine-puller** (vīn'pūl″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulling up vines, etc. It consists of a truck-frame on which is mounted a double-pivoted lever with a chain from which is suspended a pair of double-grip pincers. *E. H. Knight.*

**viner**[1]† (vī'nėr), *n.* [< OF. *vingnier* = Sp. *viñero* = Pg. *vinhero*, one who takes care of a vineyard, = It. *vignajo*, < ML. *venearius*, a vine-dresser, < LL. *vinearius*, of or belonging to vines, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine*. Cf. *vintner*.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' Company. *Marvell.*

**viner**[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *vynere*, < OF. **vinere, vinerie*, a place where wine is made or sold, < *vin*, wine: see *wine*, and cf. *vine, vinery*.] A vineyard.

And alle aboute theise Dyches and *Vyneres* is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wylde Bestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 216.

**vine-rake** (vīn'rāk), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-hoe or -rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. *E. H. Knight.*

**vinery** (vī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vineries* (-iz). [< *vine* + *-ery*.] 1†. A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse

for the cultivation of grapes.—3. Vines collectively.

Overgrown with masses of *vinery*.
*The Century*, XXVI. 729.

**vine-slug** (vīn'slug), *n.* The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under *vine*).

**vine-tie** (vīn'tī), *n.* A stout grass, *Ampelodesma tenax*, of the Mediterranean region.

**vinetta** (vi-net'ä), *n.* [It.] A diminutive of *vinata*.

**vinette** (vi-net'), *n.* Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. *Heyl*, Import Duties.

**vinew**† (vin'ū), *n.* [< *vineued*.] Moldiness. *Holland*.

**vinewed**† (vin'ūd), *a.* See *fineued*.

**vinewedness**† (vin'ūd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. *Bailey*.

**vine-weevil** (vīn'wō″vl), *n.* Same as *vine-curculio*, 2.

**vinewort** (vīn'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Vitaceæ*. *Lindley*.

**vineyard** (vin'yärd), *n.* [Formerly also *vinyard*; < ME. *vynegerde*; < *vine* + *yard*[2]; substituted for the earlier *wineyard*, q. v.] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

Wherein euery man had his *Vineyard* and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

**vineyarding** (vin'yärd-ing), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ing*[1].] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [Rare.]

Profits of *vineyarding* in California.
*The Congregationalist*, May 19, 1870.

**vineyardist** (vin'yärd-ist), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates grapes.

*Vineyardists* began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 257.

**vingt-et-un** (vaṅt'ā-uṅ'), *n.* [F., twenty-one: *vingt*, < L. *viginti*, twenty; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *un*, < L. *unus*, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, coat-cards being considered as ten, and the ace as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also *vingt-un*.

**vinic** (vī'nik), *a.* [< L. *vinum*, wine (see *wine*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wine; found in wine; extracted from wine.

**viniculture** (vin'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of the vine, with especial reference to wine-making; viticulture.

**viniculturist** (vin-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *viniculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the *viniculturist*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 327.

**vinifacteur** (vin'i-fak-tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *vinum*, wine, + *factor*, a maker: see *wine* and *factor*.] Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for making wine.

**viniferous** (vī-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vinifer*, wine-bearing, < *vinum*, wine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

**vinification** (vin″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vinificacion*, < L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [Rare.]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of *vinification*.
*Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

**vinificator** (vin'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficator*, < *facere*, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a conical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. *E. H. Knight*.

**vinipote**†, *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A wine-bibber. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinny**† (vin'i), *a.* [See *vineued*, *fineued*, *fenny*[1].] Moldy; musty. *Malone*.

**vinolence**†, *n.* Same as *vinolency*. *Bailey*.

**vinolency**† (vin'ō-lon-si), *n.* [As *vinolen(t)* + *-cy*.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. *Bailey*.

**vinolent**† (vin'ō-lont), *a.* [< ME. *vinolent*, < OF. *vinolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinolento*, < L. *vinolentus*, drunk, full of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] 1. Full of wine.

Al *vinolent* as botel in the spence.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

2. Intoxicated.

In wommen *vinolent* is no defence.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 467.

**vinometer** (vī-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

**vin ordinaire** (vaṅ ôr-dē-nār'). [F.: *vin*, wine; *ordinaire*, ordinary, common: see *wine* and *ordinary*.] Common wine; low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

**vino santo** (vō'nō sän'tō). [It.: *vino*, wine; *santo*, holy: see *wine* and *saint*[1].] A sweet wine of northern Italy.

**vinose** (vī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *vinosus*: see *vinous*.] Same as *vinous*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**vinosity** (vī-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *vinosité* = Sp. *vinosidad* = Pg. *vinosidade* = It. *vinosità*, < L. *vinosita(t-)s*, the flavor of wine, < *vinosus*, full of wine: see *vinous*.] The state or property of being vinous. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinous** (vī'nus), *a.* [< F. *vineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinoso*, < L. *vinosus*, full of wine, having the flavor of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] 1. Having the qualities of wine: as, a *vinous* flavor; pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—2. In *zoöl.*, wine-colored; vinaceous.—3. Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a *vinous* mist
My college friendships glimmer.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**Vinous fermentation**, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from *acetic fermentation*. —**Vinous hydromel, liquor**, etc. See the nouns.

**vint** (vint), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, assumed to be formed from a verb **vint* + *-age*.] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted* after it had lain here a couple of years.
*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxi.

**vintage** (vin'tāj), *n.* [Altered, by association with *vintner*, from ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, < OF. *vendange*, *vindange*, F. *vendange*, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage: see *vindemial*.] 1. The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. *Blount*.

The *vintage* time . . . is in September.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The antient mythology seems to us like a *vintage* ill pressed and trod. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Int.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine *vintage*. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

The so-called *vintage* class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that particular year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

3. Wine in general. [Rare.]

Whom they with meats and *vintage* of the best
And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**vintage**† (vin'tāj), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, *n.*] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private suitors. *Bacon*.

**vintager** (vin'tāj-ėr), *n.* [< *vintage* + *-er*[1].] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a *vintager* to his basket.
Jer. vi. 9. (tr. of Septuagint version).

At this season of the year the *vintagers* are joyous and negligent. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

**vintner** (vin'ti-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *vintenier*, *vingtenier*, < *vingt*, twenty, < L. *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] The commander of a twenty. See *twenty*, *n.*, 3.

**vintner** (vint'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *vyntner*, *vintener*, *vyntenere*, *vyntyner*, corrupted from the earlier *vineter*, *viniter*, < OF. *vinctier*, *vinotier*, F. *vinetier* = Sp. *vinatero* = Pg. *vinhateiro*, < ML. *vinetarius*, *vinitarius*, a wine-dealer, < L. *vinetum*, a vineyard, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale
To their best profitt; & it were as good
That he should be a gainer as the brood
Of cut-throat *vintners*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The *Vintners* drink Carouses of Joy that he [the Attorney-General] is gone. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

**vintnery** (vint'nėr-i), *n.* [< *vintner* + *-y*[3] (*cf.* *vintry*).] The trade or occupation of a vintner. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

**vintry** (vin'tri), *n.*; pl. *vintries* (-triz). [< ME. *viniterie*, < OF. **vineterie*, < *vinetier*, vintner: see *vintner*.] A storehouse for wine. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the *Vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath.
*Pennant*, London, II. 466.

**vinum** (vī'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine.

**viny** (vī'ni), *a.* [< *vine* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baiæ's *viny* coast. *Thomson*, Liberty, i.

The pastures fair
High-hung of *viny* Neufchâtel.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2†. Vine-like; clasping or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with *viny* embracements to give any eye a perfect model of affection.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

**vinyl** (vī'nil), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-yl*.] The compound univalent radical $CH_2CH$, which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—**Vinyl bromide.** Same as *ethylene bromide*, a potent cardiac poison.

**viol**[1] (vī'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *violl*, *viall*, *voyall*, *voyol*; = D. *viool* = G. *viol* (also *viola*, < It.) = Sw. Dan. *fiol*, < OF. *viole*, *violle* = Pr. *viola*, *viula* = Sp. Pg. It. *viola*, a viol; prob. = OHG. *fidula* = AS. **fithele*, E. *fiddle* (see *fiddle*), < ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, appar. so called from its liveliness (*cf.* *vitula jocosa*, 'the merry viol'), being prob. < L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. Cf. *fiddle*, prob. a doublet of *viol*. Hence *violin*[1], *violoncello*, etc.] 1. A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or *body*, made up of a front or *belly* (which is pierced with one or two *sound-holes* of varying shape), a *back* (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and *sides* of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a *sound-post*, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority; a more or less elongated *neck*, often with a special *finger-board* in front, and surmounted by a *head*, part of which serves as a *peg-box*; several *strings*, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a *tail-piece*, stretched thence over a *bridge* and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to *pegs* by which their tension and tune can be adjusted; and a *bow* for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of horse-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of rosin. The differences between different instruments of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the vielle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument, transplanted into southern Europe, and modified by contact with the traditions of the lyre and monochord. By others great historic importance is attached to the Celtic crowd of western Europe. The problem is greatly complicated by the confusing use of terms in the middle ages, the same name being given to quite distinct instruments, and the same instrument being known by two or three different names. Apparently, also, somewhat distinct lines of development went on simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, and in western Europe. Probably the medieval viol, which reached its most distinctive development in the fifteenth century, was the joint result of several more or less distinct tendencies. It was characterized by a flat back, from five to seven strings tuned in fourths and thirds, a broad, thin neck, and a close amalgamation of the neck with the body. This viol was made in several sizes. The smallest (*treble* or *descant viol*) passed over later into the modern *violin*; the next larger (*tenor*), into the *viola da braccio* and *viola d'amore* and the modern *viola*; the next (*bass*), into the *viola da gamba* and the modern *violoncello*; and the largest (*double-bass*), into the *violone* and the modern *double-bass viol*.

What did he doe with her brest bone? . . .
He made him a *viall* to play thereupon.
*The Miller and the King's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, II. 358).

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' *Viols*,
And act his part too in a comedy.
*Brome*, Antipodes, i. 5.

2†. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as *messenger*, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—**Bass viol**, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see def. 1), or the modern violoncello.—**Chest** or **consort of viols.** See *chest*[1].—**Division viol.** Same as *viola da gamba*.—**Viol d'amore.** See *viola d'amore*, under *viola*[1].

Above all for its sweetnesse and novelty, the *viol d'amore* of 5 wyre-strings plaid on with a bow, being but an ordinary violin, play'd on lyre way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1679.

**viol**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vial*.

**viola**[1] (vē-ō′lä or vī′ō-lä), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol: see *viol.*] 1. Same as *viol.*—2. Specifically, in modern usage, the large violin, properly the alto violin, though generally called the *tenor*, in size about one seventh larger than the violin. It is provided with four strings tuned in fifths, thus: A, D, G, and C (next below middle C), the two lower strings being wound with silver wire. The viola was probably the first member of the modern string quartet to be developed. Its tone is not so brilliant or varied as that of the violin, though susceptible of a peculiar pathetic quality under the hand of a good player, while in concerted music it is highly effective. Music for the viola is usually written in the alto clef. Also called *alto*, *tenor*, *bratsche*, *quint*, and *taille*.—**Viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or viola da gamba, mounted with sympathetic strings like a viola d'amore; a barytone. See *barytone*, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

The original viola da gamba when so strung came to be called the *viola bastarda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 244.

**Viola da braccio**, a tenor or "arm" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *bass viol*, or *viola da gamba*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: G, D, A, F, C, and G (the second below middle C), but the lowest string was omitted in the eighteenth century. It has been superseded by the modern viola. Also *viola da spalla*.—**Viola da gamba**. (*a*) A bass or "leg" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *viola da braccio*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: D, A, E, C, G, and D (the second below middle C). It has been superseded by the modern violoncello.

Viola da Gamba. (From Harl. MS.)

The division or solo bass viol, usually known by its Italian name of *viola da gamba*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. [243.

(*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop with metal pipes of narrow scale and ears on the sides of the mouths, giving tones of a penetrating, string-like quality.—**Viola d'amore**, a kind of bass viol, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having usually seven ordinary gut strings, with from seven to fourteen (or even twenty-four) supplementary strings of metal under the finger-board which sound sympathetically. The gut strings were usually tuned thus: D, A, F♯, D, A, F♯, D (next below middle C). The sympathetic strings, if few, were tuned diatonically in the scale of D, or, if many, chromatically. The tone of the instrument was highly attractive, but the practical difficulties entailed by the numerous sympathetic tones were great, and prevented its use in the orchestra. Also called *violet*, and sometimes *English violet*.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the *viola d'amore*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 243.

**Viola da spalla.** Same as *viola da braccio*.—**Viola di bordone.** Same as *barytone*, 1 (*b*).—**Viola di fagotto.** Same as *viola bastarda*.—**Viola pomposa**, a species of viola da gamba, invented by J. S. Bach, having five strings, tuned thus: E, A, D, G, C (the second below middle C).

**Viola**[2] (vī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699, earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *viola*, violet: see *violet.*] A genus of plants, type of the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, including the pansies and violets. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, these and the lower petal both prolonged at the base, the latter into a spur or sac, and by an ovoid or globose three-valved capsule with roundish seeds. Over 250 species have been enumerated, perhaps to be reduced to 150. They are herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, persistent stipules, and axillary peduncles. The north temperate species are typically, as in *V. odorata*, delicate plants of moist shady banks, with rounded crenate leaves on long angular stalks, solitary nodding violet-colored flowers, five orange-yellow anthers forming a central cone, and ovate capsules which open elastically into three boat-like persistent horizontal valves. The stipules are usually conspicuous, often large and leaf-like, in *V. tricolor*, the pansy, deeply pinnatifid and often larger than the leaves. (See first cut under *leaf*.) The leaves are of various forms, as cordate, arrow-shaped, lanceolate, rotundate, pedate, etc. The peduncles often bear two flowers, as in *V. biflora*, the twin-flowered violet, a saxicole species with brilliant golden-yellow flowers, found from the Alps to Cashmere and in the Rocky Mountains. The petals are colored, most often in shades of bluish-purple, white, or yellow, frequently penciled with dark-blue or purple lines. In some species they are of several colors, as in *V. pedata*, var. *bicolor*, the pansy-violet, or velvet violet, and in *V. tricolor*, which in its wild state, the heart's-ease, combines purple, yellow, and blue. Many species are dimorphous in their flowers, producing through summer minute apetalous ones which are more fertile and are self-fertilized, a fact first observed by Linnæus in the small mountain species *V. mirabilis*. In some, as *V. Chamissoniana*, the common Hawaiian violet, the later flowers, though minute, are well developed and petal-bearing. There are 22 species in Canada and over 30 in the United States, of which 17, besides 2 or 3 introduced, occur in the Northeastern States, and 16 in the Southern, where they diminish southward, only 4 extending into Texas. The native American species are distinguished into two groups, the stemless violets, chiefly eastern or central, as *V. palmata*, in which the long-stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, as *V. canina* and *V. striata*, with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under *violet*). Several species produce long runners, as *V. blanda*, the sweet white violet; *V. Canadensis*, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and *V. pedata*, the largest-flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The 13 Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, showy, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs: *V. pedunculata*, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; *V. ocellata* of the Mendocino forests is remarkable for its purple spots. *V. Langsdorffii* is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are 6, of which *V. odorata*, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called *tea-violet* in cultivation; and *V. canina* is the dog- or hedge-violet, without odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 56 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which *V. Patrinii* is the most common, and 11 in the mountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 30 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is *V. hederacea*, 2 in New Zealand, and 2 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which *V. robusta* produces a woody stem sometimes 5 feet high, and *V. helioscopia* a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 inches across. A few somewhat shrubby species occur northward, as *V. arborescens*, the tree-violet. *V. scandens* of Peru is a climbing and *V. arguta* a twining shrub; *V. decumbens* of Cape Colony, a much-branched procumbent shrub; *V. filicaulis* of New Zealand, a smooth, slender mountain-creeper. The pansy and other species are of some medicinal use. For *V. tricolor*, see *pansy* and *heart's-ease* (its small form is known in the United States as *Johnny-jump-up* and *lady's-delight*). For other species, see *violet*.

**violable** (vī′ō-lą-bl), *a.* [= F. *violable* = Sp. *violable* = Pg. *violavel* = It. *violabile*, < L. *violabilis*, that may be violated, < *violare*, violate: see *violate.*] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. *Bailey.*

**violably** (vī′ō-lą-bli), *adv.* In a violable manner.

**Violaceæ** (vī-ō-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1829), fem. pl. of L. *violaceus*, of a violet, of a violet color: see *violaceous.*] Same as *Violarieæ*.

**violaceous** (vī-ō-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *violaceus*, of a violet color, < *viola*, a violet: see *violet.*] 1. Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red, sometimes *violaceous*.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 77.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the *Violarieæ* (*Violaceæ*).—**Violaceous plantain-eater**, *Musophaga violacea*, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 17½ inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some

Violaceous Plantain-eater (*Musophaga violacea*).

parts; the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red, fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, *M. rossæ*, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumorbital area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. *M. violacea* was so named by Isert in 1789, when the genus was instituted, and is the *touraco violet ou masqué* of Levaillant, 1806; *M. rossæ* was named by Gould in 1851.

**violaceously** (vī-ō-lā′shius-li), *adv.* With a violet color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

**violaniline** (vī-ō-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, violet, + E. *aniline.*] Same as *nigrosine*. Compare *induline*.

**Violarieæ** (vī-ō-lā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Violaria*, for *Viola*, + *-eæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Parietales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pistil, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentæ and a medium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are over 270 species, belonging to 25 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which the types are *Viola*, *Paypayrola*, *Alsodeia*, and *Sauvagesia*, the last being aberrant in the presence of staminodes. With the exception of the genus *Viola*, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and axillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panicled cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly locuicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of *Ionidium*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha. The order is largely American: two genera, *Viola* and *Ionidium*, occur within the United States. Also *Violaceæ*.

**violascent** (vī-ō-las′ent), *a.* A variant of *violescent*.

**violaster**† (vī-ō-las′tėr), *n.* [ME. *violastre*, < OF. *violastre*, F. *violâtre*, of a violet color, purplish, < *viole*, violet: see *violet.*] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept *Violastres* (for here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle harde and fulle precyous.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

**violate** (vī′ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *violated*, ppr. *violating*. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violare* (> It. *violare* = Sp. Pg. *violar* = F. *violer*), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < *vis*, strength, power, force, violence: see *vim*, *violent.*] 1. To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; outrage.

An impious crew
Of men conspiring to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds; *violating* the ends
For which our country is a name so dear.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 893.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.

The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been *violated* by the savage hand of cultivation.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.

Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before
Did *violate* so itself. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 24.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 160.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to *violate* confidence.

Thou makest the vestal *violate* her oath.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 883.

The condition was *violated*, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

Those Danes who were settl'd among the East-Angles, erected with new hopes, *violated* the peace which they had sworn to Alfred. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape on.

The Sabins *violated* Charms
Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare.

**violation** (vī-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *violation* = Sp. *violacion* = Pg. *violação* = It. *violazione*, < L. *violatio*(*n*-), an injury, a profanation, < *violare*, violate: see *violate.*] 1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the *violation* of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a *violation* of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most stricte & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the *violation* wherof we make great consciences.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in *violation* of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in *violation* of their engagements with their allies. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 21.

**violative** (vī′ō-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *violate* + *-ive.*] Violating; tending to or causing violation.

*Violative* of a vested legal right.
*Andrews*, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

**violator** (vī′ō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *violateur* = Pr. *violair*, *violador* = Sp. Pg. *violador* = It. *violatore*, < L. *violator*, one who does violence, < *violare*, violate: see *violate.*] 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a *violator* of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses: as, a *violator* of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a *violator* of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

An hypocrite, a virgin-*violator*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 41.

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian *violators!*
*Tennyson*, Boädicea.

**viol-block** (vī'ol-blok), *n.* A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

**violet**†, *v. t.* [< OF. *violer*, < L. *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] To violate.

**Violeæ** (vī-ō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Viola*[2] + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Violarieæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 8 genera, of which *Ionidium* and *Viola* (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, *Anchietea* and *Corynostylis* each include 3 climbing and *Noisettia* 3 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 2 others are American and 1 Polynesian.

**violence** (vī'ō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *violence*, < OF. *violence*, F. *violence* = Sp. Pg. *violencia* = It. *violenza*, < L. *violentia*, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < *violentus*, vehement, forcible: see *violent*.] 1. The state or character of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

> To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
> And blown with restless *violence* round about.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., III. 1. 125.

> The *violence* of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that commeth within it.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

> Disturb'd and torn
> With *violence* of this conflict.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

> Mark me with what *violence* she first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies.
> *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1. 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below. —4. Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

> To prevent the tyrant's *violence*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 29.

> Fie, Master Morose, that you will use this *violence* to a man of the church! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

5. Ravishment; rape.—6. In *law*: (*a*) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. *Robinson*. (*b*) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (*c*) The unlawful use of physical force.—**To do violence on**†, to attack; murder.

> But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 264.

**To do violence to or unto**, to outrage; force; injure.

> He said unto them, *Do violence* to no man. Luke iii. 14.

> They have *done violence unto* her tomb,
> Not granting rest unto her in the grave.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Passion, fury, fierceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.

**violence**† (vī'ō-lens), *v. t.* [< *violence*, *n.*] 1. To do violence to; assault; injure.

> *Mrs. Fitz.* It may beget some favour like excuse,
> Though none like reason.
> *Wit.* No, my tuneful mistress?
> Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
> Nor nature, *violenced* in both of these.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

> Like our late misnam'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenc'd* by ambition and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 64.

**violency** (vī'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *violence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *violence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, III. ii. 3.

**violent** (vī'ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *violent*, *vyolent*, < OF. *violent*, F. *violent* = Sp. Pg. It. *violento*, < L. *violentus*, vehement, forcible, < *vis*, strength, power, force: see *vim*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

> Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash
> And *violent* onset. *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 2.

> *Violent* fires soon burn out themselves.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

> No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet*.

> Truly I don't Care to discourage a young Man—he has a *violent* Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of Hanging. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

> Then laid they *violent* hands upon him; next Himself imprisoned, and his goods asseized. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., i. 2.

> We would give much to use *violent* thefts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 21.

> When with a *violent* hand you made me yours,
> I curs'd the door.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

> Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?
> The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,
> But rebels scorning law, appear thus *violent*?
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

> His Love, however *violent* it might appear, was still founded in Reason. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

> Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those *violent* Airs.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme: as, a *violent* contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

> Discreet maistris seyn that the feuere agu comounly is causid of a *uyolent* reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

> It was the *violentest* Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

> The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with *violent* sickness after eating the fish caught in it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 235.

> Rouge, if too *violent*, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness. *The Century*, XXXV. 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

> All *violent* marriages engender hatred betwixt the married. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 297.

> Ease would recant
> Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 97.

**Violent motion**†. See *motion*.—**Violent power.** See *power*[1].—**Violent profits**, in *Scots law*, the penalty due on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed. =**Syn.** 1. Turbulent, boisterous.—5. Poignant, exquisite.

**II.**† *n.* One acting with violence.

> Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.
> *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

**violent**† (vī'ō-lent), *v.* [< *violent*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To urge with violence.

> I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 510.

**II.** *intrans.* To act or work with violence; be violent.

> This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
> And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
> As that which causeth. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 4.

**violently** (vī'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

> They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less *violently*, and both more genuinely and more universally, than the fire. *Boyle*, Works, I. 486.

> The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so *violently* upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melca Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 393.

> During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1793, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became *violently* rainy after the cannonading commenced. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 385.

**violer**† (vī'ol-ėr), *n.* [< *viol* + *-er*[1].] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

> To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
> *Prince Henry's Book of Payments* (1609). (*Nares.*)

> One . . . stabs a *violer* . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.
> *Fountainhall*, Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session, I. 364. (*Jamieson.*)

**violescent** (vī-ō-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *viola*, a violet, a purple color (see *violet*[1]), + *-escent*.] Tending to a violet color.

**violet**[1] (vī'ō-let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *violette*; < ME. *violet*, *vyolet*, *violet*, *vyalett*, *violette*, < OF. *violette*, f., *violet*, m., F. *violette* = Sp. Pg. *violeta* = It. *violetta*, dim. of L. *viola* (It. Sp. Pg. *viola*, OF. *viole*), a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. *ἰον* (**Fιον*), a violet.] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Viola*, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See *Viola*, compound names below, and cut in next column.

> Daisies pied and *violets* blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 904.

2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from *h* to H, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus, blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of illumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the


1, Stemmed Violet (*Viola tricolor*, var. *arvensis*); *St*, stem. 2, Stemless Violet (*Viola palmata*, var. *cucullata*); *s*, scape.

quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so reduced as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polyommatus*, and allied genera.—**Acid violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of di-methyl-rosaniline trisulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Aniline violet.** Same as *mauve*.—**Arrow-leafed violet**, *Viola sagittata* of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—**Bird's-foot violet**, a low stemless species, *Viola pedata*, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitish flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—**Calathian violet**, the marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. According to Gerard, the true plant was a *Campanula*. *Britten and Holland.*—**Canada violet**, *Viola Canadensis*, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—**Common** or **early blue violet**, *Viola palmata*, especially in the variety *cucullata*, very common in moist ground in North America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed, or in the variety only crenate. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep- or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—**Corn-violet.** See *Specularia*.—**Crystal violet.** See *crystal*.—**Damask violet.** Same as *dame's-violet*.—**Dog-tooth violet**, a plant of the genus *Erythronium*. The yellow dog-tooth violet is *E. Americanum*.—**Dog-violet**, *Viola canina* of the northern Old World, and in the variety *Muhlenbergii* of North America. It is a stemmed violet a few inches high, with light-violet petals and a short cylindrical spur. —**English violet.** See *sweet violet*.—**Fringe** or **fringed violet**, *Arthropodium paniculatum* and *Thysanotus tuberosus*, liliaceous plants of Australia with rather small paniced blue flowers, those of the former with crisped inner segments.—**Green violet.** See *Ionidium*.—**Hoffmann's violet.** Same as *dahlia*, 3.—**Hooded violet**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Corynostylis* (*Calyptrion*), related to the violets.—**Horned violet** (or **pansy**), *Viola cornuta* of the Pyrenees, having pale-blue or mauve-colored sweet-scented spurred flowers, produced abundantly and continuously, long cultivated in Europe, and forming an excellent border- or bedding-plant.—**Lance-leafed violet**, the American *Viola lanceolata*, with small white flowers.—**Long-spurred violet**, *Viola rostrata* of the eastern and central United States, having a low stem and pale-violet flowers with a slender spur.—**Manganese violet**, in *ceram.*, the purple color obtained by the use of manganese.—**March violet**, the sweet violet. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Eng.]—**Marian's violet.** Same as *mariet*. —**Marsh-violet.** (*a*) *Viola palustris*, a species with small blue flowers marked with purple; found northward in both hemispheres. (*b*) Locally, same as *bog-violet*.—**Mars violet**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, used as a pigment by artists. It resembles Indian red, but is darker in color. Also called *mineral purple*.—**Mercury's violet.** Same as *Marian's violet*.—**Naphthalene violet.** Same as *naphthamein*.—**Neapolitan violet.** See *sweet violet*.—**New fast violet.** Same as *gallocyanine*.—**New Holland violet.** Same as *spurless violet*.—**Pale violet**, *Viola striata* of central and eastern North America, a stemmed species having white petals lined with purple.—**Pansy violet**, a local name for the variety *bicolor* of the bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata*. The two upper petals are of a deep-violet color and as if velvety. Also *velvet violet*. —**Paris violet.** Same as *methyl-violet*.—**Perkin's violet.** Same as *indisin*.—**Primrose-leafed violet**, *Viola primulæfolia* of the eastern United States, with small white flowers.—**Rosaniline violet** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorids of mono- and di-phenyl-rosaniline. They produce a dull but moderately fast violet color on cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *phenyl violet*, *spirit violet*, *Parma violet*, *imperial violet*, etc.—**Round-leafed violet**, *Viola rotundifolia* of cold woods in eastern North America, a species with small yellow flowers, the leaves at first erect, roundish-ovate, an inch broad, in summer 3 or 4 inches long, lying flat on the ground, shining above.—**Sand violet**, *Viola arenaria*, a small tufted stemless species with pale-blue flowers, found in the northern Old World.—**Spurless violet**, specifically, *Viola hederacea* of Australasia, once classed as a distinct genus *Erpetion*, a tufted or widely creeping plant with rather small blue flowers.—**Spurred violet**, a pretty South

European species, *Viola calcarata*, allied to the horned violet, and having large purple flowers, which in the Alps sometimes form sheets of color.—**Stemless violets**, that class of violets in which the stem does not rise above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes. See cut above.—**Stemmed violets**, that class of violets which have a leafy stem and usually large stipules. See cut above.—**Sweet violet**, a favorite sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia; in America often called *English violet*. It is a stemless species with bluish-purple or white flowers, cultivated in many varieties, single and double, and produced in large quantities for the market, yielding also a perfumers' oil. A continuously blooming variety is much grown about Paris. The Neapolitan is a well-known variety with double light-blue flowers, now surpassed by the "Marie Louise." The flowers of the "czar" are very large and sweet; those of the "queen-of-violets," white and very large; etc.—**Tongue-violet**. See *Schweiggeria*.—**Tooth-violet**. Same as *coralwort*, 1.—**Tree-violet**, *Viola arborescens*, a shrubby species with erect branching stems, growing from crevices of rocks in the western Mediterranean region.—**Tricolored violet**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*.—**Trinity violet**, the spiderwort, *Tradescantia Virginica*, from its blue flowers and time of blooming. *Britten and Holland*. [Local, Eng.]—**Twin-flowered violet**. See *Viola*.—**Velvet violet**. See *pansy violet*, above.—**Violet family**, the plant-order *Violarieæ*.—**Violet-powder**, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-powder or other perfume: used for nursery and other purposes. (See also *bog-violet*, *hedge-violet*, *horse-violet*, *methyl-violet*, *water-violet*, *wood-violet*.)

**II.** *a.* Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.—**Violet bee**, a European carpenter-bee, *Xylocopa violacea*. See cut under *carpenter-bee*.—**Violet carmine**, a brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkanet, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is little used, as it changes color rapidly on exposure.—**Violet land-crab**, the West Indian crab *Gecarcinus ruricola*.—**Violet quartz**, amethyst.—**Violet sapphire**, **schorl**, etc. See the nouns.—**Violet tanager**, *Euphonia violacea*, partly of the color said.

**violet**[2] (vī′ō-let), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol.] A viola d'amore. Sometimes called *English violet*.

**violet-blindness** (vī′ō-let-blīnd″nes), *n.* A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish violet.

**violet-blue** (vī′ō-let-blö), *n.* See *blue*.

**violet-cress** (vī′ō-let-kres), *n.* A Spanish cruciferous plant, *Ionopsidium* (*Cochlearia*) *acaule*.

**violet-ear**, **violet-ears** (vī′ō-let-ēr, -ērz), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Petasophora*. Six species are described, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, as *P. anaïs* and *P. cyanotis*. They are rather large hummers, 4¼ to 5½ inches long, with metallic-blue ear-coverts (whence the name).

**violet-shell** (vī′ō-let-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthina*.

**violet-snail** (vī′ō-let-snāl), *n.* Same as *violet-shell*.

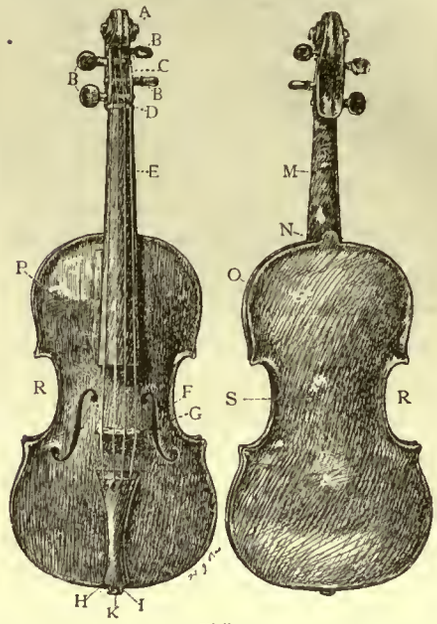
**violet-tip** (vī′ō-let-tip), *n.* A handsome American butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*, whose

Violet-tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*), right wings reversed. (Female, about natural size.)

wings are reddish with brown mottlings and violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. *S. H. Scudder*.

**violet-wood** (vī′ō-let-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *king-wood*.—2. See *myall*.—3. The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata*.

**violin**[1] (vī-ō-lin′), *n.* [= Sp. *violin* = Pg. *violino* = G. *violine* = Sw. Dan. *violin*, < It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*[1]. Cf. F. *violon*, a violin.] 1. The modern form of the smaller medieval viola da braccio. The violin group of instruments is distinguished from the true viols especially by having the back slightly arched like the belly, and by the number and tuning of the strings. It is probable that the change from the viol model was first made in the tenor viol, or *viola*, and thence transferred to the smaller size, or *violino*. The true violin, both large and small, began to be made about the middle of the sixteenth century, particularly in the North Italian towns of Cremona and Brescia. The greatest refinement of shape and construction was attained about 1700 by Stradivari, and has never since been surpassed. In its most approved form, the violin is further distinguished from the viol by a comparative thinness between belly and back, by sides or ribs of a peculiar shape, by bouts (indentations in the sides to facilitate the use of the bow) between double corners, by a finely adjusted correlation of position between the bridge, the sound-post, and the *f*-shaped sound-holes, by the complete independence of the neck from the body, by a peg-box with transverse pegs, and by a daintily carved scroll for a head. Four strings are used, tuned thus: E, A, D, and G (next below middle C), of which the lowest is wound with silver wire, while the others are of gut. The first string is often called the *chanterelle*. In




Violin.

*A*, scroll; *B*, pegs; *C*, peg-box; *D*, upper saddle; *E*, finger-board; *F*, sound-holes; *G*, bridge; *H*, tail-piece; *I*, tail-piece ring; *K*, tail-piece button; *M*, neck; *N*, neck-plate; *O*, back; *P*, front or belly; *R*, *R*, bouts; *S*, waist. Inside the violin has six blocks (namely, neck-block, end-pin block, and four corner-blocks), twelve hoop-linings, a bass-bar, and a sound-post.

the construction of the instrument maple and pine, very carefully selected, are the chief components. The minutest details of wood, model, jointing, varnish, etc., are important, so that a really fine instrument is an elaborate work of art. The bow by which the violin is sounded has also been gradually refined in shape, so as to present the utmost strength, elasticity, and lightness (see *bow*[2], 3 (*a*)). In actual use the violin is held nearly horizontally by the player's extended left arm, the lower part of the body being supported on his left collar-bone. The *first position* of his left hand is so close to the nut that the pressure of the first finger on any one of the strings will raise its pitch a half-step, that of the second finger will raise it a whole step, etc. The *second position*, or *half shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the first position. The *third position*, or *whole shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the second position. (See *position*, 4 (c), and *shift*, 2.) Eleven different positions are recognized, so that the compass of the instrument, which in the first position extends only to two octaves and a major third, reaches by means of other positions to nearly four octaves. Harmonics are producible by lightly touching a string at one of its nodes, so that the available compass is still longer. The tone of the violin is more capable of expression than that of any other instrument: hence it holds the leading position in the modern orchestra, the central section of which is made up of the first and second violins, the violas, and the violoncellos, all of which are essentially violins in model. It is also a favorite instrument for solos, both with and without accompaniment. While the pitch of the tones used is determined by the stopping of the strings with the left hand, their force and quality—that is, their expressiveness—depends on the method of bowing. To a certain extent, two or even three strings may be sounded together, so as to produce harmonic effects: such playing is called *double-stopping*. *Pizzicato* tones are produced by plucking the strings with the finger, after the manner of the guitar. A peculiar veiled tone is obtained by attaching a weight called a *mute* or *sordino* to the bridge so as to check its vibrations. The violin is often colloquially called a *fiddle*.

> Sharp *violins* proclaim
> Their jealous pangs and desperation.
> *Dryden*, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, st. 5.

2. A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the first *violin* of an orchestra.—**Key-stop violin**. See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin**. See *keyed*.—**Nail-violin**. Same as *nail-fiddle*.—**Tenor violin**. See *viola*.—**Three-quarter violin**. Same as *violino piccolo*.—**Violin clef**, in *musical notation*, a G clef on the second line of the staff; the treble clef. See figure.—**Violin diapason**, in *organ-building*, a diapason of unusually narrow scale and string-like tone.—**Violin-players' cramp or palsy**, an occupation-neurosis of violin-players, similar to writers' cramp (which see, under *writer*).

**violin**[2] (vī′ō-lin), *n.* [< *Viola*[2] + *-in*[2].] An emetic substance contained in all parts of the sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*. It has not been obtained pure, and is perhaps identical with emetin from ipecacuanha.

**violina** (vē-ō-lē′nä), *n.* [< *violin*[1].] In *organ-building*, a stop having narrow metal pipes, and thin, incisive, string-like quality. It is usually of four-feet tone.

**violin-bow** (vī-ō-lin′bō), *n.* A bow for sounding a violin.

**violine** (vī′ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, a violet color, + *-ine*[2].] A blue precipitate obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxid of lead: same as *mauve*.

**violinette** (vī″ō-li-net′), *n.* [< *violin* + *-ette*.] Same either as *violino piccolo* or as *kit*[5].

**violinist** (vī-ō-lin′ist), *n.* [= G. Sw. Dan. *violinist* = Sp. Pg. It. *violinista*; as *violin* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *violoniste*.] A performer on the violin.

**violino** (vē-ō-lē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *violin*[1].] Same as *violin*.—**Violino piccolo**, a small or miniature violin, differing from the kit in being of the same proportions as the violin; a three-quarter fiddle. Such violins were once used for children's practice. They were usually tuned a third higher than the violin.

**violin-piano** (vī-ō-lin′pi-an″ō), *n.* Same as *harmonichord*.

**violist** (vī′ol-ist), *n.* [= D. *violist*; as *viol* + *-ist*.] 1. A performer on the viol.

> He [Kenelm Digby] was a violinist, and the two former *violists*. *Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658–9.

2. A performer on the viola.

**violoncellist** (vē″ō-lon-chel′ist or vī″ō-lon-sel′-ist), *n.* [= It. *violoncellista*; as *violoncello* + *-ist*.] A performer on the violoncello. Often abbreviated to *cellist*, *'cellist*.

**violoncello** (vē″ō-lon-chel′ō or vī″ō-lon-sel′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, q. v.] 1. The modern form of the medieval viola da gamba. It is properly a bass violin rather than a small violone, as its name suggests, since its form is that of the violin rather than of the true viol. Its size is about double that of the violin. It began to be popular for concerted music early in the seventeenth century, and for solo use about a century later. Its four strings are tuned thus: A, D, G, C (the second below middle C), the third and fourth being silver strings. In playing, the violoncello is rested vertically by means of a wooden peg or standard on the floor between the player's knees. The method of playing is otherwise very similar to that of the violin, including the same special effects. The tone is very sonorous and expressive, combining the advantages of the violin tone with the breadth of a tenor compass. The bow used is similar to that for the violin, but larger. In modern music the violoncello stands next in importance, among the stringed instruments, to the violin, both as a member of the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Commonly abbreviated *cello*, *'cello*.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of eight-feet tone, having metal pipes of narrow scale and a very string-like quality.—**Violoncello piccolo**, a small or miniature violoncello, having the same proportions and tuning. It was used especially for solos.

**violone** (vē-ō-lō′ne), *n.* [= F. *violon* (dim.), a violin, < It. *violone*, aug. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] 1. The largest of the medieval viols; a double-bass viol. It was originally a very large viola da gamba, sometimes provided with six strings, but usually with only three or four. The three-stringed form was tuned thus: G, D, A (the third below middle C), which is the tuning of the modern three-stringed double-bass, with which the violone is nearly identical.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of sixteen-feet tone, resembling the violoncello.

**violous**† (vī′ō-lus), *a.* [< *viol(ent)* + *-ous*.] Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

> *Gil.* Where 's your son?
> *Fra.* He shall be hang'd in flots;
> The dogs shall eat him in Lent; there 's cats' meat
> And dogs' meat enough about him. . . .
> *Gil.* You are so *violous!*
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

**viparious** (vī-pā′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *vita*, life, or *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *viper* and *viviparous*.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

> A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives.
> *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xii. 2.

**viper** (vī′pėr), *n.* [< OF. *vipere*, F. *vipère* (also OF. *wivre*, F. *givre*) = Sp. *víbora* = Pg. *vibora* = It. *vipera*, < L. *vipera*, a viper, adder, serpent, contr. for **vivipara*, fem. of an adj. found in LL. as *viviparus*, bringing forth alive (applied to some fish, as distinguished from oviparous fish), < *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth. Cf. *vire*[1] and *wiver*, *wivern*, from the same source. See *wcever*.] 1. A venomous snake of the family *Viperidæ*: originally and especially applied to the only serpent of this kind occurring in the greater part of Europe, *Vipera communis* or *Pelias berus*. This

Head and Tail of Common Viper (*Pelias berus*), with erect fangs.

is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as *vipers*, *asps*, or *adders*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder*, *Cerastes*, and *daboya*.

2. Any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake; a viperine; a colubriform and not crotali-

form serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes, especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous: as, the water-*viper*, *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, the water-moccasin, poisonous; the blowing-*viper* and black *viper*, *Heterodon platyrhinos* and *H. niger*, both harmless, though of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, *copperhead*, *moccasin*, and *pit-viper*.

3. In *her.*, a serpent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word *serpent* and use *viper* instead, there being no difference in the representations.

4. One who or that which is mischievous or malignant.

> Where is that *viper*? bring the villain forth.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 285.
>
> Thou painted *viper*!
> Beast that thou art!
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 3.

**Black viper.** See def. 2.—**Blowing-viper.** Same as *hognose-snake*. [U. S.]—**Horned viper,** any serpent of the genus *Cerastes*.—**Indian viper,** the Russellian snake. See cut under *daboya*.—**Pit viper.** See *pit-viper*.—**Plumed viper,** a puff-adder. See *Clotho*.—**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1.—**Viper's dance,** St. Vitus's dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Water-viper.** See def. 2.—**Yellow viper.** See *yellow*.

**Vipera** (vī'pe-rä), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the *Viperidæ*. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparous species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family *Viperidæ*, of which the common viper of Europe (*V. aspis*, *V. communis* or *Pelias berus*) is the type, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril between two plates. Also called *Pelias*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder* and *viper*.

**viperess** (vī'pėr-es), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ess*.] A female viper.

> Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess,
> My Sons I would have poyson'd: *Vipereas!*
> *Stapylton*, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

**viper-fish** (vī'pėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ* and genus *Chauliodus*, specifically *C. sloani*. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish below, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ventral fins.

**viper-gourd** (vī'pėr-gōrd), *n.* Same as *snake-gourd*. See *gourd*.

**Viperidæ** (vī-per'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vipera* + *-idæ*.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder *Viperina* or *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*, is divided, distinguished from the *Crotalidæ* by the absence of a pit between the eye and the nostrils, and from the *Atractaspididæ* and *Causidæ* by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the *Viperidæ* are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes 7 genera: *Vipera*, of which *Pelias* is a synonym; *Daboia* (see *daboya*); *Cerastes*, the horned vipers; *Bitis* (with which *Echidna* is synonymous); *Clotho*, the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as *C. arietans* of Africa; *Echis* of Merrem, called *Toxicoa* by Gray; and *Atheris* of Cope, also called *Poecilostolus*. In the two latter the urosteges are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under *viper*, 1.

Plumed Viper, or Puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*), one of the *Viperidæ*.

**viperiform** (vī'pe-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vipera*, a viper, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with *cobriform* and *crotaliform*.

**Viperina** (vī-pe-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vipera*, a viper, + *-ina*².] 1†. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from *Colubrina*. Also called *Nocua*, *Thanatophidia*, *Venenosa*.—2. More exactly, one of two suborders of *Ophidia*, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder *Solenoglypha*, as distinguished from *Proteroglypha*, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under *rattlesnake*, and cuts cited under *viper*, 2.

**viperine** (vī'pe-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *viperinus*, of or like a viper, < *vipera*, a viper, serpent: see *viper*.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the *Viperina*, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from *colubrine*, more strictly contrasted with *crotaline*.—**Viperine snake.** (*a*) Any member of the *Viperina*. (*b*) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, *Tropidonotus viperina*, colored much like the true viper. See cut under *snake*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viperina*; a viper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 198.

**viperish** (vī'pėr-ish), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ish*¹.] Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a *viperish* old woman.

**viperling** (vī'pėr-ling), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ling*¹.] A young or small viper.

**viperoid** (vī'pe-roid), *a.* [< *viper* + *-oid*.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Viperoidea*.

**Viperoidea, Viperoides** (vī-pe-roi'dē-ä, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *viperoid*.] Same as *Viperina*, 1.

**viperous** (vī'pėr-us), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

> Which, though it repeopled the world, yet is it least beholding to her *viperous* offspring.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.
>
> Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and *viperous* glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

**viperously** (vī'pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a viperous manner; like a viper.

> Hauing spoken as maliciously & *viperously* as he might . . . of Wikliffes life. *Holinshed*, Richard II., an. 1377.

**viper's-bugloss** (vī'pėrz-bū'glos), *n.* See *Echium*.

**viper's-grass** (vī'pėrz-gräs), *n.* See *Scorzonera*.

**viper-wine** (vī'pėr-wīn), *n.* See the quotation.

> When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called *viper-wine*, to restore nature.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 112, note.

**viraginian** (vir-ā-jin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ian*.] Having the qualities of a virago; termagant.

> The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**viraginity** (vir-ā-jin'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ity*.] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**viraginous** (vi-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ous*.] Same as *viraginian*.

> A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described [riding the stang], so that he may be supposed to represent . . . his henpecked friend. . . . He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the *viraginous* lady.
> *Brockett*, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

**virago** (vi- or vī-rā'gō), *n.* [< L. *virago*, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

> She . . . procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnte, castinge her selfe into the same fyre.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 24).
>
> "To arms, to arms!" the fierce *virago* cries,
> And swift as lightning to the combat flies.
> *Pope*, lt. of the L., v. 37.

Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

> When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked instead to some antique *virago*, whose gnawing passions, and long hoarded spleen, shall make me curse my folly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of *Anatinæ*: so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is *V. punctata* (or *castanea*) of Australia.

**virago-sleeve**† (vi-rā'gō-slēv), *n.* A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth century.

**Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces.** The spaces between the adventitia and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

**vire**¹† (vēr), *n.* [< ME. *vyre*, < OF. *vire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vira*, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. *virote*, It. *verretta*, *veretta*, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. *vibora* = Pg. *vibora*, a viper, = OF. **vivre*, also *wivre* (> E. *wiver*), F. *givre*, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper* and *wiver*. The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. *virer*, turn.] 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also *virelon*.

> The head of a *vire* or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In *her.*, same as *annulet*. *Cussans.*

**vire**²† (vēr), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *veer*.

**virelay** (vir'e-lā), *n.* [< F. *virelai*, < *virer*, turn, change direction (see *veer*), + *lai*, a song, lay: see *lay*³.] An old French form of poem, in short lines, running on two rimes; also, a succession of stanzas on two rimes, and of indeterminate length, the rime of the last line of each becoming the rime of the first couplet in the next, thus: *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*; *b*, *b*, *c*, *b*, *b*, *c*, *b*, *b*, *c*; *c*, *c*, *d*, *c*, *c*, *d*, *c*, *c*, *d*; etc. In a nine-line lay the rime-order is as follows: *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*. The *virelai nouveau* is written on two rimes throughout; and the lines of the first couplet reappear alternately at irregular intervals throughout the poem, concluding it in reverse order. No rime should be repeated. [This form has been written in English but sparingly. Except by example, it is difficult to explain it. Here is the beginning of one:

> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
>
> In the street the flower-girls cry;
> In the street the water-carts ply;
> And a fluter, with features a-wry,
> Plays fitfully, "Scots, wha hae"—
> And the throat of that fluter is dry;
> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
>
> And over the roof-tops nigh
> Come a waft like a dream of the May,—etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
> *A. Dobson*, July.]

> Of swich matere made he many layes,
> Songes, complevntes, roundels, *virelayes*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.
>
> *Virelay.* Round, Freeman's Song. *Cotgrave*, 1611.
>
> *Virelay*, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freemans song.
> *Blount*, 1670.
>
> And then the band of flutes began to play,
> To which a lady sung a *virelay*.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

**virent** (vī'rent), *a.* [< L. *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. *viridi*, *verd*, *verdant*, etc.] Green; verdant; fresh.

> In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**Vireo** (vir'ē-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vireo*, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family *Vireonidæ*, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See *Vireonidæ*, and cuts under *greenlet* and *solitary*.—2. [*l. c.*] A greenlet; any bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, especially of the genus *Vireo*.—**Arizona vireo,** the gray vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Bell's vireo,** *V. bellii*, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—**Black-capped** or **black-headed vireo,** *V. atricapillus*, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W. Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—**Black-whiskered vireo,** one of the mustached greenlets, *V. barbatulus*, of Florida and the West Indies. See *whip-tom-kelly*.—**Blue-headed vireo,** the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—**Cassin's vireo,** the western variety of the solitary vireo. *Xantus*, 1859.—**Gray vireo,** *V. vicinior*, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Hutton's vireo,** *V. huttoni*, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. *Cassin*, 1851.—**Lead-colored vireo,** the plumbeous vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Least vireo,** *V. pusillus*, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—**Mustached vireo,** one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—**Philadelphia vireo,** the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by John Cassin near the city of that name, and originally described by him in 1851 as *Vireosylvia philadelphica*. It belongs with the redeye in the slender-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Hudson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—**Plumbeous vireo,** *V. plumbeus*, of the southern Rocky Mountain region and southward, discovered by Coues in Arizona in 1864. It resembles the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—**Red-eyed vireo,** the redeye (which see, with cut). Also called *red-eyed flycatcher* (after Catesby, 1771, Latham, Pennant, etc.), and formerly *olive-colored flycatcher* (Edwards).—**Solitary vireo.** See *solitary*.—**Vigors's vireo**†. Same as *Vigors's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Warbling vireo,** *V. gilvus*, of all temperate eastern North America and southward. It is one of the smaller species, about 5 inches long and 8¼ in extent, and very plainly colored; it inhabits high woodland, and has an exquisitely melodious warble, often heard from the shade and ornamental trees of parks and cities.—**White-eyed vireo,** *V. noveboracensis* (formerly *Muscicapa noveboracensis*, *V. cantatrix*, *V. musicus*, etc.), a small stout-bodied greenlet notable for the brightness of the olive parts, the richness of the yellow about the face and eyes and along the sides, and especially the white iris. It is scarcely 5 inches long and 8 in extent; it inhabits the

eastern United States, west regularly to the great plains and sometimes beyond, breeds in all its United States range, and winters from the Southern States to the West Indies and Guatemala. It abounds in shrubbery and tangle, is vivacious and sprightly, has a medley of voluble

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*).

notes, and hangs its nest in a low bush. Scraps of newspaper usually enter into this fabric, whence the white-eye was nicknamed "the politician" by Wilson. This is one of the longest- and best-known of its family, and was known to the earlier ornithologists as the *green flycatcher* (Pennant), *hanging flycatcher* (Latham), *green wren* (Bartram), etc. White-eyed vireos, like Maryland yellowthroats and summer yellowbirds, are among the most frequent foster-parents of the cowbird. Also called *white-eyed greenlet.*—**Yellow-green vireo**, *V. flavoviridis*, a near relative of the redeye and whip-tom-kelly, but yellower, of Mexico and over the United States border.—**Yellow-throated vireo.** See *yellow-throated.*

**Vireonidæ** (vir-ē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Vireo(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, related to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes; the vireos or greenlets. They have a hooked bill, rictal bristles, ten primaries, scutellate tarsi, and toes coherent at the base. They are all small birds, under 7 inches long, of simple and mostly greenish coloration, and are confined to America, where they are migratory in the northern parts. The genera are *Vireo*, specially characteristic of North America, containing some 30 species in its several sections, with *Laletes, Cyclarhis, Hylophilus, Vireolanius*, and *Neochloe*, and probably *Dulus* and *Phœnicomanes*. *N. brevipennis* is a Mexican type; *L. osburni* is peculiar to Jamaica. The *Vireonidæ* are remarkable in possessing either ten, or apparently only nine, primaries in closely related forms, owing to the variable development of the spurious first primary, which is sometimes quite rudimentary. The species of *Vireo* are insectivorous, and inhabit woodland and shrubbery, have an earnest and voluble, often highly melodious song, weave pensile nests, and lay spotted eggs. See the phrase-names under *Vireo*, and cuts under *Dulus, Hylophilus, redeye, solitary, Vireo*, and *whip-tom-kelly.*

**Vireoninæ** (vir″ē-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Vireo(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The *Vireonidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Laniidæ.*

**vireonine** (vir′ē-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vireonidæ;* resembling or related to a vireo.

The usual *Vireonine* style of architecture . . . a closely-matted cup swung pensile from a forked twig, nearly hemispherical in contour, and rather large for the size of the bird. *Coues*, Birds of Colorado Valley, I. 523.

**Vireosylvia** (vir″ē-ō-sil′vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), ⟨ *Vireo* + *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of vireos, or section of *Vireo*, including the larger greenlets with comparatively slender bill, as the common red-eyed vireo, the black-whiskered vireo, the whip-tom-kelly, and others. See cut under *greenlet.*

**virescence** (vī-res′ens), *n.* [⟨ *virescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. Greenness; viridescence.—2. In *bot.*, the abnormal assumption of a green color by organs normally bright-colored, as when the petals of a flower retain their characteristic form, but become green.

**virescent** (vī-res′ent), *a.* [⟨ L. *virescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *virescere*, grow green, inceptive of *virere*, be green: see *virent.*] Greenish; slightly green; turning or becoming green.

**vireton**† (vir′e-ton), *n.* [OF. *vireton*, dim. of *vire*, a crossbow-bolt: see *vire*[1].] Same as *vire*[1], 1.

**virga** (vėr′gä), *n.*; pl. *virgæ* (-jē). [NL., ⟨ L. *virga*, a rod.] The penis.

**virgal** (vėr′gal), *a.* [⟨ L. *virga*, a rod, twig, + *-al.*] Made of twigs.

**virgaloo**, *n.* Same as *virgouleuse.*

**virgarius** (vėr-gā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *virgarii* (-i). [ML., ⟨ L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*[1], *virgate*[2].] The holder of a virgate or yard-land. See *yard-land.*

**virgate**[1] (vėr′gāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *virgatus*, made of twigs, striped, resembling a rod, ⟨ *virga*, a rod, twig: see *verge*[1].] Having the shape of a wand or rod; slender, straight, and erect: as, a *virgate* stem; a *virgate* polyp.

**virgate**[2] (vėr′gāt), *n.* [⟨ L. *virga*, a rod, in LL. a measure of land (like E. *rod, pole*, or *perch*): see *verge*[1]. Cf. *virgate*[1].] A measure of surface (corresponding to the ML. *terra virgata*, measured land). Different areas have been so called, without much uniformity. Compare quotation under *holding*, 3 (*a*).

The half-*virgate* or bovate [corresponds] with the possession of a single ox. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 65.

**virgated** (vėr′gā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *virgate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *virgate*[1].

**virget**, **virger**†. Old spellings of *verge*[1], *verger*[1].

**Virgilia** (vėr-jil′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), so called in honor of Virgil (Publius *Virgilius* Maro), the Roman poet, with ref. to the botanical interest of his "Georgics."] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by papilionaceous rose-purple flowers with a broad banner-petal, falcate wings, and connate keel-petals, and by a sessile ovary which becomes a coriaceous, wingless, flattened two-valved pod. The only species, *V. Capensis*, is an evergreen tree of Cape Colony, from 15 to 30 feet high, cultivated under the name *Cape Virgilia;* it bears pinnate leaves with small leaflets, and handsome flowers in short terminal racemes. *V. lutea*, the American yellow-wood, is now referred to *Cladrastis.*

**Virgilian** (vėr-jil′i-an), *a.* [Also *Vergilian;* ⟨ L. *Virgilius* (prop. *Vergilius*) (see def.) + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the greatest Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.): as, the *Virgilian* poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

The young candidate for academical honours was no longer required to write Ovidian epistles or *Virgilian* pastorals. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**virgin** (vėr′jin), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ ME. *virgine, vergine*, ⟨ OF. *virgine*, vernacularly *vierge*, F. *vierge* = Sp. *virgen* = Pg. *virgem* = It. *vergine*, ⟨ L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a maid, virgin, girl or woman (in eccl. writers also of males), as adj. unwedded, fresh, unused; root uncertain.] **I.** *n.* 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid. Gen. xxiv. 16.

Sure there is a power
In that great name of *virgin* that binds fast
All rude uncivil bloods, all appetites
That break their confines.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The decencies to which women are obliged made these *virgins* stifle their resentment so far as not to break into open violences. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 80.

2. A man who has preserved his chastity.

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins*. Rev. xiv. 4.

Before the sepulcher of Christ there is masse said enerie day, and none may say the masse there but a man that is a pure *virgin*. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 26.

The Saints are *virgins;*
They love the white rose of virginity; . . .
I have been myself a *virgin*.
*Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

3. One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the *early church*, one of a class or order of women who were vowed to lifelong continence.—4†. The state of virginity.

St. Jerom affirms that to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder than to keep our *virgin* pure. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

5. A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no fecundation for some generations by the male.—6. Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.—7. [*cap.*] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See *Virgo.*

When the bright *Virgin* gives the beauteous days. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 23.

**Dolors of the Virgin Mary.** See *dolor.*—**English virgins.** See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*—**Espousals of the Blessed Virgin.** See *espousal.*—**Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*[1].—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin.** See *institute.*—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin.** See *office.*—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.** See *nativity.*—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*[1].—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.** See *purification.*—**Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite.*—**The Virgin,** or **the Blessed Virgin,** the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ.

This image [that we have conceived] of a beautiful figure with a pleasant expression cannot but have the tendency of afterwards leading us to think of *the Virgin* as present when she is not actually present, or as pleased with us when she is not actually pleased. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 50.

**Virgin Mary's cowslip, honeysuckle, milkdrops,** popular names of the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* It has spotted leaves, owing, according to a wide-spread tradition, to drops of the Virgin Mary's milk. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Virgin Mary's nut,** a tropical nut or bean cast ashore on the western coasts of the British Isles, and popularly considered an amulet against the evil eye. Also called *snake's-egg.*—**Virgin Mary's thistle,** properly, the milk-thistle, *Silybum* (*Carduus*) *Marianum;* referred by Halliwell to the blessed thistle, *Centaurea* (*Cnicus*) *benedicta. Britten and Holland.*

**II.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

The Day shall come that Men shall see the King of all living Things, and a *Virgin* Lady of the World shall hold him in her Lap. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

The *virgin* captives, with disorder'd charms
(Won by his own, or by Patroclus's arms),
Rush'd from the tents with cries; and, gath'ring round,
Beat their white breasts, and fainted on the ground.
*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 33.

2. Unsullied; undefiled: as, *virgin* snow; *virgin* minds.

The *virgin* Lillie, and the Primrose trew.
*Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 32.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 13.

As Phœbus steals his subtil Ray
Through *virgin* Crystal. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 110.

Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the *virgin* air.
*Bryant*, Yellow Violet.

3. Untouched; not meddled with; unused; untried; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, *virgin* soil.

Tell him the valour that he shew'd against me
This day, the *virgin* valour, and true fire,
Deserves even from an enemy this courtesy.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Vierge escu, a *virgin* shield, or a white shield, without any devices, such as was borne by the tyros in chivalry who had not performed any memorable action.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14, note.

Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were *virgin*, unwrought, the brute metal of decision.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

It is impossible to produce, and at the same time to obtain an account of, what may be called a *virgin* sensation, such as may be conceived to be the impression of an infant mind, if indeed even this may be supposed to exist pure from all accretions of tranamitted association.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 38.

The Sierra Madres in Mexico are still *virgin* of sportsmen and skin-hunters. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 878.

4. In *zoöl.*, parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, *virgin* reproduction. See *agamogenesis.*—**Virgin birth** or **generation,** parthenogeneais.—**Virgin clay,** in *industrial arts*, as glass-making and pottery, clay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it.—**Virgin honey.** See *honey.*—**Virgin mercury,** native mercury. See *mercury.*—**Virgin oil.** See *olive-oil.*—**Virgin parchment.** See *parchment.*—**Virgin scammony.** See *scammony*, 2.—**Virgin steel,** a deceptive name given to articles made merely of good cast-iron.—**Virgin stock.** See *stock*[1], 26 (*b*).—**Virgin swarm,** a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season. *Halliwell.*

**virgin** (vėr′jin), *v. i.* [⟨ *virgin, n.*] To play the virgin; be or continue chaste: sometimes with indefinite *it.*

My true lip
Hath *virgin'd it* e'er since. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 48.

**virginal**[1] (vėr′jin-al), *a.* [⟨ OF. *virginal, virgeal*, F. *virginal* = Sp. Pg. *virginal* = It. *vergínale*, ⟨ L. *virginalis*, maidenly, ⟨ *virgo* (*virgin-*), a maiden: see *virgin.*] 1. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: as, *virginal* reserve.

With mildnesse *virginall*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 20.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 45.

"Bertha in the Lane" is treasured by the poet's admirers for its *virginal* pathos—the sacred revelation of a dying maiden's heart. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 129.

2. In *zoöl.*, virgin; parthenogenetic: as, the *virginal* reproduction of plant-lice.

**virginal**[2] (vėr′jin-al), *n.* [Early mod. E. *virginall;* said to be so called because "commonly played by young ladies or virgins"; ⟨ *virginal*[1], *a.*] A spinet, or small harpsichord (which

Virginal used by Queen Elizabeth, now in South Kensington Museum, London.

see), usually quadrangular in shape and without legs, very popular in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The word is much used in the plural, and also in the phrase *a pair of virginals* (see *pair*[1], 5).

Have you played over all your old lessons o' the *virginals*? *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Prudence took them into a dining-room, where stood *a pair of* excellent *virginals*; so she played upon them, and turned what she had showed them into this excellent song. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was *a pair of Virginall's* in it. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 442.

He sent me to the boarding school; there I learned to dance and sing, to play on the bass viol, *virginals*, spinet, and guitar.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23.

**virginal**[2] (vėr'jin-al), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *virginaled*, *virginalled*, ppr. *virginaling*, *virginalling*. [< *virginal*[2], *n.*] To finger, as on a virginal; pat or tap with the fingers.

Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 125.

**Virginale** (vėr-ji-nā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *virginalis*, virginal: see *virginal*[1].] A book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary.

**virginally** (vėr'jin-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a virgin.

Young ladies, dancing *virginally* by themselves.
*C. F. Woolson*, Anne, p. 101.

**virgin-born** (vėr'jin-bôrn), *a.* 1. Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to Jesus Christ by Milton.—2. In *zoöl.*, born from an unfecundated female by a process of internal gemmation, as a plant-louse.

**virginhead**† (vėr'jin-hed), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-head*.] Virginhood; virginity.

Vnlike it is
Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss
Of *Virgin-head*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**virginhood** (vėr'jin-hůd), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-hood*.] Virginity; maidenhood.

**Virginia** (vėr-jin'i-ą), *n.* [Short for *Virginia tobacco*, tobacco from the State of *Virginia*, earlier a colony, and a general name for the region of the New World between New England and New York and the Spanish possessions: so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, called "the Virgin queen," the name *Virginia* being supposed to be derived from L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a virgin, but being prop. < L. *Virginia*, a fem. name, fem. of *Virginius*, prop. *Verginius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A favorite commercial brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

Rolls of the best *Virginia*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.** See *resolution*.

**Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*[1].

**Virginia creeper.** An American vine, *Ampelopsis* (*Parthenocissus*) *quinquefolia*. Also known as *woodbine* and *American ivy*, and as *five-leafed ivy*, in view of the five leaflets of its palmately compound leaf, distinguishing it from the poison-ivy, which has three leaflets. See cut under *creeper*.

**Virginia fence.** See *snake fence*, under *fence*.

**Virginian** (vėr-jin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Virginia* (see *Virginia*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia, a colony, and after 1776 one of the Southern States of the United States, lying south of Maryland.

On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coronets, like the *Virginian* Princes they presented.
*Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**Virginian cedar**, the red or pencil cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*. See *juniper*.—**Virginian colin, partridge, or quail**, the common bob-white of North America, *Ortyx* or *Colinus virginianus*. See cut under *quail*.—**Virginian cowslip.** See *cowslip*.—**Virginian creeper.** Same as *Virginia creeper*.—**Virginian date-plum**, the common persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana*.—**Virginian deer**, the common deer of North America: the cariacou, *Cariacus virginianus*. See *whitetail*, and cut under *Cariacus*.—**Virginian goat's-rue**, the hoary pea, *Tephrosia Virginiana*.—**Virginian hemp.** See *hemp*.—**Virginian juniper.** Same as *Virginian cedar*.—**Virginian mallow.** See *Sida*, 1.—**Virginian nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Virginian pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Virginian poke**, the common pokeweed.—**Virginian rail**, *Rallus virginianus*. See *Rallus*.—**Virginian raspberry.** See *raspberry*.—**Virginian redbird**, the Virginian nightingale. See *Cardinalis*.—**Virginian sarsaparilla**, wild sarsaparilla. See *sarsaparilla*.—**Virginian silk**, the common milkweed or silkweed, *Asclepias Cornuti*. The silk borne on its seed is too smooth and brittle for textile use. The bast of the stem may perhaps be utilized for similar purposes as hemp. Compare *Virginia silk*, under *silk*.—**Virginian snakeroot.** See *Virginia snakeroot*, under *snakeroot*.—**Virginian sumac, tobacco, trumpet-flower.** See the nouns.—**Virginian thorn.** Same as *Washington thorn* (which see, under *thorn*[1]).—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum*.—**Virginian wake-robin.** See *wake-robin*.

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

**Virginia nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.

**Virginia reel, silk, snakeroot**, etc. See *reel*[3], etc.

**Virginia's warbler.** See *warbler*.

**Virginia titmouse.** Same as *yellow-rumped warbler* (*a*) (which see, under *warbler*).

**Virginia willow.** See *willow*[1].

**virginity** (vėr-jin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *virginite*, *verginite*, *verginte*, < OF. *virginite*, *verginite*, F. *virginité* = Sp. *virginidad* = Pg. *virginidade* = It. *verginità*, < L. *virginita(t-)s*, maidenhood, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), maiden: see *virgin*.] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; chastity; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; the unmarried life; celibacy.

Whanne aaugh ye evere in any manere age
That hye God defended mariage
By expres word? I pray yon telleth me;
Or where comanded he *virginitee*?
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 62.

In Christianity scarcely any other single circumstance has contributed so much to the attraction of the faith as the ascription of *virginity* to its female ideal.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 111.

**virgin-knot** (vėr'jin-not), *n.* Maidenly chastity: in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman marriageable virgins, which, upon marriage, was unloosed.

If thou dost break her *virgin-knot* before
All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be minister'd.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 15.

**virginly** (vėr'jin-li), *a.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*[1].] Pure; unspotted; chaste.

To bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

**virginly** (vėr'jin-li), *adv.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*[2].] In a manner becoming a virgin; chastely; modestly.

A violet vision; there to stay — fair fate
Forever *virginly* inviolate.
*The Atlantic*, LXVII. 497.

**virgin's-bower** (vėr'jinz-bou'ėr), *n.* A name of several species of *Clematis*, primarily the European *C. Vitalba*, the traveler's-joy, also called *old-man's-beard*, and sometimes *hedge-vine*, *maiden's-honesty*, *smokewood*. The common American virgin's-bower is *C. Virginiana*, like the last a finely

Flowering Branch of Virgin's-bower (*Clematis Virginiana*).
*a*, the fruit.

climbing and festooning plant, but with the flowers less white. The native virgin's-bower of Australia is *C. microphylla*.

She had hops and *virgin's bower* trained up the side of the house. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

**Sweet** or **sweet-scented virgin's-bower**, *Clematis Flammula*, of southern Europe, having very fragrant flowers. It is an acrid plant; the leaves are sometimes used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.—**Upright virgin's-bower**, *Clematis recta* (*C. erecta*), of southern Europe, a very acrid plant acting as a diuretic and diaphoretic, sometimes applied internally, and externally for ulcers.

**Virgin-worship** (vėr'jin-wėr"ship), *n.* Adoration of the Virgin Mary. See *Mariolatry*.

**Virgo** (vėr'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgo*, maiden: see *virgin*.] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called *Vindemiatrix*, or by the Greeks *Protrygeter*—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 B. C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about August 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the "Errand of Istar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See cut in next column.


The Constellation Virgo.

**virgouleuse, virgoleuse**, *n.* [< F. *Virgoulée*, a village near Limoges, in France.] A kind of pear. Also called *white doyenné*, and by other names.

**Virgularia** (vėr-gū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *virgula*, a little rod (see *virgule*), + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Virgulariidæ*, having the pinnæ very short, as *V. mirabilis*.


*Virgularia mirabilis.*
*a*, terminal portion of polypidom (two thirds natural size), bearing the polypites; *b*, section (twice natural size), showing three clusters of polypites alternating on opposite sides of the rachis.

**Virgulariidæ** (vėr'gū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Virgularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Virgularia*; the sea-rods. They are related to the sea-pens, but are of long, slender, virgulate form. The rachis includes a slender axial rod, and the polypites are set in transverse rows or clusters on each side of nearly the whole length of the polypidom.

**virgulate** (vėr'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *virgula*, a little rod, + *-ate*[1].] Rod-shaped.

**virgule** (vėr'gūl), *n.* [< F. *virgule*, a comma, a little rod, < L. *virgula*, a little rod, dim. of *virga*, a rod: see *verge*[1].] 1. A little rod; a twig.—2. A comma. *Hallam*, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8. [Rare.]

**Virgulian** (vėr-gū'li-an), *n.* [So named from the abundance of *Exogyra virgula* which it contains; < *virgula* (see *virgule*) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is the highest but one of four substages recognized in the Kimmeridgian of central France.

**virgultum** (vėr-gul'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgultum*, a bush, contr. < **virguletum*, < *virgula*, a little twig: see *virgule*.] A small twig; a sprout.

**virial** (vir'i-al), *n.* [After G. *virial* (Clausius, 1870), < L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*, *vis*[3].] The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.—**Theorem of the virial**, the proposition that when a system of particles is in stationary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

**virid** (vir'id), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green. Cf. *verd*, *vert*, *verdant*, etc., from the same source.] Green; verdant. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xii. 94. (*Nares.*) [Rare.]

**viridescence** (vir-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *viridescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or property of being viridescent or greenish.

**viridescent** (vir-i-des'ent), *a.* [< LL. *viridescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *viridescere*, be green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *virid*. Cf. *virescent*.] Slightly green; greenish.

**viridian** (vi-rid'i-an), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-an*.] Same as *Veronese green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

**viridigenous** (vir-i-dij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing viridity; in *zoöl.*, specifying certain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed as food by such mollusks as the oyster and clam, impart a green tinge to the flesh.

**viridine** (vir'i-din), *n.* [< *viride* (see def.) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, supposed to be the same as jervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

**viridite** (vir'i-dīt), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-ite*².] In *lithol.*, the name given by Vogelsang to certain minute greenish-colored scaly, filamentary, or granular bodies frequently seen in microscopic sections of more or less altered rocks, especially such as contain hornblende, augite, and olivin. They are too small to have their exact nature distinctly made out, but probably generally belong to the chlorite or serpentine families.

**viridity** (vi-rid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viridita(t-)s*, greenness, verdure, < *viridis*, green: see *virid*, *verd.*] 1. Greenness; verdure; the state of having the color of fresh vegetation.

This deification of their trees amongst other things, besides their age and perennial *viridity* . . .
*Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 13.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, the greenness acquired by certain mollusks after feeding on viridigenous organisms; greening, as of the oyster.

**viridness** (vir'id-nes), *n.* Greenness; viridity.

**virile** (vir'il or vī'ril), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *viril* = Sp. Pg. *viril* = It. *virile*, < L. *virilis*, of a man, manly, < *vir*, a man, a hero, = Gr. ἥρως (for *Fήρως*), a hero (see *hero*), = Skt. *vīra*, a hero, heroic, = Zend *vira*, a hero, = Lith. *wyra*, a man, = Ir. *fear* = Goth. *wair* = OS. OHG. *wer*, a man (see *wer*¹, *wergild*, *werwolf*, etc.); root unknown. From L. *vir* are also ult. E. *virility*, *virago*, *virtue*, etc., and the second element in *duumvir*, *triumvir*, *decemvir*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation: as, the *virile* power.

Little Rawdon . . . was grown almost too big for black velvet now, and was of a size and age befitting him for the assumption of the *virile* jacket and pantaloons.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlix.

2. Masculine; not feminine or puerile; hence, masterful; strong; forceful.

Nor was his fabrique raised by soft and limber stud, but sturdy and *virile*.
*H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 92.

Only the *virile* and heroic can fully satisfy her own nature, and master it for good or evil.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

The men [of Greece] were essentially *virile*, yet not rude; the women as essentially feminine, yet not weak.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 714.

**Virile member** (*membrum virile*), the penis. = **Syn.** *Manly*, etc. See *masculine*.

**virilescence** (vir-i-les'ens), *n.* [< *virilescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of the aged female in which she assumes some of the characteristics of the male. (*Dunglison.*) It is no uncommon condition of fowls which are sterile, or those which have ceased to lay.

**virilescent** (vir-i-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *virilis*, virile, + *-escent*.] Assuming some characteristics of the male, as a female: as when a hen past laying acquires a plumage like that of the cock, and tries to crow.

**virilia** (vī-ril'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *virilis*, virile: see *virile*.] The male organs of generation.

**virility** (vi- or vī-ril'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *virilité* = Sp. *virilidad* = Pg. *virilidade* = It. *virilità*, < L. *virilita(t-)s*, manhood, < *virilis*, manly: see *virile*.] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and acquired the power of procreation. — 2. The power of procreation.

We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection *virility* increases.
*Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1890, p. 1030.

3. Character or conduct of man, or befitting a man; masculine action or aspect; hence, strength; vigor.

Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage and lyonlike look of his [Alexander's].
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1038.

A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this *virility* of behaviour in party disputes.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 26.

The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil *virility*.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 1195.

**viripotent**† (vī-rip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *viripoten(t-)s*, fit for a husband, marriageable, < *vir*, man, husband, + *potens*, able, having power: see *potent.*] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Which was the cause wherefore he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor *viripotent* or mariable. *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1177.

**viritoot**†, *n.* An unexplained word found in the following passage:

What eyleth yow? Som gay gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought yow thus upon the *viritoot*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

[The word is variously spelled *viritoot*, *vyritote*, *veritote*, *verytrot*, *merytot*. Compare it with the word *viritrate*.]

**viritrate**†, *n.* An opprobrious term, as yet not satisfactorily explained, found in the following passage:

This somonour clappeth at the wydowes gate:
"Com out," quod he, "thou olde *virytrate*."
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 284.

[The MSS. read *virytrate*, *viritrate*, *veritrate*, *verye crate*, *viritate*, *veritate*, *very trate*. Tyrwhitt has the reading *thou olde very trate*, based upon two MSS., and regards *trate* as used for 'trot,' a common term for an old woman. The explanation is not satisfactory.]

**virmilion**†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *vermilion*.

**virolai**†, *n.* Same as *virelay*.

**virola-tallow** (vir'ō-lä-tal'ō), *n.* A concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica* (*Virola*) *sebifera*.

**virole** (vi-rōl'), *n.* [< OF. *virol*, *virole*, also *vireulle*, *viroeule*, F. *virole*, a ring, ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet: see *ferrule*², which is a doublet of *virole*.] A circlet or little hoop of iron put round the end of a cane, a knife-handle, and the like; a ferrule; hence, in *her.*, a hoop or ring; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn. Some writers apply it especially to the funnel-shaped opening at the larger end.

**virolé** (vir-ō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *veruled*.

**viroled** (vi-rōld'), *a.* [< *virole* + *-ed*².] Same as *veruled*.

**vironf**, *n.* [ME. *viroun*, also contr. *vyrne*, later *verne*, early mod. E. *fearne* (Cotgrave), < OF. *viron*, for *environ*, around, about, *vironner*, surround: see *environ*.] A circuit. *Halliwell.*

*Vyrne* or sercle (cerkyll, P). Girus, ambitus, circulus.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 510.

**vironry**†, *n.* [< *viron* + *-ry*.] Environment.

Her streaming rayes have pierced the cloudie skies,
And made hesu'ns traitors blush to see their shame;
Cleared the world of her black *vironries*,
And with pale feare doth all their treason tame.
*G. Tourneur*, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 85.

**virose** (vī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous, foul, < *virus*: see *virus*.] 1. Full of virus; virulent; poisonous: as, the *virose* sting of some spiders. — 2. In *bot.*, emitting a fetid odor.

**virous** (vī'rus), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous: see *virose*.] Possessing poisonous properties; charged with virus.

**virtu** (vir-tö'), *n.* [Also *vertu*; = It. *virtù*, *vertù*, virtue, excellence, a love of the fine arts: see *virtue*.] A word used chiefly in the phrase *article of virtu*, an object interesting for its precious material, fine or curious workmanship, antiquity, rarity, or the like, such as gems, medals, enamels, etc.: usually an object of some quality of art which appeals to fancy or to a curious taste.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtu*.
*Goldsmith*, Haunch of Venison.

His shop was a perfect infirmary for decayed *articles of virtu* from all the houses for miles around. Cracked china, lame tea-pots, broken shoe-buckles, rickety tongs, and decrepit fire-irons, all stood in melancholy proximity, awaiting Sam's happy hours of inspiration.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 34.

**virtual** (vėr'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *virtuel* = Sp. Pg. *virtual* = It. *virtuale*, < ML. *virtualis* (Duns Scotus), < L. *virtus*, strength, virtue: see *virtue*.] 1. Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to *real*, *actual*, *formal*, *immediate*, *literal*.

Shall this distinction be called real? I answer, it is not properly real actual in the sense in which that is commonly called real actual which is a difference between things and in act, for in one person there is no difference of things on account of the divine simplicity. And as it is not real actual, so it is not real potential, for nothing is there in power which is not in act. But it can be called . . . a *virtual* difference, because that which has such a distinction in itself has not thing and thing, but is one thing having virtually or eminently, as it were, two realities, for to either reality, as it is in that thing, belongs the property which is in such reality as though it were a distinct thing; for so this reality distinguishes and that does not distinguish, as though this were one thing and that another.
*Duns Scotus*, Opus Oxoniense (trans.), I. ii. 7.

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest example of the word in Latin.]

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, *virtual* or immediate touch?
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 617.

But America is virtually represented. What? does the electrick force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantick than pervade Wales, which lies in your immediate neighbourhood, or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable? *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

Attributes a few chapters to the *virtual* compiler of the whole. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 73.

2. Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

Fomented by his *virtual* power. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 339.

We have no nitre of our own *virtual* enough to whiten us. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 398.

The resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection as the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.
*Sir M. Hale*, Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

3. In *mech.*, as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase *virtual velocity*, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a velocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force. The principle of virtual velocities is that, if a body is in equilibrium, the sum of all the forces each multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application is, for every possible infinitesimal displacement of the body, equal to zero. The epithet appears to have been derived from an older statement that when, by means of any machine, two weights are brought into equilibrium, the velocities are inversely as the weights; so that *virtual* would here mean practical, as in def. 1. — **Virtual coefficient.** See *coefficient*. — **Virtual cognition** (*notitia virtualis*), the implicit existence in the mind of a concept as part of another, without special attention to this secondary concept. The term is due to Duns Scotus. — **Virtual difference.** See *difference*. — **Virtual displacement**, an infinitesimal arbitrary displacement, essentially the same as a virtual velocity. — **Virtual focus**, in *optics*, a point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if sufficiently produced, although the rays themselves do not actually reach it. See *focus*, 1. — **Virtual head.** See *head*. — **Virtual image**, in *optics*, an apparent image; an image which has no real existence. See under *lens*, *mirror*. — **Virtual moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Virtual monopoly.** See *monopoly*. — **Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity* (which see, under *intensive*). — **Virtual resistance.** See *resistance*, 3. — **Virtual velocity.** See def. 3.

**virtuality** (vėr-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *virtualità*; as *virtual* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being virtual or not actual. — 2†. Potentiality; potential existence.

In one grain of corn . . . there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

**virtually** (vėr'tū-al-i), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

They *virtually* deprived the church of every power and privilege which, as a simple society, she had a claim to.
*Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv., Ded.

The Lords of Articles . . . were *virtually* nominated by himself; yet even the Lords of Articles proved refractory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Weight, mobility, inertia, cohesion are universally recognized — are *virtually*, if not scientifically, understood to be essential attributes of matter.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 507.

Though it was obvious that the war north of the Alps was *virtually* over, yet Prussia was still pouring troops into Austrian territory.
*E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

**virtuate**† (vėr'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *virtue* + *-ate*².] To make efficacious.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat and radical moisture, or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

**virtue** (vėr'tū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertue*; < ME. *vertu* (pl. *vertues*, *vertus*, *vertuz*, *vertous*, *vertuis*), < OF. *vertu*, F. *vertu* = Sp. *virtud* = Pg. *virtude* = It. *vertù*, *virtù*, < L. *virtus* (*virtut-*), the qualities of a man, strength, courage, bravery, capacity, worth, manliness, applied to physical and intellectual excellence; also of moral excellence, virtue, morality; < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] 1†. Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

And so much *vertu* was in Leodogan and his men that thei made hem remove and forsake place.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Pindar many times prayseth highly victories of small moment, matters rather of sport than *vertue*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

You are brave captains,
Most valiant men; go up yourselves; use *virtue*;
See what will come on't. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

2. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vice*.

In cueric degree and sort of men *vertue* is commendable, but not egally: not onely because mens estates are vnegall, but for that also *vertue* it selfe is not in euery respect of egall value and estimation.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

He daub'd his vice with show of *virtue*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 29.

If *Virtue* be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Punishment, we have a solid ground to go upon. *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, ii. § 3.

To do good for its own sake is *virtue*, to do it for some ulterior end or object, not itself good, is never *virtue*; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

Hutcheson, who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of *virtue* more powerfully than perhaps any other moralist, resolved all *virtue* into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the *virtue* of temperance or of charity.

For, if our *virtues*
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 34.

Being a Prince so full of *Virtues*, . . . he [the Black Prince] left no Place for any Vice.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 127.

The *virtues* of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.
*Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great *virtues* in excess. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 164.

*Hast.* I believe the girl has *virtue*.
*Mar.* And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing *virtue*.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *virtue* of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zif zou lyke to knowe the *Vertues* of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowen noght), I schalle telle zou. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

This Salomon was wise and knew the *vertues* of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.
*Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. lxxxvi.

I see there 's *virtue* in my heavenly words.
*Marlowe*, Faustus, i. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? Mark v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much *virtue* in If.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 108.

These I can cure, such secret *virtue* lies
In herbs applied by a virgin's hand.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The virtues are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers!
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 601.

8†. A mighty work; a miracle.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye repreef to citees in whiche ful manye *vertues* of him weren doon. *Wyclif*, Mat. xi. 20.

**By virtue of, in virtue of**, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

*By vertu of* the auctorite that he hath of the chirche.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

The king then assumed the power *in virtue of* his prerogative. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

**Cardinal virtues.** See *cardinal*.—**Material virtue†.** See *material*.—**Moral virtue.** See *moral*.—**Theological virtues**, the three virtues faith, hope, and charity.—**The seven chief or principal virtues.** See *seven*.—**To make a virtue of necessity**, to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to *make a virtue of necessity*, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 13.

=Syn. 2. *Morals, Ethics*, etc. (see *morality*); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

**virtued** (vėr'tūd), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-ed*[2].] Endued with power or virtue; efficacious.

But hath the *virtu'd* steel a pow'r to move?
Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 4.

**virtuefy** (vėr'tū-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virtuefied*, ppr. *virtuefying*. [< *virtue* + *-fy*.] To give virtue to; impart the quality of virtue to. [Rare.]

It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary.
*Chalmers*, Constitution of Man, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**virtueless** (vėr'tū-les), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-less*.] Destitute of virtue, potency, or efficacy; worthless.

And these digressive things
Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd from kings,
And kings not poor nor *virtueless*) you cannot hold me base,
Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men meet disgrace. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 107.

*Virtueless* she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.
*Fairfax.*

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*. *Ruskin*, Mod. Painters, II. v. 1.

**virtue-proof†** (vėr'tū-prōf), *a.* Irresistible in virtue.

No veil
She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought infirm
Alter'd her cheek. *Milton*, P. L., v. 384.

**virtuosa** (vir-tō-ō'sä), *n.*; pl. *virtuose* (-se). [It.: see *virtuoso*.] The feminine of *virtuoso*.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famous *virtuosa*, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.
*Gray*, Letters, I. 76.

**virtuose** (vir-tō-ōs'), *a.* [< It. *virtuoso*: see *virtuoso*.] Same as *virtuosic*.

Mme. Carreno is essentially a *virtuose* player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.
*The Academy*, May 17, 1890, p. 346.

**virtuosi**, *n.* Italian plural of *virtuoso*.

**virtuosic** (vir-tō-ō'sik), *a.* [< *virtuose* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting the artistic qualities and skill of a virtuoso. [Rare.]

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even *virtuosic*, schools.
*The Academy*, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

**virtuosity** (vir-tō-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ity*.] 1. Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the virtuosi.

It was Zum Grünen Ganse, . . . where all the *Virtuosity* and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

2. In the *fine arts*, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technic. Virtuosity is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, virtuosity is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical *virtuosity* . . . was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.
*G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their *virtuosity*.
*The Academy*, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

Brilliancy of technique is now the property of nearly every public performer, and instrumental music is being threatened by that decadence which all art history proves is the constant companion of *virtuosity*.
*The Century*, XXXV. 2.

**virtuoso** (vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *virtuosos*, *virtuosi* (-sōz, -si). [= F. *virtuose*, < It. *virtuoso*, a virtuoso, lit. one who is excellent, i. e. excels in taste: see *virtuous*.] 1†. An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation. *Boyle.*—2. One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a *virtuoso* who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.
*Dryden*, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious *virtuoso*, as we found by a handsome collection of books, medals, . . . and other antiquities. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these *virtuosos* about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If this *virtuoso* excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the *virtuoso*. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See *virtuosity*, 2.

The *virtuoso* afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.
*The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

**virtuososhiip** (vir-tō-ō'sō-ship), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ship*.] The occupation or pursuits of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

**virtuous** (vėr'tū-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuous*; < ME. *vertuous*, < OF. *vertuous*, *vertueux*, F. *vertueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *virtuoso*, virtuous, excellent, effective, efficacious, < LL. *virtuosus*, good, virtuous, < L. *virtus*, excellence, virtue: see *virtue*.] 1†. Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the Saisnes so *vertouse*, he aseride the kynge Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght haue hem putte oote of the place longe seth, ffor ye be moo peple be that oon half than tid be."
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 595.

Must all men that are *virtuous*
Think suddenly to match themselves with me?
I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting virtue; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a *virtuous* man.

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add *vertuous*, he had been compleat.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that *virtuous* men should attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good. *Dryden*, Amboyna, Ded.

A *virtuous* mind cannot long esteem a base one.
*Hamilton*, To Miss Schuyler (Works, I. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a *virtuous* man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing virtuous actions. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 32.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a *virtuous* deed; a *virtuous* life.

If what we call virtue be only *virtuous* because it is useful, it can only be *virtuous* when it is useful.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

The beauty of a *virtuous* action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the *virtuous* character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a *virtuous* life, or to the general condition of a *virtuous* state of society.
*Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 67.

If there is any *virtuous* action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it *virtuous* is the motive of universal love which is its impelling force.
*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare,
She was both *virtuous* and fair.
*The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; potent; effective.

Ther nas no man nowhere so *vertuous*;
He was the beste beggere in his hous.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 251.

This prioytee is so *vertuous* that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Culling from every flower
The *virtuous* sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 76.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice and cooling ointment made.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 418.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous. See *morality*.

**virtuously** (vėr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

I knew you lov'd her, *virtuously* you lov'd her.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

And I'll be your true servant,
Ever from this hour *virtuously* to love you,
Chastely and modestly to look upon you.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

**virtuousness** (vėr'tū-us-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuousnes*; < *virtuous* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being virtuous.

Polemon . . . from thensforthe becam a Phi'er [philosopher] of singular gravitee, of incomparable sobrenes, of moste constante *vertuousnes*, and so contynued all his lif aftir. *Udall* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the *vertuousnes* of Belphœbe.
*Spenser*, To Raleigh. Prefix to F. Q.

**virulence** (vir'ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *virulence* = Sp. Pg. *virulencia* = It. *virulenza*, < LL. *virulentia*, an offensive odor, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison: see *virulent*.] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (*a*) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the *viru-*

*lence* of the cobra's venom. (*b*) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; rancor.

Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters—which indeed is very often too justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and *virulence* with which works of this nature generally abound.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

The *virulence* theologians will display towards those who differ from them will depend chiefly on the degree in which the dogmatic side of their system is developed.
*Lecky*, Rationalism, II. 39.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Poisonousness, venom, deadliness. (*b*) *Asperity, Harshness.* See *acrimony*.

**virulency**† (vir′ū-len-si), *n.* [< *virulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *virulence*.

The *virulency* of their calumnies.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**virulent** (vir′ū-lent), *a.* [< F. *virulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *virulento*, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison, < *virus*, poison: see *virus*.] 1. Full of virus; extremely poisonous or venomous.

A contagious disorder, rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness. *Scott.*

Her elfin blood in madness ran,
Her mouth foamed, and the grass, therewith bespreut,
Withered at dew so sweet and *virulent*. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. Due to the action of a virus: as, a *virulent* inoculation.—3. Very bitter or spiteful; malignant: as, a *virulent* invective; a *virulent* libel.

Bp. Fell, . . . in the Latin translation of Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," had converted eulogium into the most *virulent* abuse.
*I. D'Israeli*, Quarrels of Authors, p. 294.

He had a *virulent* feeling against the respectable shopkeeping class, and . . . nothing was likely to be more congenial to him than the gutting of retailers' shops.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

**Virulent bubo**, a suppurating bubo accompanying chancroid. =**Syn. 3.** Acrimonious, bitter. See *acrimony*.

**virulented**† (vir′ū-len-ted), *a.* [< *virulent* + *-ed*².] Filled with poison.

For, they say, certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

**virulently** (vir′ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

**viruliferous** (vir-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *virul(entus)*, virulent, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing a specific virus.

**virus** (vī′rus), *n.* [= F. *virus* = Sp. *virus* = Pg. *virus*, < L. *virus*, a slime, poison, slimy liquid, venom, an offensive odor, a sharp taste, = Gr. *ἰός* (for **Fισός*), poison, = Skt. *visha*, poison, = Ir. *fi*, poison.] 1. The contagium of an infectious disease; a poison produced in the body of one suffering from a contagious disease, and capable of exciting the same disease when introduced into another person by inoculation.

*Virus* differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process—a morbid poison.
*Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which causes a degraded mental or moral state; moral or intellectual poison: as, the *virus* of sensuality.

Whilst the *virus* of depravity exists in one part of the body politic, no other part can remain healthy.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 256.

3. Figuratively, virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.—**Attenuated virus**, virus which has been reduced in potency by means of successive inoculations in animals or by culture.—**Humanized virus**, vaccine virus modified by passage through a human being.—**Vaccine virus**. Same as *vaccine*.

**vis**¹†, *n.* [ME. also *vise*, < OF. *vis*, F. *vis*, look, face, < L. *visus*, a look, vision: see *visage*.] Vision; sight; appearance.

Thare-fore we may noghte hafe the *vis* of His life here in fulfilling. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

**vis**²†, *n.* An old spelling of *vise*¹.

**vis**³ (vis), *n.* [L., pl. *vires*, strength, force, energy, might, hostile force, violence, = Gr. *ἰς* (orig. **Fις*), sinew, force. From this source are ult. E. *vim*, *violate*, *violent*, etc.] Force. The term has been used in dynamics, but generally without definite meaning, embodying vague ideas dating from the seventeenth century.—**The principle of vis viva**, the principle that, when only positional forces are considered, any changes in the vis vivs of a system depend only on the initial and final situations of the particles.—**Vis conservatrix**. Same as *vis medicatrix naturæ*.—**Vis formativa**, plastic force.—**Vis inertiæ**. (*a*) In *mech.*, same as *inertia*, 2. Hence—(*b*) Moral indisposition to commit one's self to an energetic line of action; mental sluggishness.—**Vis medicatrix naturæ**, in *med.*, the remedial power of nature; the natural tendency of a patient to get well without medicine.—**Vis mortua**, dead force; a striving toward motion.—**Vis motiva**, moving force; the power of a moving body to produce mechanical effect.—**Vis nervosa**, nervous force; the peculiar power or property of nerves of conveying either motor or sensory impressions.—**Vis primitiva**, a certain original power which constitutes a body, and makes it something more than a mere movable place.—**Vis vitæ** or **vis vitalis**, vital force.—**Vis viva**, in older writers, the mass into the square of the velocity, or the measure of the mass multiplied by the square of that of the velocity: but recent writers frequently use the phrase to denote one half of the above quantity. The term was invented by Leibnitz. Also called *active* or *living force*.

**visage** (viz′āj), *n.* [< ME. *visage*, < OF. (and F.) *visage* = Sp. *visaje* = Pg. *visagem* = Olt. *visaggio*, < ML. as if **visaticum*, < L. *visus*, a look, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*, and cf. *vis*¹.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal: chiefly applied to human beings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect.

Thei lyen alle in the Watre, saf the *visage*, for the gret hete that there is. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

Of his *visage* children were aferd.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 628.

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man.
Isa. lii. 14.

As he drawe back from the door, an all-comprehensive benignity blazes from his *visage*.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** *Countenance*, etc. See *face*¹.

**visage**† (viz′āj), *v. t.* [< ME. *visagen*; < *visage*, *n.*] 1. To face; confront; brave.

Al hadde man seyn a thyng with both hise eyen,
Yit shul we wommen *visage* it hardily.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1029.

2. To put a (certain) face upon; make (a thing) appear in a (certain) fashion.

But, Sir, my Lord was with the Kynge, and he *vesaged* se the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is aferd ryght sore. *Paston Letters*, I. 150.

**visaged** (viz′ājd), *a.* [< *visage* + *-ed*².] Having a visage or countenance of a kind specified.

Arcite is gently *visag'd*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

**visard**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vizor*.

**vis-à-vis** (vēz′ä-vē′), *adv.* and *a.* [F.: *vis*, face, visage (< L. *visus*, look); *à*, to; *vis*, visage, face.] In a position facing one another; standing or sitting face to face.—**Vis-à-vis harpsichord**. See *harpsichord*.

**vis-à-vis** (vēz′ä-vē′), *n.* [< *vis-à-vis*, *adv.*] 1. One who or that which is opposite to, or face to face with, another: used especially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxvi.

2. A light carriage for two or four persons, who are seated facing each other; in general, any vehicle in which the seats are arranged so that the occupants sit face to face; specifically, same as *sociable*, 1.—3. A kind of couch: same as *sociable*, 3.

Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
Reserved for the polished and great,
Where each happy lover might see
The nymph he adores tête-à-tête.
*H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xi.

**viscacha, vizcacha** (vis-, viz-kach′ä), *n.* [Also *biscacha*, *bizcacha*, *vischacha*, *vishatcha*, etc.; = F. *viscaque*, < Amer. Sp. *viscacha*, *bizcacha*, prob. of Peruv. origin.] A South American rodent mammal, of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagostomus*, *L. trichodactylus*, inhabiting the

Viscacha (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*).

pampas, and playing there the same part in the fauna that is taken in North America by the prairie-dogs and other spermophiles. It is of stout form, and about 2 feet long; the colors are varied, especially on the face, giving a harlequin visage. Its burrows are so numerous as to constitute a danger to travel, especially at night, the holes being so deep that a horse is almost certain to fall if he steps in one. The skins are valued for their fur.—**Alpine viscacha**, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*, and cut under *rabbit-squirrel*.

**viscachera** (vis-ka-chā′rä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < *viscacha*, q. v.] A village or settlement of viscachas, resembling a prairie-dog town.

**Visceæ** (vis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Viscum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers with a simple perianth, the calyx without any conspicuous margin. It includes 13 genera (or all in the order but two), of which *Viscum*, the mistletoe, is the type; two of the others, *Arceuthobium* and *Phoradendron*, include the American mistletoes.

**viscera**, *n.* Plural of *viscus*.

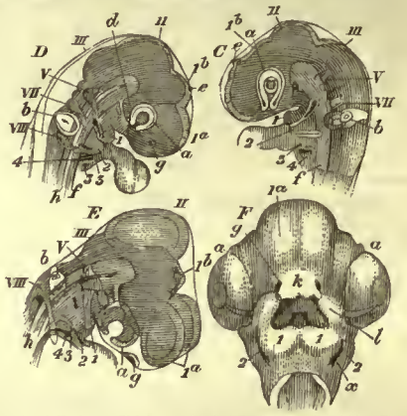
**viscerad** (vis′e-rad), *adv.* [< *viscera* + *-ad*³.] Toward the viscera; hemad; ventrad.

**visceral** (vis′e-ral), *a.* [= F. *viscéral*; as *viscera* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the viscera; having the character of a viscus; forming or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, as a part or organ of the body; splanchnic: as, *visceral* anatomy; a *visceral* cavity; *visceral* disease; the *visceral* loop of the nerves of a mollusk; the *visceral* as distinguished from the reflected or parietal layer of a serous membrane.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle "Bowels of Love." *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xi.

To begin with, every sensation of the skin and every *visceral* sensation seems to derive from its topographic seat a peculiar shade of feeling, which it would not have in another place. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 155.

2. Belonging to or situated on that side of the body of a vertebrate which contains the viscera of the thorax; abdominal; ventral or hemal, as distinguished from *dorsal* or *neural*.—**Visceral anatomy**. Same as *splanchnotomy*.—**Visceral arches**, certain folds or thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, extending transversely, and ultimately uniting in front in the middle line;



Head of Embryo Chick at third (*C*), fourth (*D*), fifth (*E*), and sixth (*F*) days of incubation, showing development of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the visceral arches; *C*, *D*, *E*, side views; *F*, under view; *II*, *III*, second and third cerebral vesicles; $1^a$, vesicle of cerebral hemisphere; $1^b$, vesicle of third ventricle; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, fifth, seventh, and eighth cranial nerves; *a*, eye; *b*, ear; *d*, infundibulum; *e*, pineal body; *f*, protovertebræ; *g*, olfactory organs; *h*, notochord; *k*, oasal process; *l*, maxillary process; *x*, first visceral cleft or slit. The mouth, in advance of 1, is best seen in fig. *F*, bounded by *k*, *l*, and 1.

branchial, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary arches, the last three persistent and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts, the first persistent only in branchiate vertebrates, where they become the gill-arches. Only a small part of the first branchial arch persists in higher vertebrates. In man it is found in the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See *thyrohyoid*, and cuts under *cerebral* and *frontonasal*.—**Visceral aura**, premonitory symptoms of an epileptic attack, consisting in sensations of various kinds referred to the abdominal region.—**Visceral cavity**, that cavity of the body which contains the viscera; the subvertebral or splanchnic cavity; the body-cavity, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure; the cœloma.—**Visceral clefts**, pharyngeal slits (see *pharyngeal*). See *slit*, *n.*, 5.—**Visceral crisis**, violent spasmodic pain in one of the abdominal organs, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Visceral hump, visceral dome**, in mollusks, the heap of viscera which makes a prominence of the dorsal region; the cupola.—**Visceral inversion**. Same as *transposition of the viscera*. See *transposition*.—**Visceral laminæ**. See *lamina*.—**Visceral loop**, in mollusks, the loop, twist, or turn of the viscera or of their nerves. See cut under *Pulmonata*.—**Visceral nervous system**, the subvertebral or sympathetic system of nerves.—**Visceral pleura**. See *pleura*¹.—**Visceral skeleton**, the skeleton of the visceral arches.—**Visceral slit**. Same as *visceral cleft*.—**Visceral tube**, the visceral cavity, especially when tubular, or, in an early state of the embryo, when it is comparable to the neural tube that contains the spinal cord.

**visceralgia** (vis-e-ral′ji-ä), *n.* [< NL. *viscera* + Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestine; enteralgia.

**viscerate** (vis′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *viscerated*, ppr. *viscerating*. [< *viscera* + *-ate*². Cf. L. *visceratio*(*n-*), a public distribution of flesh or meat.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

**viscericardiac** (vis″e-ri-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *viscericardium* + *-ac*.] Of or pertaining to the viscericardium; visceripericardial.

**viscericardium** (vis″e-ri-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *viscericardia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *viscera*, viscera, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart.] The visceripericardial sac, or peculiar pericardium of a cephalopod.

**viscerimotor** (vis′e-ri-mō″tor), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + LL. *motor*, mover.] Innervating viscera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influence to any viscus, as either a cerebrospinal or a sympathetic nerve. Also *visceromotor*.

**visceripericardial** (vis″ē-ri-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + *pericardium*, pericardium.] Common to the pericardium and other viscera: as, the peculiar *visceripericardial* sac of cephalopods. Also *visceropericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

**visceromotor** (vis′ē-rō-mō″tor), *a.* Same as *viscerimotor*.

*Viscero-motor* nerves: seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbo-sacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 108.

**visceropericardial** (vis″ē-rō-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* Same as *visceripericardial*.

The *viscero-pericardial* sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 677.

**visceropleural** (vis″ē-rō-plö′ral), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *pleura*.] Same as *pleurovisceral*.

**visceroskeletal** (vis″ē-rō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *skeleton*.] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skeleton; splanchnoskeletal.

**viscid** (vis′id), *a.* [< LL. *viscidus*, clammy, sticky, < L. *viscum*, bird-lime, anything sticky: see *viscum*.] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. *Blount*, 1670.

**viscidity** (vi-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *viscidité*; as *viscid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.—2. A glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.* (*Johnson.*)

**viscin** (vis′in), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + *-in*².] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

**viscometer** (vis-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *viscosimeter*.

**viscometry** (vis-kom′e-tri), *n.* [As *viscometer* + *-y*³.] The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

**viscosimeter** (vis-kō-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < LL. *viscosus*, viscous, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, as oils. Also *viscometer*.

**viscosimetric** (vis″kō-si-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viscosimeter.

**viscosimetrical** (vis″kō-si-met′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *viscosimetric*.

**viscosity** (vis-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscosities* (-tiz). [< F. *viscosité* = Sp. *viscosidad* = Pg. *viscosidade* = It. *viscosità*, < LL. as if **viscosita(t-)s*, < *viscosus*, viscous: see *viscous*.] 1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

*Sub.* And what 's your mercury?
*Face.* A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.
*Sub.* How know you him?
*Face.* By his *viscosity*,
His oleosity, and his susceitability.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. In *physics*, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to *mobility*. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called *viscosity*: as, the *viscosity* of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules, and is diminished by the effect of the wandering of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "*viscosity*" of the gas.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 619.

The *viscosity* of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.
*W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 45.

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal *viscosities*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity,** also **dynamic viscosity.** See *coefficient*.—**Magnetic viscosity,** that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force.

**viscount** (vī′kount), *n.* [Formerly *vicount* (the *s* being a later insertion in imitation of the F.); < ME. *vicounte*, *viconte*, < OF. *viconte*, *visconte*, F. *vicomte*, < ML. *vicecomes* (*-comit-*), < L. *vice*, in place of (see *vice-*), + *comes*, a companion: see *count*².] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a county.

*Vicount*, alias *Viscount* (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sheriffe. Betweene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our annecstors the Saxons. *Cowell*, 1637.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under *coronet*.

A *viscounts* Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

**viscountcy** (vī′kount-si), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-cy*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the *Viscountcy* of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver Cromwell on Charles Howard. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 446.

**viscountess** (vī′konn-tes), *n.* [< OF. *vicomtesse*; as *viscount* + *-ess*.] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right.

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

*Viscountesses* (18 × 9). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 128.

**viscountship** (vī′kount-ship), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

**viscounty** (vī′konn-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscounties* (-tiz). [< F. *vicomté*, < ML. *vicecomitatus*, < *vicecomes*, viscount: see *viscount*.] Same as *viscountship*.

The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquesates and *viscounties*.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

**viscous** (vis′kus), *a.* [= F. *visqueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *viscoso*, < LL. *viscosus*, sticky, < L. *viscum*, *viscus*, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat *viscous* and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a *viscous* substance, and loaded with black aphides.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, lxiv.

2. In *physics*, having the property of viscosity. See *viscosity*, 2.

When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a *viscous* fluid, however hard it may be. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 276.

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a *viscous* substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

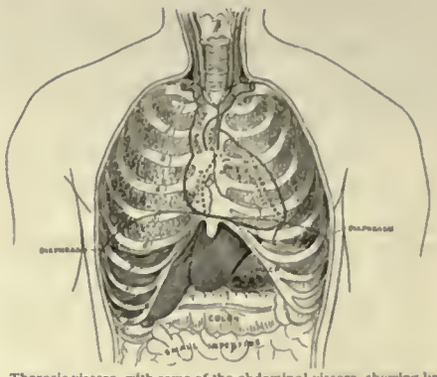
**Viscous fermentation.** See *fermentation*, 2.

**viscousness** (vis′kus-nes), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

**Viscum** (vis′kum), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, rarely *viscus*, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. *ἰξός* (*Ἰξός*), mistletoe.] 1. A genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe, type of the tribe *Visceæ* in the order *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually clustered at the axils or summits of branches, and by anthers which are broad and adnate, opening by many pores on the inner face. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed throughout warm and temperate regions of the Old World. They are shrubs with opposite or dichotomous branches, parasitic on trees. The leaves are conspicuous, opposite, flat, and thickish, or are reduced to scales or minute teeth. The flowers are small, usually three to five together, sessile, and surrounded by two to three small bracts. Some of the species are distributed over a very wide area, especially *V. orientale* and *V. album*, the latter the well-known mistletoe.

2. [*l. c.*] Bird-lime.

**viscus** (vis′kus), *n.*; pl. *viscera* (vis′ē-rą). [NL., < L. *viscus*, pl. *viscera*, any internal organ of the body.] Any one of the interior organs of the body, contained in one of the four great cavities of the head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordinary language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragm which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior caval vein, with reference to the surface of the thorax; 1–10, first to tenth ribs; A, M, P, T, indicate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or alteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and *viscera*.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 5.

**Thoracic viscera.** See *thoracic*.—**Transposition of the viscera.** See *transposition*.

**vise**[1], **vice**[2] (vīs), *n.* [< ME. *ryse*, *vyce*, *vis*, < OF. *vis*, *viz*, a screw, vise, winding stair, = It. *vite*, a vine, vise, < L. *vitis*, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < √ *vi*, wind: see *with*², *withy*.] 1†. A screw.

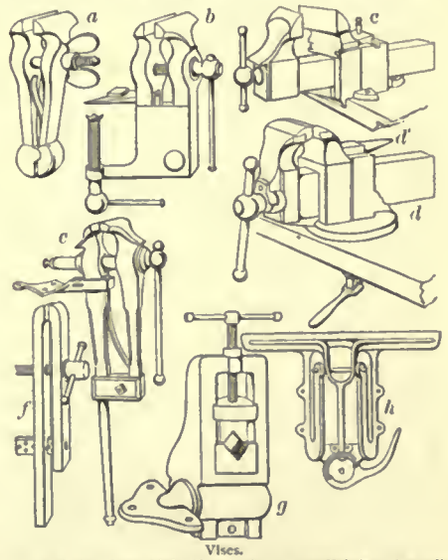
His desk with a *vice* turning in it.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 164.

2†. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding staircase.

I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,
Till I a winding staire found
And held the *vice* aye in my hond.
*The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1312.

The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the Standard a *vice* with a chime.
*Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII.*, in [Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 49.

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts,




Vises.

*a*, hand-vise; *b*, machinists' bench-vise; *c*, parallel vise; *d*, parallel vise, with small anvil *d′* in combination; *e*, blacksmiths' vise; *f*, carpenters' vise; *g*, pipe-vise; *h*, saw-filers' vise.

forming jaws either joined together by a spring or a hinge-joint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms are made adjustable at any angle; others have parallel motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied with many convenient attachments. They receive various names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as *bench-vise*, *saw-vise*, *sudden-grasp vise*, *parallel vise*, *pipe-vise*.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *cames* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—5†. A grip or grasp.

An I but fist him once; an a' come but within my *vice*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 24.

6. The cock or tap of a vessel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**vise**[1], **vice**[2] (vīs), *v. t.* [< *visc*[1], *n.*] 1†. To screw; force, as by a screw.

He swears . . .
As he had seen 't or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 416.

2. To press or squeeze with a vise, or as if with a vise; hold as if in a vise. *De Quincey.*

**vise**[2]†, *n.* Same as *vese*.

**visé** (vē-zā'), *n.* [< F. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, view, examine, inspect, < ML. **visare*, freq. of L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] An indorsement made upon a passport or the like by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Also *visa*.

Particular rules follow in regard to *visé* of the commander giving the notice, which is to be put on the ship's register, and for which the captain of the vessel overhauled and visited shall give a receipt.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 463, App. iii.

The European door is closed, and remains closed until the native authorities may think proper to affix to the passport other *visas* and stamps, at sight of which frontier gendarmes will open the bars and set the captive free.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 188.

**visé** (vē-zā'), *v. t.* [< *visé*, *n.*] To put a visé on; examine and indorse, as a passport. Also *visa*.

Before he and his baggage can pass the guarded door that leads into the restaurant . . . he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly *visaed*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 188.

**vise-bench** (vīs'bench), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a work-bench to which a vise is attached.

**vise-cap** (vīs'kap), *n.* A cap of metal or leather placed over the jaws of a vise to prevent injury of the surface of the work by its teeth.

**vise-clamp** (vīs'klamp), *n.* 1. A supplemental vise-jaw of such form as to hold work of unusual shape or material without injury.—2. A clamp by which a vise can be temporarily secured to a bench or other object.

**viseman, viceman** (vīs'man), *n.*; pl. *visemen, vicemen* (-men). A man who works at a vise.

**vise-press** (vīs'pres), *n.* A former name in Great Britain for the screw-press.

**viser**†, **visere**†, **visern**†, *n.* Old forms of *vizor*.

**Vishnu** (vish'nö), *n.* [< Skt. *Vishnu*.] In *later Hind. myth.*, the god who with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurti, or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshipers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon. In the Vedas he appears only as a manifestation of the sun. The myths relating to Vishnu are chiefly characterized by the idea that whenever a great disorder affected the world Vishnu descended to set it right. Such descents are called *avatāras* or *avatars*, and consist in Vishnu's assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, and always endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as ten, nine of which are already past, the tenth, the *Kalki-avatāra*, being yet to come, "when the practices taught by the Vedas and the institutes of the law shall have ceased, and the close of the *Kali* or present age shall be nigh." Vishnu is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle, in another a disk as emblem of supreme power, in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment, and in the fourth a lotus as a type of creative power.

Vishnu. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

**visibility** (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *visibilité* = Sp. *visibilidad* = Pg. *visibilidade* = It. *visibilità*, < LL. *visibilita(t-)s*, the property or condition of being seen, < *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] 1. The state or property of being visible, or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility; the state of being exposed to view; conspicuousness.

Sir Richard Browne [during nineteen years' exile] . . . kept up in his chapel the liturgy and offices of the Church of England, to his no small honour, and in a time when it was so low, and as many thought utterly lost, that in various controversies, both with Papists and Sectaries, our divines us'd to argue for the *visibility* of the Church from his chapel and congregation. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1660.

2†. A thing which is visible.

The *visibility* [of the Holy Ghost] being on an effulgency of visible light. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 28.

**visible** (viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *visible*, < OF. (and F.) *visible* = Sp. *visible* = Pg. *visivel* = It. *visibile*, < LL. *visibilis*, that may be seen, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] I. *a.* 1. Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; open to sight.

Then the eighteth sone borne of Melusin,
Thre eyes hauyng on in front *visible;*
Moche peple meruellyd and wonderd ther-in.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1269.

Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is *visible* in our horizon, we never should have been without them. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous: as, a man with no *visible* means of support.

Though his actions were not *visible*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 152.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible*, than before. *Clarendon.*

3. In *entom.*, noting parts which are not concealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of the integument: opposed to *covered*.—**Visible church**, in *theol.*, the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—**Visible horizon**, the line that bounds the sight. See *horizon*.—**Visible means**, means or resources which are apparent or ascertainable by others, so that the court or a creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property.—**Visible spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3.—**Visible speech**, a name applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, its inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol.=Syn. Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

*Visibles* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 263.

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all *visibles*.
*A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iii.

**visibleness** (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being visible; visibility.

**visibly** (viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

**visie, vizie** (viz'i), *n.* [Also *vizy*; < F. *visée*, aim, < *viser*, aim, sight at: see *visé*.] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate. *Scott.*

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *vizy* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan. *Galt*, Steam-Boat, p. 143. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

**visier**†, *n.* See *vizir*.

**Visigoth** (viz'i-goth), *n.* [< LL. **Visigothi, Visegothæ*, West Goths, < *visi-, visc-*, repr. Teut. *west*, + *Gothi, Gothæ*, Goths.] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goth*. The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goth*.

**Visigothic** (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* [< *Visigoth* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

**vision** (vizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *vision, visioun, visiun*, < OF. *vision*, F. *vision* = Sp. *vision* = Pg. *visão* = It. *visione*, < L. *visio(n-)*, the act or sense of seeing, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see, = Gr. *ἰδεῖν* (**Fιδεῖν*), Skt. √ *vid*, know, = E. *wit:* see *wit*[1]. From the L. *videre* are also ult. E. *visible, visage, vis*[1], *visit, visive, visual, advice, advise, device, devise, pervise, revise, supervise, provide, provision, revision, supervision*, etc., *evident, provident, evidence, providence*, etc., *purvey, survey*, etc., *invidious, envy*[1], etc.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there.
*Hammond*, Practical Catechism, i. § 3.

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity, color, form, and relative size of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, *vision* is correlated with *olfaction, audition, gustation*, and *taction*. See *sight*[1].—3. That which is seen; an object of sight; specifically, a supernatural or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; also, an imaginary appearance; an apparition; a phantom.

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe *Visionnes* of Hevene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see *visions*. Joel ii. 28.

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore
My soul beheld thy *vision!*
*Coleridge*, Ode to the Departing Year, iv.

Far in the North, like a *vision* of sorrow,
Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.
*R. T. Cooke*, September.

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

*Visions* of dominion and glory rose before him.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**Arc of vision**, in *astron.*, the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.—**Axis of vision.** See *axis*[1].—**Beatific vision**, in *theol.* See *beatific*.—**Binocular vision**, vision effected by the coöperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retinæ are perceived as one; stereoscopic vision. It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—**Center of vision.** Same as *point of vision*.—**Chromatic vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia.—**Day-vision**, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—**Dichromic vision**, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of red is usually wanting.—**Direct** or **central vision**, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lutea.—**Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope*.—**Double vision**, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia.—**Erect vision.** See *erect*.—**Field of vision.** See *field*.—**Indirect** or **peripheral vision**, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.—**Intuitive vision.** Same as *beatific vision*.—**Iridescent vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow; a form of chromatopsia.—**Limit of distinct vision.** See *limit*.—**Night-vision**, a condition of vision in which objects are perceived more clearly at night; day-blindness; nyctalopia.—**Persistence of vision.** See *persistence*.—**Point of vision.** See *point*[1].—**Reflected vision, reflex vision.** See *reflex*.—**Refracted vision**, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

**vision** (vizh'ọn), *v. t.* [< *vision*, *n.*] 1. To see as in a vision; perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields
*Vision'd* before. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!
*Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It [truth] may be *visioned* objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . *visioned* as out of the mind, . . . now as actual water *visioned* and flowing clear.
*E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, The Heart of Christ, pp. [72, 80.

**visional** (vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *vision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. *Waterland.*

**visionally** (vizh'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a visional manner; in vision.

*Visionally* past, not eventually.
*Trapp*, On Rev. xi. 14, quoted in Biblical Museum, V.

**visionariness** (vizh'ọn-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and *visionariness* from the aërial texture of the speculations.
*De Quincey*, Style, iii.

**visionary** (vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *visionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *visionario;* as *vision* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a bad sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 162.

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
His *visionary* brow.
*Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a *visionary* scheme.

Some things like *visionary* flights appear;
The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 656.

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?
Why thy *visionary* Joys remove?
*Congreve*, Semele, ii. 2.

Men come into business at first with *visionary* principles. *Jefferson*, To Madison (Correspondence, II. 325).

That the project of peace should appear *visionary* to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.
*Emerson*, War.

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

The *visionary* hour
When musing midnight reigns.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 556.

=Syn. 1. Imaginative, romantic.—2. Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *visionaries* (-riz). 1. One who sees visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the *Visionary* seem
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.
*Scott*, Rokeby, i. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a *visionary*. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

=Syn. Dreamer, enthusiast.

**visioned** (vizh'ond), *a.* [< *vision* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired. [Rare.]

Oh! not the *visioned* poet in his dreams . . .
So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

My *vision'd* sight might yet prove true.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream
Of dark magician in his *visioned* cave.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's *visioned* space.
*Lowell*, Fact or Fancy?

**visionist** (vizh'on-ist), *n.* [< *vision* + *-ist*.] One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions; a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorporeal beings (of an acquaintance with which these *visionists* so much boast) that we are not able to know anything of corporeal substances as abstract from their accidents. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 66.

The *visionist* has deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 215.

**visionless** (vizh'on-les), *a.* [< *vision* + *-less*.] Destitute of vision; sightless; blind.

**visit** (viz'it), *v.* [< ME. *visiten*, < OF. (and F.) *visiter* = Sp. Pg. *visitar* = It. *visitare*, < L. *visitare*, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of *visere*, look at attentively, behold, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on.

And by the waye we *vysyted* some holy places.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

At Iyons I *visityd* the Reliques at the yle wher Sent Anne lyes and longious.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will *visit* you at supper-time.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers *visited* so often. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or at; enter.

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Citie—yea, by help of art, in Conduita *visiteth* their priuate houses.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring
*Visits* the valley. *Emerson*, Musketaquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine; inspect.

I may excite your princely cogitations to *visit* the excellent treasure of your own mind.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

Achmet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or *visited*, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 506.

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been *visited*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

*Fare.* The house, sir, has been *visited*.
*Love.* What, with the plague?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

'Tis a house here
Where people of all sorts, that have been *visited*
With lunacies and follies, wait their cures.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (*a*) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh *visit* me with thy salvation. Ps. cvi. 4.

Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them.
Isa. xxvi. 14.

(*b*) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

I am persuaded that God has *visited* you with this punishment for my ungodliness.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

*Visiting* the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.
Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins. Hos. viii. 13.

**II.** *intrans.* To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law*, Serious Call, viii.

**visit** (viz'it), *n.* [< F. *visite* = Sp. Pg. It. *visita*; from the verb.] 1. The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one as a guest; a call on a person or at a place.

I'm come to take my last farewell,
And pay my last *visit* to thee.
*Young Hunting* (Child's Ballads, III. 295).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only won'd keep a man from *Visits*, and his Doors shut.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

*Visits*
Like those of angels, short and far between.
*Blair*, The Grave, ll. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical *visits* were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains — the kings.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 379.

**Domiciliary visit.** See *domiciliary*.—**Right of visit.** Same as *right of visitation*. See *visitation*, 5.—**Visit to the Blessed Sacrament**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in silent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

**visitable** (viz'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *visit* + *-able*.] Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other *visitable* places upon Mount Olivet.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**visitant** (viz'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *visitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *visitare*, see: see *visit*.] **I.** *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
Upon the mountains *visitant*.
*Wordsworth*, Song at Feast of Brougham Castle.

**II.** *n.* 1. One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private *visitants*, my noble lady,
That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his *visitants* in. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty, . . . and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic *visitant* than of a being belonging to this nether world. *Scott*, L. of L. M. (ed. 1830), Int.

His heart,
Where Fear sat thus, a cherished *visitant*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

2. In *ornith.*, a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to *resident*: as, the snowy owl is a winter *visitant* from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitants are termed *stragglers*. See *straggler*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Annecy in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in various countries, and has been efficient in the education of young girls. The Visitants are also called *Salesians*, *Order of the Visitation*, *Nuns of the Visitation*, etc.

**visitation** (viz-i-ta'shon), *n.* [< ME. *visitacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *visitation* = Sp. *visitacion* = Pg. *visitação* = It. *visitazione*, < LL. *visitatio(n-)*, a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] 1. The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therfore I made my *visitacioun*s
To vigilies and to processioun.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the *visitation* which he justly owes him. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 7.

When a woman is deliuered of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with *visitation* of Gossips, the space of fortie dayes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers, . . .
My early *visitation*, and my last.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 275.

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and regulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (*eccles.*), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in *visitations*, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 213.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable *visitations* which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far? Isa. x. 3.

These were bright *visitations* in a scholar's and a clerk's life. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or *of visitation*. 6. [*cap.*] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.—7. In *zoöl.*, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a *visitation* of lemmings, of the Bohemian waxwing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—8. In *her.*, an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftsmen, etc. The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1686 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—**Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation.** See *visitant*, 3.—**Visitation of the sick**, an office of the Anglican Church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repent him truly of his sins.

**visitatorial** (viz'i-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *visitator*, a visitor (< L. *visitare*, see), + *-ial*.] Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, *visitatorial* power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's *visitatorial* work or authority. Also *visitorial*.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with *visitatorial* authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**visit-day** (viz'it-dā), *n.* A day on which callers are received.

On *visit-days* she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.
*Parnell*, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

**visite** (vi-zēt'), *n.* [F., visit: see *visit*.] An outer garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

**visiter** (viz'i-tėr), *n.* [< *visit* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *visitor*.] Same as *visitor*.

His *visiter* observed the look, and proceeded. *Dickens*.

**visiting** (viz'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *visit*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was *visiting* and news.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, i.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks: but they are the last people I should choose to have a *visiting* acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious *visitings* of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

**visiting** (viz'i-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *visit*, *v.*] That visits; often, of persons, authorized to visit and inspect: as, a *visiting* committee.

**visiting-ant** (viz'i-ting-ant), *n.* The driver-ant.

**visiting-book** (viz'i-ting-bůk), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be called upon or who have called.

The Bishop went and wrote his name down in the *visiting-book* at Gaunt House that very day.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

**visiting-card** (viz'i-ting-kärd), *n.* A small card, bearing one's name, and sometimes an address, an official title, or the like, to be left in making calls or paying visits, or, upon occasion, to be sent as an act of courtesy or in acknowledgment of an attention.

**visiting-day** (viz'i-ting-dā), *n.* A day on which one is at home to visitors.

He keeps a *Visiting Day;* you and I'll wait on him.
*C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

**visitor** (viz'i-tor), *n.* [Also *visiter;* < F. *visiteur* = Sp. Pg. *visitador* = It. *visitatore*, < LL. *visitator*, a visitor, protector, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] 1. One who visits. Specifically—(*a*) One who comes or goes to see or stay with another, as in civility or friendship.

She hated having *visitors* in the house while her health was so indifferent.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xxiii.

(*b*) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed or executed.

I heare sais the *Visitors* have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick; and, in remembring thus well England ahrode, thei have in myn opinion forgotten Cambrig it self. *Ascham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16.

2. In *zoöl.*, a visitant.=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Visitor, Caller, Guest. Caller* regards a person as coming to see another for a short interview of civility, formality, or friendship: as, she devoted the afternoon to receiving *callers*. *Visitor* regards the person as coming to see another, but making a longer stay than a *caller* and enjoying more of social intercourse. *Guest* regards the person as admitted to hospitality, and hence generally as welcome. (*b*) Inspector, examiner.

**visitorial** (viz-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *visitor* + *-i-al.*] Same as *visitatorial.*

**visitress** (viz'it-res), *n.* [< *visitor* + *-ess.*] A female visitor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiii.

**visive** (vi'siv), *a.* [< F. *visif* = Sp. Pg. It. *visivo*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] Of or pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

The object of the church's faith is, in order of nature, before the church, . . . and therefore cannot be enlarged by the church, any more than the act of the *visive* faculty can add visibility to the object.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 309.

**Vismia** (vis'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1793), named from one *Visme*, a botanist of Lisbon.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Vismieæ* in the order *Hypericineæ*. It is characterized by a five-celled ovary, with numerous ovules in each cell. There are about 27 species, natives of tropical America, with 1 species in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, bearing entire leaves which are commonly large, closely woolly or hoary, and glandular-dotted. The flowers are yellow or whitish, in terminal and usually abundant and panicled cymes. The five petals are often downy; the stamens are in five united clusters opposite the petals; the fruit is a berry. Most of the species have a copious yellow juice, of energetic properties. *V. Brasiliensis*, of Brazil, and *V. Guianensis*, widely dispersed in Guiana and Brazil, are known as *wax-tree*, a name extended to the genus; the latter also as *gutta-gum tree;* it is a small tree, the source of a drastic gum-resin analogous to gamboge, known as *gummi-gutta* or *American gamboge*, also obtained from other species, as *V. micrantha.*


*Vismia Guianensis.*

**Vismieæ** (vis-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1821), < *Vismia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Hypericineæ*. It is characterized by a fleshy indehiscent fruit with wingless seeds. It includes 4 genera, of which *Vismia* is the type, chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs; the others are mostly shrubs of tropical Africa.

**visnet**†, *n.* [AF. *visne*, < OF. *visne*, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood: see *vicinage.*] Neighborhood. See *venue*[1], 2 (*a*).

**visnomy**† (viz'nō-mi), *n.* [A corruption < *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance; visage.

I think it safer to sit closer, and so to cloud the sun of my *visnomy* that no eye discern it.
*Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

**vison** (vī'son), *n.* [NL. (Brisson); origin unknown.] The name specifically given to the American mink by Brisson in 1756, and subsequently so used by most authors. The name was used absolutely by Buffon in 1765, and generically by J. E. Gray in 1843. As a generic name it is equivalent to *Lutreola*, and includes semi-aquatic species of *Putorius*, of which the European and American minks are the best-known. As a specific term it is applicable only to the latter, *Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison*. See cut under *mink.*

**vison-weasel** (vī'son-wē'zl), *n.* Same as *vison.*

**visor, visored,** etc. See *vizor*, etc.

**visory**† (vī'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *visor* (a doubtful word), a scout, lit. 'seer,' < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] Visual; having the power of vision.

But even the optic nerves and the *visory* spirits are corrupted. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 379.

**viss** (vis), *n.* [< Tamil *vīsai*, Telugu *vīse.*] In southern India and Burma, a weight equivalent to about 3 pounds 5 ounces.

**vista** (vis'tä), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *visto;* < It. *vista*, sight, view, < *visto*, pp. of *vedere*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] 1. A view or prospect, especially through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The tents are all ranged in a straight line: . . . and is there not a horrid uniformity in their infinite *vista* of canvas? *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

Terminal figures, columns of marble or granite porticoes, arches, are seen in the *vistas* of the wood paths.
*Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a vision; a view presented to the mind in prospect or in retrospect by the imagination: as, a *vista* of pleasure to come; dim *vistas* of the past.

There is something exceedingly delusive in thus looking back through the long *vista* of departed years, and catching a glimpse of the fairy realms of antiquity.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 138.

**Prima vista.** See *prima.*

**vistaed** (vis'tädd), *a.* [< *vista* + *-ed*[2].] Possessing or forming a vista or vistas.

**visto** (vis'tō), *n.* Same as *vista.* [Erroneous.]

Then all beside each glade and *visto*
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto.
*Gay*, To a Young Lady.

**visual** (viz'ū-al), *a.* [< OF. *visual, visuel*, F. *visuel* = Sp. Pg. *visual* = It. *visuale*, < LL. *visualis*, of sight, < L. *visus*, sight, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vis*[1], *visage.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the *visual* nerve.

The sir,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 620.

*Visual* perception sees a superficies, but it does not see a superficies as distinguished from a solid.
*Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 12.

2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, . . . the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, § 115.

3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look: as, *visual* influences.—**Primary visual centers,** the lateral corpus geniculatum; the pulvinar and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in cells of which the fibers of the optic tract originate.—**Visual angle,** the angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.—**Visual axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Visual field,** the extent of external world which is visible in any position of an eye.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis.*—**Visual plane,** the plane including the visual lines of the two eyes.—**Visual point,** in *persp.*, a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—**Visual purple,** a pigment found in the retina: same as *rhodopsin.*—**Visual rays,** lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.—**Visual white,** the final product of the photochemical changes undergone by visual purple when exposed to the action of light.—**Visual yellow,** an intermediate stage of the passage of visual purple to visual white under the action of light.

**visualisation, visualise,** etc. See *visualization*, etc.

**visuality** (viz-ū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *visualities* (-tiz). [< LL. *visualita(t-)s*, the faculty of sight, < *visualis*, of the sight: see *visual.*] 1. The state or property of being visual.—2. A sight; a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago.
*Carlyle*, Cromwell, i. 98.

**visualization** (viz"ū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled *visualisation.*

We have a problem of *visualization*—the mind is called upon to supply an optical image.
*Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 311.

**visualize** (viz'ū-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *visualized*, ppr. *visualizing.* [< *visual* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make visual or visible; make that which is perceived by the mind only visible to the eye; externalize to the eye.

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualized* Idea in the Eternal Mind?
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

Whatever may be the fate of these attempts to *visualize* the physics of the process, it will still remain true that to account for the phenomena of radiation and absorption we must take into consideration the shape, size, and complexity of the molecules by which the ether is disturbed. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 15.

Most persons . . . are less able to *visualise* the features of intimate friends than those of persons of whom they have caught only a single glance.
*F. Galton*, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

I find that a few persons can, by what they often describe as a kind of touch-sight, *visualise* at the same moment all round the image of a solid body.
*F. Galton*, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 98.

It is among uncivilised races that natural differences in the *visualising* faculty are most conspicuous. Many of them make carvings and rude illustrations, but only a few have the gift of carrying a picture in their mind's eye, judging by the completeness and firmness of their designs, which show no trace of having been elaborated in that step-by-step manner which is characteristic of draughtsmen who are not natural artists.
*F. Galton*, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 101.

Also spelled *visualise.*

**visualizer** (viz'ū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-er*[1].] One who visualizes. Also spelled *visualiser.*

Abnormally sensitive *visualizers.*
*Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 295.

**visually** (viz'ū-al-i), *adv.* In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

These spectral images have only a subjective existence, though *visually* they have all the vividness of presentment which belongs to realities. *Nature*, XLI. 417.

**Vitaceæ** (vī-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Vitis* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is also known as *Ampelideæ* (Kunth, 1821), or now as *Ampelidaceæ* (R. T. Lowe, 1857), and as the *vine family*—in each case from its type, *Vitis vinifera*, the ἄμπελος of the Greeks. The order is characterized by a small calyx with imbricated lobes, and valvate caduceus petals with the stamens opposite them. There are about 435 species, of which 44 species, principally of Asia and Africa, forming the genus *Leea*, are erect tropical shrubs or small trees, with pinnate leaves without tendrils. The others, classed in 10 genera, and forming the tribe *Ampelideæ*, are shrubby tendril-bearing climbers or vines, with a copious watery juice, round, angled, or irregular stems thickened at the nodes (rarely herbaceous or subterranean), their wood abounding in large dotted ducts. They bear alternate or petioled leaves, which are simple, lobed, or digitately divided into three to five leaflets. The inflorescence is paniculately cymose or racemose, rarely spicate, and is developed opposite the leaves; the peduncles end in simple or divided tendrils. The small flowers are commonly greenish or inconspicuous. The fruit is a roundish juicy berry, commonly one-celled by obliteration of the two to five partitions, and containing two to five seeds. It is often large, sweet, and edible in *Vitis* and *Cissus*, or sometimes acrid, astringent, or intensely acid. Three genera extend into the United States, *Vitis*, *Cissus*, and *Ampelopsis*. *Ampelocissus*, *Parthenocissus*, and *Tetrastigma* also occur in tropical America; the others are small genera of the Old World. Their leaves are astringent, and sometimes furnish domestic remedies, especially those of tropical species of *Cissus;* another furnishes a blue dye; but the principal importance of the family is the production of grapes and wine. *Pterisanthes*, a small aberrant genus, is one of the most singular of plants in its inflorescence, bearing its innumerable small flowers on a thin, flattened wing-like or leaf-like receptacle forming the expanded end of a slender tendril.

**vitailet, vitaillet,** *n.* Obsolete spellings of *victual.*

**vital** (vī'tal), *a.* [< ME. *vital*, < OF. (and F.) *vital* = Sp. Pg. *vital* = It. *vitale*, < L. *vitalis*, of or belonging to life, < *vita*, life, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live, = Skt. √ *jīv*, live; cf. Gr. *βίος*, life. From the same root are ult. E. *vie*[2], *vivid*, *revive*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, *vital* energies.

A raven's note,
Whose dismal tune bereft my *vital* powers.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 41.

As for living creatures, it is certain their *vital* spirits are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 30.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life: as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—3. Containing life; living.

Spirits that live throughout,
*Vital* in every part. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 345.

His *vital* presence? his corporeal mould?
*Wordsworth*, Laodamia.

She is very haughty,
Fer all her fragile air of gentleness;
With something *vital* in her, like those flowers
That on our desolate steppes outlast the year.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Pauline Pavlovna.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

He spoke, and rising hurl'd his forceful Dart,
Which, driv'n by Pallas, pierc'd a *vital* Part.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 352.

A competence is *vital* to content.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are *vital* to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 512.

5†. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, . . . and others . . . affirming the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

**Vital air**†, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life. — **Vital capacity of the lungs.** See *capacity*. — **Vital center.** Same as *center of respiration* (which see, under *respiration*). — **Vital Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*c*). — **Vital congruity**†, the mode of union of body and soul according to the English Platonists. — **Vital contractility**, the power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue. — **Vital fluid**, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants, found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *latex*. — **Vital force**, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under *vitality*, 1. — **Vital functions.** See *function*. — **Vital-germ theory of contagion**, the theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasts which are descended from others originally healthy. — **Vital power**, the ability to live, or continue alive; vitality.

The movement of the bioplasm is vital, occurs only during life, and is due to *vital power* — which *vital power* of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living 1. *Beale*, Bioplasm, p. 209.

**Vital principle**, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See *vitality*. — **Vital sense**, cœnesthesis. — **Vital tripod.** See *tripod*.

**vitalisation, vitalise,** etc. See *vitalization*, etc.

**vitalism** (vī′tal-izm), *n.* [< *vital* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

**vitalist** (vī′tal-ist), *n.* [= F. *vitaliste*; < *vital* + *-ist*.] A believer in the existence of vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms.

**vitalistic** (vī-ta-lis′tik), *a.* [< *vitalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. *Helmholtz*, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383. — 2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under *vital*).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the *vitalistic* or germ theory. *Nature*, XLIII. 482.

**vitality** (vī-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *vitalité* = Sp. *vitalidad* = Pg. *vitalidade* = It. *vitalità*, < L. *vitalita(t-)s*, vital force, life, < *vitalis*, vital: see *vital*.] 1. The exhibiting of vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; vital force. See *life*.

It may be convenient to use the terms "*vitality*" and "vital force" to denote the causes of certain great groups of natural operations, as we employ the names of "electricity" and "electrical force" to denote others; but it ceases to be proper to do so if such a name implies the absurd assumption that either "electricity" or "*vitality*" is an entity playing the part of an efficient cause of electrical or vital phenomena. A mass of living protoplasm is simply a molecular machine of great complexity, the total results of the working of which, or its vital phenomena, depend on the one hand upon its construction, and on the other upon the energy supplied to it; and to speak of *vitality* as anything but the name of a series of operations is as if one should talk of the "horology" of a clock.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 15.

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant *vitality* compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate *vitality* of truth. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

There is nothing more curious than the *vitality* of a class of words never employed in good society, and never admitted into any dictionary. *Science*, V. 380.

**vitalization** (vī″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled *vitalisation*.

The essential function of the male element is not the *vitalization* of the germ.
*W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 248.

**vitalize** (vī′tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitalized*, ppr. *vitalizing*. [< *vital* + *-ize*.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled *vitalise*.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts.
*Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 3.

It is thought to go without the saying that the [Austrian] monarch's negative will absolutely kill, his "let it be" abundantly *vitalize*, all laws, whether constitutional or other. *W. Wilson*, State, § 596.

**vitalizer** (vī′tal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-er*1.] One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled *vitaliser*.

**vitally** (vī′tal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley*. (*Johnson*.)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, *vitally* important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and *vitally* related. Neither can advance beyond the other.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 95.

3. In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was *vitally* hit or hurt.

**vitals** (vī′talz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *vital*; short for *vital parts*.] 1. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound;
Though it pierc'd his body, it hath miss'd the *vitals*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her *vitals* before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon.
*Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

**vitativeness** (vī-tā′tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the love of life — a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty.

**vitellarian** (vit-e-lā′ri-an), *a.* [< *vitellarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the vitellarium: as, the *vitellarian* ducts. See cuts under *germarium*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. *Huxley*.

**vitellarium** (vit-e-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vitellaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the germarium, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See *germarium*, and cuts under *Trematoda* and *Rhabdocœla*.

**vitellary** (vit′e-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] **I.**† *n.* The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

**II.** *a.* Same as *vitelline*.

The *vitellary* sac of the embryo. *Huxley*.

**vitellicle** (vī-tel′i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vitellieulus*, dim. of *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the *umbilical vesicle*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

**vitelligenous** (vit-e-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also *vitellogenous*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

**vitellin** (vī-tel′in), *n.* [< *vitell(us)* + *-in*2.] The chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt. It is associated with lecithin, and probably combined with it in the yolk of the egg.

**vitelline** (vī-tel′in), *a.* and *n.* [< *vitellus* + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk of an egg; forming a vitellus, as protoplasm: said especially of the large mass of food-yolk or deutoplasm of a meroblastic egg, or of the vitellicle. — 2. In *entom.* and *bot.*, colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also *vitellary*.

**Vitelline duct.** See *ductus vitellinus*, under *ductus*, and cut under *embryo*. — **Vitelline membrane.** See *membrane*. — **Vitelline sac**, the vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle.

**II.** *n.* Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., 1. [Rare.]

**vitellogene** (vī-tel′ō-jēn), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing.] The vitellarium.

**vitellogenous** (vit-e-loj′e-nus), *a.* Same as *vitelligenous*.

**vitellolutein** (vī-tel-ō-lū′tē-in), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *luteus*, golden-yellow, + *-in*2.] A yellow coloring matter found in the eggs of the spider-crab, *Maia squinado*.

**vitellorubin** (vī-tel-ō-rō′bin), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *rub(er)*, red, + *-in*2.] A reddish-brown coloring matter found in the eggs of *Maia squinado*.

**vitellus** (vī-tel′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vitellus*, a yolk, a transferred use of *vitellus*, a little calf, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm of an ovum; the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the embryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitellus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitellus proper, and the food-yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo. — **Segmentation of the vitellus.** See *segmentation*. — **Vitellus formativus**, formative or true yolk. See *morphodecithus*. — **Vitellus nutritivus**, food-yolk. See *tropholecithus*.

**Vitex** (vī′teks), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *vitex*, agnus castus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exserted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 75 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The genus is somewhat aromatic; several species are tender shrubs cultivated under glass. *V. Agnus castus*, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as with variegated leaves, etc., under the names *chaste-tree*, *Abraham's-balm*, *hemp-tree*, *monk's pepper-tree*, and especially *agnus castus* (which see, under *agnus*). *V. trifolia* is known in India as *wild pepper*. *V. pubescens* (*V. arborea*) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as *tree-vitex*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *V. Lignum-vitæ*, the lignum-vitæ of Queensland, and *V. capitata*, the bois lézard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building-timber, especially *V. littoralis*, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 5 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull-red hairy flowers an inch long. (See *puriri*, and *New Zealand teak* (under *teak*).) *V. umbrosa* of the West Indies is one of the trees known as *boxwood* or *fiddlewood*.

Flowering Plant of *Vitex Agnus-castus*.
*a*, a flower.

**vitiat**† (vish′i-al), *a.* [< L. *vitium*, a fault, vice, + *-al*.] Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more *vitial* than vital.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 337.

**vitiate** (vish′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitiated*, ppr. *vitiating*. [Formerly also *viciate*; < L. *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitiare* (> It. *viziare* = Sp. Pg. *viciar* = F. *vicier*), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, < *vitium*, a fault, imperfection: see *vice*1.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a *vitiated* taste.

This beauteous Maid [Venice] hath been often attempted to be *viciated*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 30.

Wholesome meats to a *vitiated* stomach differ little or nothing from unwholesome. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiated* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession *vitiates*, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship].
*Emerson*, Friendship.

=Syn. 1. *Pollute*, *Corrupt*, etc. (see *taint*1), debase, deprave.

**vitiation** (vish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *vitiatio(n-)*, violation, corruption, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] The act of vitiating. Specifically — (*a*) Impairment; corruption: as, *vitiation* of the blood.

The strong *vitiation* of the German idiom with English words and expressions. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 315.

(*b*) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the *vitiation* of a contract or a court.

**vitiator** (vish′i-ā-tor), *n.* [< L. *vitiator*, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] One who or that which vitiates.

You cannot say in your profession Plus non vitiat; plus is the worst *vitiator* and violator of the Muses.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

**Viticeæ** (vī-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schauer, 1848), ⟨ *Vitex* (*-ic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by an ultimately centrifugal cymose inflorescence composed of opposite dichotomous cymes aggregated into a trichotomous, thyrsoid, pyramidal, or corymbose panicle, and by an ovary with the ovules laterally affixed, commonly at first imperfectly but soon perfectly four-celled, drupaceous, and entire or four-lobed in fruit, usually pulpy or fleshy, the endocarp of four nutlets, or forming a single four-celled nutlet. It includes 18 genera, of which *Vitex* (the type), *Sectoria*, *Premna*, *Callicarpa*, and *Clerodendron* are the chief. *Geunsia* of the Malay archipelago is exceptional in its usually five-celled ovary, and fruit with ten nutlets. The only member of the tribe within the United States is *Callicarpa Americana*, the French mulberry.

**viticide** (vit′i-sīd), *n.* [⟨ L. *vitis*, vine, + *-cīda*, ⟨ *cædere*, kill.] That which injures or destroys the grape or vine; a vine-pest, as the phylloxera.

**viticolous** (vī-tik′ō-lus), *a.* [⟨ L. *vitis*, the vine, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, inhabiting or produced upon the vine, as very many parasitic and saprophytic fungi and various insects.

**viticula** (vī-tik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *viticulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vitis*, vine: see *Vitis*.] In *bot.*, a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

**viticulose** (vī-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ *viticula* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, producing long, trailing, vine-like twigs or stems; sarmentaceous.

**viticultural** (vit-i-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [⟨ *viticulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to viticulture: as, *viticultural* implements or treatises.

Of the Austrian-Hungarian empire Hungary, from a *viticultural* point of view, forms by far the most important part. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

**viticulturalist** (vit-i-kul′tūr-al-ist), *n.* [⟨ *viticultural* + *-ist*.] A viticulturist. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xviii. 4. [Rare.]

**viticulture** (vit′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [⟨ F. *viticulture*, ⟨ L. *vitis*, vine, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

**viticulturist** (vit-i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [⟨ *viticulture* + *-ist*.] One whose business is viticulture; a grape-grower.

To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and *viticulturists*.
*Nature*, XLIII. 38.

**Vitiflora** (vit-i-flō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), ⟨ L. *vitis*, vine, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] A genus of chats: a strict synonym of *Saxicola*. Also called *Œnanthe*.

**Vitiflorinæ** (vit″i-flō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Vitiflora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds: synonymous with *Saxicolinæ*.

**vitiligo** (vit-i-lī′gō), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *vitiligo*, tetter.] A loss of pigment in one or more circumscribed parts of the skin, with increase of pigment in the skin immediately about such patches. Also called *acquired leucodermia* or *leucopathia*.

**vitiligoidea** (vit″i-li-goi′dē-ä), *n.* [⟨ L. *vitiligo*, tetter, + *-oidea*.] A skin-disease characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usually on the eyelids; xanthoma.

**vitilitigate** (vit-i-lit′i-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vitilitigated*, ppr. *vitilitigating*. [⟨ L. *vitilitigatus*, pp. of *vitilitigare*, quarrel disgracefully, calumniate, ⟨ *vitium*, a fault, vice (see *vice*[1]), + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously. *Bailey*, 1731.

**vitilitigation** (vit-i-lit-i-gā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *vitilitigate* + *-ion*.] Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

It is a most toylsome taske to run the wild goose chase after a well-breath'd Opinionist; they delight in *vitilitigation*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

I'll force you by right ratiocination
To leave your *vitilitigation*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1262.

**vitiosity** (vish-i-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vitiosities* (-tiz). [L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, corruption, vice, ⟨ *vitiosus*, corrupt, vicious: see *vicious*.] The state of being vicious or vitiated; a corrupted state; depravation; a vicious property.

My untamed affections and confirmed *vitiosity* makes me daily do worse. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

*Vitiosities* whose newness and monstrosity of nature admits no name. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

**vitious†, vitiously†,** etc. Obsolete spellings of *vicious*, etc.

**Vitis** (vī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Brunfels, 1530), ⟨ L. *vitis*, a vine, ⟨ *viere* (√ *vi*), twist, wind: see *withe*, *withy*. Hence (⟨ L *vitis*) ult. E. *vise*[1].] A genus of plants, including the grape, type of the order *Vitaceæ* or *Ampelidaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamodiœcious flowers, each with a cap of 5 coherent caducous petals. From *Cissus*, its tropical representative, it is further distinguished by its conical or thickened (not subulate) style; and from the other genera, as *Ampelopsis*, the common Virginia creeper or American ivy, by its pyriform seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly within temperate regions. They are shrubby climbers with simple or lobed leaves (rarely digitate, like *Ampelopsis*), and long branching tendrils produced opposite the leaves, and also from the flower-stalk. The inflorescence is a thyrsus of inconspicuous flowers, often very fragrant, usually greenish, and peculiar in the fall of the unopened petals without expansion. The fruit, a pulpy berry, is normally two-celled and with two to four seeds, to which the pulp adheres in the American, but does not in the one or two European species. By Planchon (1872) the genus is divided into two sections—*Euvitis*, with a peculiar thin brown fibrous bark which soon separates and hangs in shreddy plates; and *Muscadinia*, consisting of *V. rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), the muscadine, and *V. Munsoniana*, the bird-grape of Florida, peculiar in their closely adherent punctate bark, nearly elliptical seeds, somewhat cymose inflorescence, and unbranched tendrils. The most important species, *V. vinifera*, is the vine of southern and central Europe, known in America as the *European*, *hot-house*, or *California grape*, native in Turkey, Persia, and Tatary, probably also in Greece and in the Himalayas, and now cultivated in the Old World from nearly 55° north to about 40° south latitude, sometimes up to the altitude of 3,000 feet. In England its fruit ripens in the open air only in favorable seasons, although in the eleventh and twelfth centuries an inferior wine was there made from it. It grows in all soils, but best in those which are light and gravelly. Some individuals in warm climates have attained in centuries a trunk 3 feet in diameter. In the United States the climate is not favorable to it, except in California. It is the source of thousands of varieties, obtained by propagation from seed. To continue the original variety in cultivation, propagation by layers, cuttings, grafting, or inoculation is practised. (See *vine* and *grape*, also *wine*, *raisin*, and *currant*.) The species are most abundant in the United States, there estimated by Munson at 23; they are especially numerous in Texas, which has 12 species, or 8 as recognized by Coulter. The eastern United States is thought richer in useful species than any other part of the world, 4 of the 8 Atlantic species having given rise to valuable cultivated varieties. Of these *V. Labrusca*, the common wild grape of the New England coast, extends from Canada through the Atlantic States to Tennessee, and from Japan to the Himalayas; it is the source of the Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Iona, Diana, and other grapes, and some claim that an Asiatic hybrid between it and *V. rotundifolia* was the original of *V. vinifera*. *V. bicolor* (formerly included with *V. æstivalis*), the blue or winter grape, occurs from New York to Wisconsin and southward; and *V. æstivalis*, the summer grape, from Virginia to Texas. From these come the Delaware and the most promising native American red-wine grapes, as the Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia. *V. riparia* (*V. palmata*), the river-grape, is widely distributed through all the Northern States and Canada to Colorado, and is the only Rocky Mountain species; in cultivation it is extensively used in France to supply phylloxera-proof stock for fine wine-producing varieties of *V. vinifera*. Many other valuable varieties have been formed from the American grapes by hybridizing with one another or with *V. vinifera*; these hybrids are in general proof against the phylloxera, and include by far the best American table-grapes. The fourth North Atlantic species, *V. cordifolia*, the frost-, chicken-, or possum-grape, ranges from New York to Iowa and the Gulf of Mexico, and is the most common of the 3 species of Canada. It produces small blackish or amber-colored fruit, sometimes used, after it has been touched by frost, for preserves. Among these species, *V. riparia* is readily distinguished by its leaves with a broad rounded basal sinus, and its growing tips enveloped with young undeveloped leaves, and *V. cordifolia* by leaves with both sides smooth and shining. The other three have the upper surface dark-green and more or less rugose; the lower in *V. bicolor* bluish with a bloom, in *V. æstivalis* dusty-flocculent, with short broad stipules, and in *V. Labrusca* densely white or rusty with close tomentum, with long cordate stipules. Their berries are mostly small—in *V. bicolor* and *V. æstivalis* apt to be astringent and white-dotted; those of *V. Labrusca* and *V. rotundifolia*, the fox-grapes, have a musky or foxy taste or odor (see *fox-grape*). The latter, the muscadine or bullace grape, the source of the scuppernong (which see), is the largest-fruited American species, and extends from Virginia to Texas, and from Japan to the Himalayas. Many other American species are quite local; 3 are confined to Florida, 7 mainly to Texas, as *V. candicans*, the mustang or cutthroat grape, and *V. monticola*, the sweet mountain grape; several others are nearly restricted to the Mississippi valley, as *V. cinerea*, the sweet winter grape, and *V. rubra*, an ornamental species. *V. Arizonica*, the cañon-grape of Arizona, and *V. Girdiana*, of southern California, are small-fruited species; *V. Californica*, the vaumee of the Indians, bears large clusters of purple fruit of rather pleasant flavor. *V. Caribæa* is the Jamaica grape or waterwithe of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. The only other American species not found in the United States is *V. Blancoii* of the Sierra Madre. A few species are peculiar to Asia, 5 to Japan, China, and India, *V. Amurensis* to Siberia. The numerous tropical and south temperate species formerly ascribed to *Vitis* are now referred to *Cissus*, including 17 in Australia. Several in mountains of India and Java produce edible fruit; 3 extend within the southern United States, 2 in Texas—the shrub *V. bipinnata* (now *Cissus stans*) and the ornamental vine known as *yerba del buey*, *V.* (*C.*) *incisa*—and 1 in Florida, *V.* (*C.*) *sicyoides*, for which see *china-root* and *bastard bryony* (under *bryony*).

*Vitis Labrusca.*
*a*, inflorescence; *b*, apex of branch with leaves and tendrils; *c*, leaf

**vitlert†,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victualer*.

**vitoe,** *n.* [Tupi.] A South American nocturnal monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*, as *N. felinus*, the eia. See *douroucouli*.

**vitrea**[1], *n.* Plural of *vitrum*.

**vitrea**[2] (vit′rē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous*.] A term used for antique glass vessels or fragments of the same. *H. S. Cuming*, J. A. A., X. 192.

**vitrella** (vī-trel′ä), *n.*; pl. *vitrellæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ *vitreum* + dim. *-ella*.] Same as *retinophora*.

Ommatidium consists of two corneagen cells, four *vitrellæ*, and seven retinular cells. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 356.

**vitremite†,** *n.* An unexplained word which occurs in the following lines:

She that helmed was in starke stoures,
And wan by force tounes stronge and toures,
Shal on hir heed now were a *vitremyte*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 382.

[The early editions read *autremite*, the Six Texts and Tyrwhitt read as here, and the Harleian MS. has *wyntermyte*. Skeat conjectures that it means a 'glass head-dress,' as contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satisfactory has been proposed.]

**vitreodentinal** (vit″rē-ō-den′ti-nal), *a.* [⟨ *vitreodentine* + *-al*.] Of the character of vitreodentine; pertaining to vitreodentine.

**vitreodentine** (vit″rē-ō-den′tin), *n.* [⟨ L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *dentine*.] A variety of dentine of particularly hard texture, as distinguished from *osteodentine* and *vasodentine*.

**vitreo-electric** (vit″rē-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [⟨ L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *electric*.] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

**vitreosity** (vit-rē-os′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *vitreous* + *-ity*.] Vitreousness.

The pages bristle with "hard words," some of which are new to science. *Vitreosity* has an uncanny sound.
*Nature*, XLI. 49.

**vitreous** (vit′rē-us), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *vitreux* and Sp. *vítreo* = Pg. It. *vitreo*; ⟨ L. *vitreus*, of glass, ⟨ *vitrum*, glass, orig. **vidtrum*, a transparent substance, ⟨ *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *vitrine*, *verre*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass; resembling glass.—**2.** Consisting of glass: as, a *vitreous* substance.—**3.** Resembling glass in some respects; glassy: thus, an object may be *vitreous* in its hardness, in its gloss, in its structure, etc. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, vitriform; glassy; like glass—(*a*) in transparency, as a clear jelly may resemble glass; hyaloid: as, the *vitreous* body or humor of the eye; (*b*) in translucency, thinness, or smoothness; hyaline: as, a *vitreous* shell; (*c*) in hardness and brittleness: as, the *vitreous* tablets of the skull; (*d*) in mode of cleavage; cleancut: as, a *vitreous* fracture; (*e*) in chemical composition; silicious: as, a *vitreous* sponge.—**Vitreous body of the eye,** the pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens. See cut under *eye*[1].—**Vitreous degeneration.** Same as *hyaline degeneration* (which see, under *hyaline*).—**Vitreous electricity,** electricity produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity*. See *electricity*.—**Vitreous humor of the ear,** the fluid filling the membranous labyrinth of the ear: same as *endolymph*.—**Vitreous humor of the eye,** the vitreum.—**Vitreous lens,** the vitreous body of the eye: correlated with *crystalline lens*.—**Vitreous mesochorus,** *Mesochorus vitreus*, a hymenopterous hyperparasite which was supposed to destroy the army-worm.—**Vitreous mosaic,** mosaic the tesseræ of which are of glass, especially in jewelry for personal adornment, where it differs from enamel-work in that the pieces of glass are cut out cold and inlaid like gems.—**Vitreous silver.** See *silver*.—**Vitreous sponge,** a silicious sponge; a glass-sponge: correlated with *gelatinous*, *fibrous*, and *calcareous sponge*. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Vitreous structure,** in *lithol.* Properly speaking, in a perfectly vitreous rock there is an entire absence of structure, and of any appearance of individualization: such glassy material has no influence on polarized light. Inasmuch, however, as a perfectly vitreous condition is very rare, devitrification having almost always been begun at least, lithologists sometimes for convenience use the term *structure* in designating a rock as vitreous, or speak of a "vitreous structure."—**Vitreous table** (or **tablet**) **of the skull.** See *table*, *n.*, 1 (c).—**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane,** minute roundish transparent bodies frequently found near the border of Descemet's membrane, on the posterior surface of the cornea.

Vitreous Mesochorus. (Line shows natural size.)

**II.** *n.* The vitreous body of the eye.

**vitreousness** (vit′rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous; vitreosity.

**vitrescence** (vi-tres′ens), *n.* [< *vitresce(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of becoming glassy, or of growing to resemble glass.

**vitrescent** (vi-tres′ent), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-escent.*] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

**vitrescible** (vi-tres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *vitrescible;* as *vitresc(ent)* + *-ible.*] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

**vitreum** (vit′rē-um), *n.*; pl. *vitrea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *vitreus*, glassy: see *vitreous.*] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See cut under *eye*[1].

**vitric** (vit′rik), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any vitreous material.

**vitrics** (vit′riks), *n.* [Pl. of *vitric:* see *-ics.*] 1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2. The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare *ceramics.*

**vitrifaction** (vit-ri-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make, do: see *faction.*] 1. The art or operation of turning into glass.—2. The act or process of becoming glass.

**vitrifacture** (vit-ri-fak′tūr), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *factura*, a making: see *facture.*] The manufacture of glass.

**vitrifiability** (vit-ri-fī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vitrifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being vitrifiable.

**vitrifiable** (vit′ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *vitrifiable;* as *vitrify* + *-able.*] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion: as, flint and alkalis are *vitrifiable.*—**Vitrifiable colors.** See *color.*

**vitrificable** (vit-rif′i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *vitrific(atc)* + *-able.*] Same as *vitrifiable.* [Rare.]

**vitrificate** (vit′ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitrificated*, ppr. *vitrificating.* [< NL. **vitrificatus*, pp. of **vitrificare*, vitrify: see *vitrify.*] To vitrify. [Rare.]

**vitrification** (vit′ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vitrification* = Sp. *vitrificacion* = Pg. *vitrificação* = It. *vitrificazione;* as *vitrificate* + *-ion.*] Conversion into glass, or in general into a material having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minerals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the case when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See *devitrification.*

**vitrified** (vit′ri-fid), *p. a.* Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat: as, *vitrified* tiles.—**Vitrified fort or wall**, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of siliceous stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See *vitrification.*

**vitriform** (vit′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance.

**vitrify** (vit′ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vitrified*, ppr. *vitrifying.* [< F. *vitrifier* = Sp. Pg. *vitrificar* = It. *vitrificare*, < NL. **vitrificare*, < L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To convert into glass by the action of heat. See *glass.*

**II.** *intrans.* To become glass; be converted into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not *vitrify* in the fire.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. § 1.

**Vitrina** (vi-trī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez, 1801), < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous.*] 1. The typical genus of *Vitrinidæ*, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as *V. pellucida*, *V. limpida*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A glass-snail of this genus.

**vitrine** (vit′rin), *n.* [< F. *vitrine*, < *vitre*, window-glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass.] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

Many caskets and vases are in upright *vitrines* standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases.
*Athenæum*, No. 3207, p. 480.

**Vitrinidæ** (vi-trin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vitrina* + *-idæ.*] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Vitrina;* the glass-snails. They have the shell helliciform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw ribless and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also *Vitrininæ*, as a subfamily of *Limacidæ* or of *Helicidæ.*

**vitrinoid** (vit′ri-noid), *n.* [< *Vitrina* + *-oid.*] Like a glass-snail; resembling the *Vitrinidæ*, or related to them.

Helicarion has a *vitrinoid* shell.
*P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

**vitriol** (vit′ri-ol), *n.* [Formerly also *vitriall;* < ME. *vitriol*, *vitriole*, < OF. (and F.) *vitriol* = Sp. Pg. It. *vitriolo* = D. *vitrioel* = G. Sw. Dan. *vitriol*, < ML. *vitriolum*, vitriol, neut. of *vitriolus*, var. of LL. *vitreolus*, of glass, glass, dim. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous.*] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

Cered pokets, sal peter, *vitriole.*
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

**Blue vitriol, copper vitriol**, hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature, it is called *chalcanthite* or *cyanosite.*—**Elixir of vitriol.** See *elixir.*—**Green vitriol.** Same as *copperas;* in *mineral.*, the species melanterite.—**Lead vitriol.** Same as *anglesite.*—**Nickel vitriol**, hydrated nickel sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species morenosite.—**Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Red iron vitriol**, in *mineral.*, same as *botryogen.*—**Red vitriol.** (*a*) A sulphate of cobalt; in *mineral.*, the species bieberite. Also called *cobalt-vitriol.* (*b*) Ferric sulphate: same as *colcothar.* Also called *vitriol of Mars.*—**Roman vitriol**, copper sulphate, or blue vitriol.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**White or zinc vitriol**, hydrated zinc sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species goslarite.

**vitriolate** (vit′ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolated*, ppr. *vitriolating.* [< *vitriol* + *-ate*[2].] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also *vitriolize.*

**vitriolate** (vit′ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *vitriolate, v.*] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

**vitriolation** (vit′ri-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< *vitriolate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also *vitriolization.*

**vitriolic** (vit-ri-ol′ik), *a.* [= F. *vitriolique* = Sp. *vitriólico* = Pg. It. *vitriolico;* as *vitriol* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, *vitriolic* beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 166.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious.

Sensitive to his *vitriolic* criticism.
*O. W. Holmes*, Account of the Composition of "The Last Leaf."

**Vitriolic acid**†, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—**Vitriolic ether**, sulphuric ether.

**vitrioline** (vit′ri-ō-lin), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

A spring of a *vitrioline* taste and odour.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 396.

The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the *Vitrioline* Juice or Salt dissolved. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 198.

**vitriolizable** (vit′ri-ol-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *vitriolize* + *-able.*] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

**vitriolization** (vit′ri-ol-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vitriolisation* = Sp. *vitriolizacion;* as *vitriolize* + *-ation.*] Same as *vitriolation.*

**vitriolize** (vit′ri-ol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolized*, ppr. *vitriolizing.* [= Sp. *vitriolizar;* as *vitriol* + *-ize.*] 1. Same as *vitriolate.*—2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive *vitriolized* himself.
*Daily News* (London), March 15, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vitriolous**† (vit′ri-ol-us), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ous.*] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

**vitro-di-trina** (vit′rō-di-trē′nä), *n.* [It.: *vitro*, glass; *di*, of; *trina*, lace, galloon.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare *reticulated glass*, under *glass.*

**vitrophyre** (vit′rō-fīr), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyritic rocks in which the ground-mass consists exclusively of a glassy magma. See *granophyre.*

**vitrophyric** (vit-rō-fir′ik), *a.* [< *vitrophyre* + *-ic.*] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre.

Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites—of which both "trachytoid" and "*vitrophyric*" forms occur. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 288.

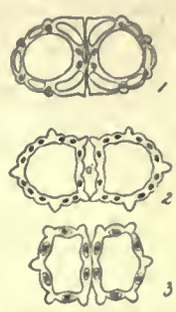
**Vitruvian** (vi-trū′vi-an), *a.* [< L. *Vitruvius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.—**Vitruvian scroll**, an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of

Vitruvian Scroll.—From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

**vitry** (vit′ri), *n.* A fine kind of canvas, for making paulins and powder-cloths. *Farrow.* Mil. Encyc., I. 361.

**vitta** (vit′ä), *n.*; pl. *vittæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vitta*, a band, a fillet, < *viere*, bend or twist together, plait.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars.—2. One of the infulæ or lappets of a miter.—3. In *bot.*, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most *Umbelliferæ.* They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See *oil-tube.*



Vittæ of the fruits of (1) spotted cowbane, (2) celery, and (3) parsley. The black spots indicate the vittæ in the transverse sections of these fruits.

4. In *zoöl.*, a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or texture; a fascia.

**vittate** (vit′āt), *a.* [< L. *vittatus*, bound with a fillet, < *vitta*, a fillet: see *vitta.*] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in *bot.*, also, striped longitudinally.

**vittlet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victual.*

**vitular** (vit′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, calves.—**Vitular or vitulary apoplexy**, apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—**Vitular or vitulary fever.** Same as *vitular apoplexy.*

**vitulary** (vit′ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *vitular.*

**vituline** (vit′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *vitulinus*, of or pertaining to a calf or veal, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

If a double allowance of *vituline* brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the *vituline* seal, the common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

**vituperable** (vī-tū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *vituperable*, < OF. *vituperable* = Sp. *vituperable* = Pg. *vituperavel* = It. *vituperabile*, < L. *vituperabilis*, blamable, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate.*] Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. *Caxton.*

**vituperate** (vī-tū′pe-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vituperated*, ppr. *vituperating.* [< L. *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare* (> It. *vituperare* = Pg. Sp. *vituperar* = F. *vitupérer*), blame, censure, < *vitium*, fault, defect, + *parare*, furnish, provide, contrive.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; objurgate.

The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, *vituperating* each other in bad Latin.
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxiii.

The Earl [Leicester] hated Norris more bitterly than before, and was perpetually *vituperating* him.
*Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 514.

=**Syn.** To revile, vilify, berate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature *vituperated* is directly addressed.

**vituperation** (vī-tū-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. F. *vituperation* = Sp. *vituperacion* = Pg. *vituperação* = It. *vituperazione*, < L. *vituperatio*(*n*-), blame, censure, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vitu-*

*perate.*] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.
*Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 155.

=Syn. Objurgation, scolding, reviling, upbraiding.

**vituperative** (vī-tū′pe-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *vituperativo;* as *vituperate* + *-ive.*] Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.

As these Cleopatra barges floated along with their soft burden, torrents of *vituperative* epithet were poured upon them by the rough children of Neptune.
*W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 3.

=Syn. Opprobrious, scurrilous.

**vituperatively** (vī-tū′pe-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vituperative manner; with vituperation; abusively.

**vituperator** (vī-tū′pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *vituperador* = It. *vituperatore,* < L. *vituperator,* a blamer, a censurer, < *vituperare,* blame: see *vituperate.*] One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

The election of Luttrell, one of the fiercest *vituperators* of the City democrats. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

**vituperious**† (vī-tū-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *vituper(ate)* + *-ious.*] Constituting or conveying vituperation; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A *vituperious* and vile name.
*Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6. (*Latham.*)

**viure** (vē′ūr), *n.* [OF. *viure.*] In *her.*, a very slender band or ribbon which may cross the field in any direction, and as to the width and character of which much liberty is allowed. Thus, a *viure nebuly in bend* may be a ribbon curved like the line nebuly, and having a general direction bendwise. Also *wiure* and *viurie.*

**viuva** (vyō′vä), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes* (*Sebastosomus*) *ovalis,* one of the rockfishes of the coast of California, where it is found in deep water, and is not common. The body is deep, with almost oval profile; the color is olivaceous tinged with light red, especially on the under parts, and variously spotted with black both on the body and on the fins; the length attained is a foot or more.

**viva** (vē′vä), *interj.* [It. (= F. *vive*), (long) live, 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivere,* < L. *vivere,* live.] An Italian exclamation corresponding to the French *vive,* 'long live.' Often used substantively: as, the *vivas* of the crowd.

Whereat the popular exultation drunk
With indrawn *vivas* the whole sunny air,
While through the murmuring windows rose and sunk
A cloud of kerchiefed hands.
*Mrs. Browning*, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

**vivace** (vē-vä′che), *a.* [It., = E. *vivacious.*] In *music,* lively: noting passages to be rendered with rapidity of pace and brilliancy of style. The term is used either absolutely or to qualify indications of pace, as *allegro vivace.*

**vivacious** (vī- or vi-vā′shus), *a.* [= F. *vivace* = Sp. Pg. *vivaz* = It. *vivace,* < L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, quick, eager, also tenacious of life, long-lived, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] 1. Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious of life.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

'Tis in the Seventh Æneid — what, the Eighth?
Right — thanks, Abate — though the Christian 's dumb,
The Latinist 's *vivacious* in you yet!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 290.

2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.

People of a more *vivacious* temper . . . [than] mere Hollanders. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Here, if the poet had not been *vivacious.*
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 43.

=Syn. 2. Animated, brisk, gay, merry, jocund, lighthearted, sportive, frolicsome. See *animation.*

**vivaciously** (vī- or vi-vā′shus-li), *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit.

**vivaciousness** (vī- or vi-vā′shus-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being long-lived; longevity.

Such their . . . *vivaciousness* they outlive most men.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire, I. 399.

2. The state or character of being vivacious; vivacity; liveliness. *Bailey*, 1727.

**vivacissimo** (vē-vä-chis′i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *vivace:* see *vivace.*] In *music,* very lively: noting passages to be rendered with great rapidity and brilliancy.

**vivacity** (vī- or vi-vas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *vivacité* = Sp. *vivacidad* = Pg. *vivacidade* = It. *vivacità,* < L. *vivacita(t-)s,* vital force, tenacity or vigor of life, < *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, tenacious of life: see *vivacious.*] 1†. Vital force; vigor.

Aire, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and fullest of *vivacitie* and liuelyhood.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 156.

2†. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

James Sands of Horborn . . . in this county is most remarkable for his *vivacity;* for he lived . . . 140 years.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behavior; animation; life; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Heat and *vivacity* in age is an excellent composition for business. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

It is remarkable that those who want any one sense possess the others with greater force and *vivacity.*
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Memory even in early childhood never functions alone; . . . it is or appears to be essentially connected with the *vivacity* of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judgments. *B. Perez*, quoted in Mind, XII. 284.

4. That which is vivacious; a vivacious act or saying. [Rare.]

"Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few *vivacities* of speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which is a principal object of the Théâtre Libre, would not dream of meddling. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 189.

=Syn. 3. *Life, Liveliness,* etc. See *animation.*

**vivandière** (vē-voṅ-di-ār′), *n.* [F., fem. of *vivandier* = Sp. *vivandero* = Pg. *vivandeiro,* < It. *vivandiere,* a sutler, < *vivanda,* food: see *viand.*] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Vivandières still exist in the French army, but the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that of the regiment, has been abandoned by order.

**vivarium** (vī-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivariums, vivaria* (-umz, -ä). [< L. *vivarium,* an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, < *vivus,* living, alive, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] A place where animals of any kind are kept alive in their natural state as far as possible; a vivary; a zoölogical park. A vivarium may be adapted to all kinds of animals; one for special purposes may be called by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an *aquarium* (of which the generic opposite is *terrarium*); for birds, an *aviary;* for frogs, a *ranarium;* for molluska, a *snailery,* etc. A vivarium in popular language takes its name from the animals kept in it, as *piggery, hennery,* etc.

There is also adjoining to it a *vivarium* for estriges, peacocks, swanns, cranes, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

**vivary** (vī′va-ri), *n.*; pl. *vivaries* (-riz). [< L. *vivarium:* see *vivarium.*] A vivarium. [Rare.]

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, grooves, aviaries, *vivaries,* fountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts.
*Donne*, Progress of the Soul, iii.

**vivat** (vī′vat), *n.* [= F. *vivat* (as L.), also *vive* = It. Sp. Pg. *viva;* < L. *vivat,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere,* live: see *vivid.* Cf. *viva, vive*[2].] An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva.

Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high, are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end. *Carlyle.*

**viva voce** (vī′vä vō′sē). [L., by or with the living voice: *vivā,* abl. sing. fem. of *vivus,* living; *voce,* abl. sing. of *vox,* voice: see *voice.*] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes used attributively: as, a *viva voce* vote.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses; which the duke desired
To have brought *vivâ voce* to his face.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 18.

Nothing can equal a *viva-voce* examination for trying a candidate's knowledge in the contents of a long history or philosophical treatise. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 306.

**vivda,** *n.* See *vifda.*

**vive**[1] (vīv), *a.* [< F. *vif,* fem. *vive,* lively, quick, < L. *vivus,* alive, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] 1†. Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.
*Wilson's James I.* (*Nares.*)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

**vive**[2] (vēv), *interj.* [F. (= It. *viva*), 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivre,* live: see *viva, vivat.*] Long live: as, *vive le roi,* long live the king; *vive la bagatelle,* success to trifles or sport.

**vively**† (vīv′li), *adv.* [< *vive*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a vivid or lively manner.

Where statues and Joves acts were *vively* limn'd.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

A thing *vively* presented on the stage.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

**vivency**† (vī′ven-si), *n.* [< L. *viven(t-)s,* ppr. of *vivere,* live, + *-cy.*] Manner of living.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**viveret**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *vivier,* < L. *vivarium,* a vivarium: see *vivarium.*] A vivarium.

And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a *Vyvere,* in maner of a gret Lake fulle of Watre: and there in Pilgrymes casten Gold and Sylver, Perles and precyous Stones, with outen nombre, in stede of Offrynges.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

**Viverra** (vī-ver′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *viverra,* a ferret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by successive restrictions been confined to the true civets as the type of the family *Viverridæ.* See cuts under *civet-cat* and *tangalung.*

**Viverridæ** (vī-ver′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the æluroid or feline series of the fissiped *Feræ,* typified by the genus *Viverra.* The family has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment of animals, such as the coatis and bassarids of the New World, some of the *Mustelidæ,* the kinkajou (*Cercoleptes*), the *Cryptoproctidæ,* etc. Excluding all these, the *Viverridæ* constitute a natural and very extensive and diversified family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous quadrupeds, digitigrade, or almost plantigrade, generally with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes prehensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting the substance called *civet* or a similar product. All the *Viverridæ* belong to the Old World, in the warmer parts of which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the æluroid series (see *Æluroidea*) the *Viverridæ* are distinguished by the number of their teeth, which are thirty-four to forty, there being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (exceptionally one), four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; and on each side of the under jaw two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back lower molar are tuberculate. The *Viverridæ* fall naturally into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain cranial characters, and distinguished outwardly by the arched toes and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as contrasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other: these are respectively styled *æluropod* or cat-footed, and *cynopod* or dog-footed. The former is the viverrine section in strictness, the latter the herpestine section; each has several subfamilies. (*a*) To the viverrine section belong the typical civets and genets, forming the subfamily *Viverrinæ;* the prionodons, *Prionodontinæ;* the galidians, *Galidiinæ;* the palm-cats or paradoxures, with curly tails, *Paradoxurinæ;* the binturongs, *Arcticlidinæ;* the hemigales, *Hemigalinæ;* and the cynogales, *Cynogalinæ.* (See cuts under *civet-cat, Cynogale, Galidictis, genet, musang, nandine,* and *tangalung.*) (*b*) To the herpestine section belong the numerous ichneumons, mongooses, etc., forming the restricted *Herpestinæ,* of which upward of 12 genera and many species are known; the cynictis, *Cynictidinæ;* the *Rhinogalinæ;* and the suricates, *Crossarchinæ.* (See cuts under *Cynictis, ichneumon,* and *Suricata.*) In all, there are some 30 genera of *Viverridæ,* of 11 subfamilies of 2 sections. Besides furnishing the civet of commerce, the *Viverridæ* take the place of ordinary cats and weasels in destroying smaller vermin, and some of them are of the greatest service, owing to their destruction of venomous reptiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc.

**viverriform** (vī-ver′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *viverra,* ferret, + *forma,* form.] Viverrine in form and structure: noting the large series of Old World quadrupeds of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ.*

**Viverrinæ** (viv-e-ri′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-inæ.*] A division of *Viverridæ.* (*a*) Broadly, one of two subfamilies of *Viverridæ,* the other being *Herpestinæ,* distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the ichneumons, etc.; the cat-footed *Viverridæ,* as distinguished from the dog-footed series of the same. (*b*) Narrowly, one of 11 subfamilies of *Viverridæ,* including only the civets and genets proper, of the genera *Viverra, Viverricula,* and *Genetta,* having the body comparatively robust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on each side. See also cuts under *civet-cat, genet,* and *tangalung.*

Rasse (*Viverricula malaccensis*).

**viverrine** (vī-ver′in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *viverrinus,* < L. *viverra,* a ferret: see *viverra.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ;* viverriform in a proper sense; more particularly, belonging to the *Viverrinæ;* not herpestine.—**Viverrine cat,** the wagati, *Felis viverrina* of India, a true cat.—**Viverrine dasyure,** a variety of *Dasyurus maugei* of South Australia and Tasmania.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viverridæ,* and especially of the *Viverrinæ.*

Also *viverrin.*

**vivers** (vē′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< F. *vivres*, provisions, < *vivre*, live, < L. *vivere*, live. Cf. *viand.*] Food; eatables; victuals. [Scotch.]

I could never away with raw oatmeal, slockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my *vivers* must thole fire and water.
*Scott*, Pirate, v.

**vives** (vīvz), *n. pl.* [Also corruptly *fives;* shortened from *avives*, < OF. *avives*, also *vives*, a disease of horses, < Sp. *avivas, adivas* = Pg. *adibe* (cf. It. *vivole*, ML. *vivolæ*), a disease of animals, < Ar. *addhība*, < *al*, the, + *dhība*, she-wolf.] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, located in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

*Vives*, "Certaine kirnels growing under the horsses eare." *Topsell*, 1607, p. 360. (*Halliwell.*)

**Viviani's problem.** See *problem.*

**vivianite** (viv′i-an-īt), *n.* [Named after J. H. *Vivian*, an English metallurgist.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxid, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy variety, called *blue iron earth* or *native Prussian blue*, is sometimes used as a pigment.

**vivid** (viv′id), *a.* [< L. *vividus*, animated, spirited, < *vivere*, live, akin to *vita*, life, Gr. *βίος*, life, Skt. √ *jīv*, live: see *vital* and *quick.*] **I.** Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

The fullest and most *vivid* colours.
*Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. 10.

*Vivid* was the light
Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.
*Wordsworth.*

All yielding is attended with a less *vivid* consciousness than resistance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

A good style is the *vivid* expression of clear thinking.
*Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 461.

**2.** Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental faculty, having a clear and vigorous action.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. *Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

Pope, whose *vivid* genius almost persuaded wit to renounce its proper nature and become poetic.
*Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 159.

Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the *vividest* of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the *vividest* of all.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 260.

=**Syn. 1.** Lucid, striking, lustrous, luminous, vigorous.

**vividity** (vi-vid′i-ti), *n.* [< *vivid* + *-ity.*] **1.** The character or state of being vivid; vividness. [Rare.]

Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, *vividity* and rapidity of imagination. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 12.

**2†.** Vitality.

The withdrawing of competent meat and driuk from the body . . . makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master), getting more than due and wonted strength, . . . turns on that substantial *vividity*, exsiccating and consuming it.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 430.

**vividly** (viv′id-li), *adv.* In a vivid manner; so as to be vivid, in any sense.

**vividness** (viv′id-nes), *n.* The property of being vivid, in any sense; vividity.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vividness* of thought in the discoverer. *Whewell.*

**vivific** (vī-vif′ik), *a.* [= F. *vivifique* = Sp. *vivifico* = Pg. It. *vivifico*, < LL. *vivificus*, making alive, quickening: see *vivify.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose [the sun's] salutary and *vivific* beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

**vivifical** (vī-vif′i-kal), *a.* [< *vivific* + *-al.*] Same as *vivific.*

**vivificant** (vī-vif′i-kant), *a.* [= OF. *vivifiant* = Sp. Pg. *vivificante*, < LL. *vivifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] Vivific; vivifying. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685.

**vivificate** (vī-vif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vivificated*, ppr. *vivificating.* [< LL. *vivificatus*, pp. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] **1.** To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.]

With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.
*Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, i.

**2.** In *old chem.*, to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an oxid; revive.

**vivification** (viv′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vivification* = Sp. *vivificacion* = Pg. *vivificação* = It. *vivificazione*, < LL. *vivificatio(n-)*, a making alive, a quickening, < *vivificare*, pp. *vivificatus*, make alive: see *vivify.*] **1.** The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

The nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 695.

*Sub.* And when comes *vivification?*
*Face.* After mortification.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

It [the heart] is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives *vivification.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 258.

**2.** In *physiol.*, the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

**vivificative** (viv′i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *vivificate* + *-ive.*] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow . . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.
*Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

**vivifier** (viv′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who vivifies; a quickener.

He [man] has need of a *Vivifier*, because he is dead.
*St. Augustine*, On Nature and Grace (trans.), xxv.

**vivify** (viv′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vivified*, ppr. *vivifying.* [< F. *vivifier* = Sp. Pg. *vivificar* = It. *vivificare*, < LL. *vivificare*, make alive, restore to life, quicken (cf. *vivificus*, making alive), < *vivus*, alive, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. *Harvey.*

Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and *vivified* the sense of security. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

Her childish features were *vivified* and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 213.

**II.** *intrans.* To impart life or animation.

The second Adam, sleeping in a *vivifying* death, onely for the saluation of Mankinde, should sanctifie his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were deriued out of his side. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 374.

**Viviparæ†** (vī-vip′a-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *viviparus*, viviparous: see *viviparous.*] Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with *Ovipara*, and containing the mammals. *De Blainville.* The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the unfittest from the time of Aristotle, the later *Vivipara* or *Zoötoka* being the *ζωοτοκοῦντα ἐν αὐτοῖς* (mammals) of that author.

**Viviparidæ** (viv-i-par′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viviparus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Viviparus.* They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the male organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with narrow bases or unguiform; the shell spiral, with a continuous peritreme, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called *Paludinidæ.*

*Viviparus contectus*, one of the *Viviparidæ.*

**viviparity** (viv-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *vivipar(ous)* + *-ity.*] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

**viviparoid** (vī-vip′a-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Viviparidæ.*

**II.** *n.* One of the *Viviparidæ.*

**viviparous** (vī-vip′a-rus), *a.* [= F. *viviparc* = Sp. *vivíparo* = Pg. It. *viviparo*, < LL. *viviparus*, that brings forth young alive, < L. *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] **1.** Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous.* See these words, and *egg*[1]. In strictness, all metazoic animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce ova; but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal is *oviparous;* if it is separated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, *ovoviviparous;* if it comes to term in a womb, *viviparous.* Among vertebrates, all mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertebrates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few viviparous.

**2.** In *bot.*, germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to *prolíferous* as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See *prolification*, 2.

From an examination of the structure of *viviparous* grasses. *Masters*, Teratol., p. 169.

**Viviparous blenny**, *Zoarces viviparus* (formerly *Blennius viviparus*), a fish of the family *Lycodidæ.* See *Zoarces.* —**Viviparous fish**, a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous perch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this character, as nearly if not all of the *Lycodidæ*, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpænoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays.—**Viviparous knotweed**, the serpent-grass, *Polygonum viviparum.*—**Viviparous lizard**, the British *Zootoca vivipara.* See *Zootoca.*—**Viviparous perch.** See *perch*[1], *surf-fish*, and *Embiotocidæ.*—**Viviparous shell**, any member of the *Viviparidæ.*

**viviparously** (vī-vip′a-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner; by viviparity.

**viviparousness** (vī-vip′a-rus-nes), *n.* Same as *viviparity.*

**Viviparus** (vī-vip′a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < LL. *viviparus:* see *viviparous.*] The typical genus of *Viviparidæ*, to which very different limits have been ascribed, but always including such species as *V. vulgaris* and *V. contectus* of Europe. Several closely related species inhabit the United States, as *V. georgianus* and *V. contectoides.*

*Viviparus vulgaris:* the branchiæ and embryos seen through the shell.

**viviperception** (viv′i-pėr-sep′shon), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *perceptio(n-)*, perception.] The observation of physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* [Rare.]

**vivisect** (viv-i-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] **I.** *trans.* To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. *Athenæum*, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]

**II.** *intrans.* To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]

**vivisection** (viv-i-sek′shon), *n.* [< F. *vivisection* = Sp. *vivisección*, < L. *vivus*, living, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section.*] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of poisons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

The *Vivisection* Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 709.

**Painless vivisection**, callisection.

**vivisectional** (viv-i-sek′shon-al), *a.* [< *vivisection* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the *vivisectional* method the functions of his different nerve-centres.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 16.

**vivisectionist** (viv-i-sek′shon-ist), *n.* [< *vivisection* + *-ist.*] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *vivisectionists* to the understanding and amelioration of human suffering have been almost nothing. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 20.

**vivisector** (viv-i-sek′tor), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] One who practises vivisection.

A judge or jury might have opinions as to the comparative value of the results obtained which would differ widely from those of the *vivisector* himself.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 682.

**vivisectorium** (viv′i-sek-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivisectoria* (-ä). [NL.: see *vivisect.*] A place where vivisections are made.

Students have turned away sickened not only from the *vivisectorium* but from the study of medicine.
*G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 20.

**vivisepulture** (viv-i-sep′nl-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sepultura*, burial: see *sepulture.*] The burial of a person alive. [Rare.]

Pliny . . . speaks of the practice of *vivisepulture* as continued to his own time.
*Dean Liddell*, Archæologia, XL. 243. (*Davies.*)

**vivo** (vē′vō), *a.* [It., < L. *vivus*, living: see *vive.*] Same as *vivace.*

**vivré** (vē-vrā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *vivre*, F. *givre*, a serpent: see *viper.*] In *her.*, gliding: applied to a serpent used as a bearing.

**vixen** (vik′sn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vixon;* var. of *fixen*, < ME. *fixen*, < AS. **fyxen, fixen*, a she-fox: see *fixen.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A she-fox.

*Fixen.* This is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently foxin. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the shee-fox.
*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 334.

They is Plumstead foxes, too; and a *vixen* was trapped just across the field yonder . . . no later than yesterday morning. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxiii.

The destruction of a *vixen* in April is a distinct blow to sport in the following season.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 412.

Hence—2. A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant: formerly used occasionally of a man.

I think this be the curstest queen in the world; you see what she is, a little fair, but as proud as the devil, and the veriest *vixen* that lives upon God's earth.
*Peele*, Old Wives Tale.

O, when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd!
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And, though she be but little, she is fierce.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 324.

Those fiery *vixons*, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

I hate a *Vixon*, that her Maid assails,
And scratches with her Bodkin, or her Nails.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**II.** *a.* Vixenish.

Better [health] than he deserves, for disturbing us with his *vixen* brawls, and breaking God's peace and the King's.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxii.

**vixenish** (vik′sn-ish), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered; snarling.

The shrill biting talk of a *vixenish* wife.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**vixenly** (vik′sn-li), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered.

A *vixenly* pope. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

Nevertheless, *vixenly* as she looks, many people are seeking, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 4.

**viz.** An abbreviation of *videlicet*, usually read 'namely.' The *z* here, as in *oz.*, represents a medieval symbol of contraction (a symbol also represented by a semicolon), originally a ligature for the Latin *et*, and (and so equivalent to the symbol &), extended to represent the termination *-et* and the enclitic conjunction *-que*, and finally used as a mere mark of abbreviation, equivalent in use to the period as now so used, *viz* being equivalent to *vi.*, and not originally requiring the period after it.

**Vizagapatam work.** See *work.*

**vizament**† (vī′zą-ment), *n.* [A varied form of **visement*, for *aviscment, adviscment.*] Advisement. [An intentionally erroneous form.]

The council, look you, shall desire to hear the fear of Got, and not to hear a riot; take your *vizaments* in that.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 39.

**vizard**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vizor.*

**vizard-mask**†, *n.* 1. A vizor; a mask.

That no Woman be Allow'd or presume to wear a *Vizard Mask* in either of the Theatres.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 11.

2. One who wears a mask or vizor.

There is Sir Charles Sedley looking on, smiling with or at the actors of these scenes, among the audience, . . . or flirting with *vizard-masks* in the pit.
*Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 172.

**vizcacha**, *n.* See *viscacha.*

**vizie**, *n.* See *visie.*

**vizir, vizier** (vi-zēr′, often erroneously viz′iėr), *n.* [Also *visier, vezir, wizier;* = F. *visir, vizir* = Sp. *visir* = Pg. *vizir* = It. *visire* = G. *vezir* = D. *vizier* = Sw. Dan. *visir*, < Turk. *vezir*, < Ar. *wazīr*, a counselor, orig. a porter, bearer of the burdens of state, < *wazara*, bear a burden, sustain. Cf. *alguazil*, ult. the same word with the Ar. article.] The title of various high officials in Mohammedan countries, especially of the chief ministers of state.

Thus utter'd Coumourgi, the dauntless *vizier;*
The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.
*Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

His subjects, headed by a set of hereditary ministers called *viziers*, have risen to oppose certain reforms proposed by Purrus Ram.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 165.

**Grand vizir**, the highest officer of state in certain Mohammedan countries; in the Turkish empire, the prime minister and formerly also commander of the army.

**vizirate, vizierate** (vi-zēr′āt), *n.* [< *vizir, vizier,* + *-ate*[3].] The office, state, or authority of a vizir.

**vizirial, vizierial** (vi-zē′ri-al), *a.* [< *vizir, vizier,* + *-ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizir.

I appealed . . . to firmans and *vizirial* letters, in which force, as a means of proselytism, was strictly forbidden.
*J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 181.

**vizirship, viziership** (vi-zēr′ship), *n.* [< *vizir, vizier,* + *-ship.*] The office or authority of a vizir.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime *viziership* of Byron.
*W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 105.

**vizor, visor** (viz′ọr), *n.* [Formerly also *visour*, and more correctly *viser*, also *visar*, and, with excrescent *-d, visard, vizard;* < ME. *viser, visere, vysere*, < OF. *visiere*, F. *visière*, a vizor, < *vis*, face, countenance: see *vis*[1], *visage.*] 1. Formerly, a mask concealing the face; hence, in general, any disguise or means of concealment.

Under the *viser* of envie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

Lately within this realm divers persons have disguised and apparelled them, and covered their faces with *visours* and other things in such manner that they should not be known. *Laws of Henry VIII.* (1511), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 70.

This lewd woman,
That wants no artificial looks or tears
To help the *vizor* she has now put on.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. In more modern usage, the movable front of the helmet in general; more accurately, the upper movable part. Where there are two it is also called *nasal.* See cuts under *armet* and *helmet.*

Yet did a splinter of his lance
Through Alexander's *visor* glance.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 24.

And the knight
Had *visor* up, and show'd a youthful face.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

3†. The countenance; visage.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *vizar.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

**vizor, visor** (viz′ọr), *v. t.* [< *vizor, n.*] To cover with a vizor, in any sense.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery?
*Milton*, Comus, l. 698.

**vizorless, visorless** (viz′ọr-les), *a.* [< *vizor, visor,* + *-less.*] Having no vizor.

**Vlach** (vlak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Wallachian.*

**vlack-vark** (vlak′värk), *n.* [< D. *vlek*, formerly also *vlak, vlack*, spot (= E. *fleck*), + *vark*, < *varken*, hog, pig: see *farrow*[1] and *pork*, and cf. *aardvark.*] The wart-hog of South Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus*, very similar to the species figured under *Phacochœrus* (which see).

**vlaie**, *n.* Same as *vly.*

**Vlemingkx's solution.** See *solution.*

**vly** (vlī or flī), *n.* [Also *vley, vlei*, rarely *vlaie*, erroneously *fly;* in local use in New York and New Jersey and in South Africa, in regions first settled by the Dutch. No D. form *vley* appears in the D. dictionaries; it is prob. a local contraction, in a slightly deflected use, of D. *valey* (Sewel, 1766), now *vallei*, orig. *valleye* (Kilian, 1598), a valley, vale, dale: see *valley.*] A swamp or morass; a shallow pond; a depression with water in it in the rainy season, but dry at other times.

Up over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the *vly*, and down the slope which led to the gate, the children came bounding pell-mell. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 581.

I have seen numbers of these tail nests in the shallow pans of water—or *vleys*, as they are locally called—in Bushmanland. *Nature*, XXXVII. 465.

To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of kill for stream, clove for gorge, and *vly* or *vlaie* for swamp, so frequently met with in the Catskills.
*A. Guyot*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XIX. 432.

The large *vlei*, that was dry when he had previously crossed it, but was now gemmed by little rain-pools, affording baths for little groups of ducks, amid the green herbage of its bed. *Baines*, Ex. in S. W. Africa, p. 293.

**V-moth** (vē′môth), *n.* A European geometrid moth, *Halia vauaria:* so called from a dark-brown V-shaped mark on the fore wing: a British collectors' name.

**vo** (vō), *n.* [Suggested by *volt*[2]: see *voltaic.*] In *elect.*, a name proposed for the unit of self-induction, equal to the thousandth of a secohm. See *secohm.*

**Voandzeia** (vō-and-zē′ią), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), from the name in Madagascar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Vigna* by a one-seeded roundish legume, which ripens beneath the ground. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a native of the tropics, perhaps of Africa. It is a creeping herb with long-stalked leaves of three pinnate leaflets, and short axillary few-flowered peduncles recurved after flowering. The flowers are of two kinds—one bisexual, small, and pale; the other fertile and apetalous, lengthening, and pushing the young pod into the earth, in which it ripens like a peanut. It is cultivated from Bambarra and Guinea to Natal in Africa, and is now naturalized in Brazil and Surinam. Both pods and seeds are edible; they are known as the *Bambarra ground-nut, earth-pea, underground bean*, or *Madagascar peanut*, and are exported into India under the name of *Mozambique grain.* See *gobbe*, the name in Surinam.

**voc.** An abbreviation of *vocative.*

**vocable** (vō′kạ-bl), *n.* [< F. *vocable* = Sp. *vocablo* = Pg. *vocabulo* = It. *vocabolo* = G. *vocabel*, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, a designation, name, ML. a word, < *vocare*, call: see *vocation.*] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered without regard to meaning, but merely as composed of certain sounds or letters.

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable* or term tyrannus (that is, a tyrant or an evil king) cast upon Richard. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., v. 569.

A word or two may be spared to the formidable-looking *vocable* Conciossiacosachè, which so excited Alfieri's bile.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), li. 68, note.

**vocabulary** (vō-kab′ū-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vocabularies* (-riz). [= F. *vocabulaire* = Sp. Pg. *vocabulario* = It. *vocabolario* = G. *vocabularium*, < NL. *vocabularium*, neut., ML. NL. *vocabularius* (sc. *liber*), a list of words, a vocabulary, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, name, ML. word: see *vocable.*] 1. A list or collection of the words of a language, a dialect, a single work or author, a nomenclature, or the like, arranged usually in alphabetical order and briefly defined and explained; a glossary; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon: as, a *vocabulary* of Anglo-Indian words; a *vocabulary* of technical terms; a *vocabulary* of Virgil.

I should long ere this have sent you a Transcript of the Saxon *Vocabularie* you had once of mee.
*W. Boswell* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 152).

A concise *Vocabulary* of the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 263.

2. The words of a language; the sum or stock of words employed in a language, or by a particular person; range of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

*P.* From whence are those casual winds called flaws?
*T.* In the Cornish *vocabulary* that term signifies to cut.
*Theoph. Botanista*, On Cornwall, p. 5. (*Nares*, I. 313).

Ingenious men have tried to show that in the present English *vocabulary* there are more Romance words than Teutonic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

The orator treads in a beaten round; . . . language is ready-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and dry *vocabulary.* *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary, Lexicon, Nomenclature.* A *vocabulary*, in the present use, is a list of words occurring in a specific work or author, generally arranged alphabetically, concisely defined, and appended to the text; whereas we generally apply the term *dictionary* to a word-book of all the words in a language or in any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work: thus, we speak of a *vocabulary* to Cæsar, but of a *dictionary* of the Latin language, or of architecture, chemistry, etc. An exception to this may be where the words of an author are so fully treated, by derivation, illustration, etc., as to seem to amount to more than a *vocabulary:* as, a Homeric *dictionary.* A *glossary* is yet more restricted than a *vocabulary*, being a list and explanation of such terms in a work or author as are peculiar, as by being technical, dialectal, or antiquated: as, a *glossary* to Chaucer, Burns, etc.; a *glossary* of terms of art, philosophy, etc. *Lexicon* was originally and is often still confined to *dictionaries* of the Greek or Hebrew tongues, but it is also freely applied to a *dictionary* of any dead or merely foreign language; as, a German-English *lexicon.* A *nomenclature* is a complete list of the names or technical terms belonging to any one division or subdivision of science.—2. *Idiom, Diction*, etc. See *language.*

**vocabulist** (vọ-kab′ū-list), *n.* [< F. *vocabuliste;* as L. *vocabulum*, a word, + *-ist.*] 1. The writer or compiler of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.—2†. A vocabulary; a lexicon.

The lernar can, . . . with the frenche *vocabulyst*, . . . understande any authour that writeth in the sayd tong, by his owne study. *Palsgrave*, p. 151.

**vocal** (vō′kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocal* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, < L. *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, as a noun, *vocalis*, a vowel, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.* Cf. *vowel*, a doublet of *vocal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the voice, to speech, or to song; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral.

Forth came the human pair,
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the quire.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 198.

Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the *vocal* message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.
*J. Baille* (1871), quoted in Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of *vocal* communication with other parts of the edifice. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible expression.

The stream, the wood, the gale,
Is *vocal* with the plaintive wail.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud
Her flight by *vocal* wings.
*Wordsworth*, Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase.

The tide flows down, the wave again
Is *vocal* in its wooded walls.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xix.

3. In *phonetics:* (*a*) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as *z* or *v* or *b* as distinguished from *s* or *f* or *p* respectively. (*b*) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The *vocal* (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

4. In *zoöl.*, voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from *sonorific:* noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.—**Vocal auscultation**, examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.—**Vocal cords.** See *cord*[1].—**Vocal fremitus**, a vibration felt on palpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called *voice-thrill, pectoral fremitus*, and *pectoral thrill.*—**Vocal glottis.** Same as *rima vocalis* (which see, under *rima*).—**Vocal music**, music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from *instrumental music*, which is prepared for or produced by instruments alone.—**Vocal process**, the prolonged inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.—**Vocal resonance.** See *resonance.*—**Vocal score.** See *score*[1], 9.—**Vocal spiracle**, in *entom.*, a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many flies.—**Vocal tone**, an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.—**Vocal tube**, in *anat.*, the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

**II.** *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

**vocalic** (vō-kal'ik), *a.* [< *vocal* + *-ic.*] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly *vocalic*, is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.
*Scott*, Waverley, xxii.

The vowels become more consonantal; the consonants become more *vocalic*.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

**vocalisation, vocalise.** See *vocalization, vocalize.*

**vocalism** (vō'kal-izm), *n.* [< F. *vocalisme;* as *vocal* + *-ism.*] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of *vocalism* by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped *vocalisms* as Mosos.
*Earle*, Philology of Eng. Tongue, i. § 126.

3. See *nominalism.*

**vocalist** (vō'kal-ist), *n.* [< F. *vocaliste;* as *vocal* + *-ist.*] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good *vocalist;* and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

**vocality** (vō-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vocalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *vocalidad,* < L. *vocalita*(*t*-)*s* (tr. Gr. *εὐφωνία*), open sound, euphony, < *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous: see *vocal.*] The quality of being vocal. (*a*) The quality of being utterable or capable of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the *vocality* of the musick, and it proves only instrumental. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 334.

L and R being in extreams, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of *Vocality*, are not easie, in tract of Vocal speech, to be pronounced spiritally.
*Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 58.

(*b*) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the *vocality* of a sound.

**vocalization** (vō'kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *vocalisation* = Sp. *vocalizacion;* as *vocalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in song: as, the deceptive *vocalizations* of a ventriloquist.

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of *vocalization*, it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. *The Century*, XXXVII. 585.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

*Vocalization* (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.
*Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled *vocalisation.*

**vocalize** (vō'kal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vocalized*, ppr. *vocalizing.* [< F. *vocaliser* = Sp. *vocalizar* = It. *vocalizzare;* as *vocal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breath, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e., in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voyce. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, *f vocalized* is equivalent to *v.*—3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be *vocalized?*" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are *vocalized* in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 232.

**II.** *intrans.* To use the voice; speak; sing; hum.

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly *vocalizing*. *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, i. 45.

Also spelled *vocalise.*

**vocally** (vō'kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice.—2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires *vocally*.
*Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind.

3. In song; by means of singing: opposed to *instrumentally.*—4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds.

Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration.
*Earle*, Philology of Eng. Tongue, xii. § 647.

**vocalness** (vō'kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

**vocation** (vō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *vocation* = Sp. *vocacion* = Pg. *vocação* = It. *vocazione*, < L. *vocatio*(*n-*), a summons, a calling, < *vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] 1. A calling or designation to a particular activity, office, or duty; a summons; a call; in *theol.*, a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy *vocation*, and serve the king when he calleth thee. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Heaven is his *vocation*, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations.
*Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of *vocation*, election, and justification.
*Jer. Taylor.*

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a *vocation*.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade: including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See *avocation*, 5.

Why, Hal, 'tis my *vocation*, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his *vocation*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 116.

The respective or special duty of every man, in his profession, *vocation*, and place.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*.
*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

=Syn. 2. *Calling, Business*, etc. See *occupation.*

**vocational** (vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [< *vocation* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a *vocational* sense.
*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vocationally** (vō-kā'shon-al-i), *adv.* As respects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

But the seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value *vocationally*. *Athenæum*, No. 3266, p. 697.

**vocative** (vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vocativo* = G. *vocativ*, < L. *vocativus*, of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (se. *casus*) the vocative case, < *vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call: see *vocation.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the *vocative* case.

**II.** *n.* In *gram.*, the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing: as, *Domine*, 'O Lord,' is the *vocative* of the Latin *dominus.*

**Vochysia** (vō-kis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the name among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Vochysiaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 55 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, eastern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odorous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; the leaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of *V. Guianensis* is known as *itaballi-wood* and *copaiyé-wood.* The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriaceous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

**Vochysiaceæ** (vō-kis-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), < *Vochysia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polygalinæ.* It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 130 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which the type *Vochysia* with 55, *Qualea* with 33, and *Trigonia* with 25 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus *Callisthene;* a few are shrubs, and one genus, *Trigonia*, is sarmentose or twining. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odorous, and commonly racemose or paniculed. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or but a single fertile stamen. The fruit is usually an oblong terete or three-angled capsule, with three coriaceous valves, often with winged pilose or cottony seeds, and large leaf-like corrugated cotyledons; in *Erisma*, a genus of trees of great size, the fruit is a very peculiar samara with long coriaceous falcate reticulated wings developed from calyx-segments.

**vociferance** (vō-sif'e-rans), *n.* [< *vociferan*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Vociferation; clamor; noise.

All now is wrangle, abuse, and *vociferance*.
*Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

**vociferant** (vō-sif'e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vociferan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate.*] **I.** *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most *vociferant* vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 114. (*Davies.*)

That placid flock, that pastor *vociferant*.
*Browning*, Christmas Eve.

**II.** *n.* One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided *vociferants*, there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 675.

**vociferate** (vō-sif'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vociferated*, ppr. *vociferating.* [< L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari* (> It. *vociferare* = Sp. Pg. *vociferar* = F. *vociférer*), cry out, scream, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out noisily; make an outcry.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on. *Cowper*, Iliad, xv. 434.

=Syn. To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.

**II.** *trans.* To utter with a loud voice; assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

*Vociferated* logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 113.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by *vociferating* charges of foul play against other people.
*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

**vociferation** (vō-sif-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *vociférations*, pl., = Sp. *vociferacion* = Pg. *vociferação* = It. *vociferazione*, < L. *vociferatio*(*n-*), clamor, outcry, < *vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate.*] The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outcry; clamor.

His excuses were over-ruled by a great majority, and with much *vociferation*. *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

Distinguished by his violent *vociferation*, and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 333.

**vociferator** (vō-sif'e-rā-tor), *n.* One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

He defied the *vociferators* to do their worst.
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vociferize** (vō-sif'er-īz), *v.* Same as *vociferate.* [Rare.]

Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most vociferous
In sweet vociferation, out *vociferize*
Even sound itself.
*Carey*, Chrononhotonthologos, i. 1.

**vociferosity** (vō-sif-e-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *vociferous* + *-ity.*] The character of being vociferous; vociferation; clamorousness. [Rare.]

Shall we give poor Buffière's testimonial in mess-room dialect, in its native twanging *vociferosity?*
*Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

**vociferous** (vō-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *vocifer(ate)* + *-ous.*] Making an outcry; clamorous; noisy: as, a *vociferous* partizan.

Thrice-three *vocif'rous* heralds rose, to check the rout, and get
Ear to their Jove-kept governors. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 83.

Flocks of *vociferous* geese cackled about the fields.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

Every mouth in the Netherlands became *vociferous* to denounce the hypocrisy by which a new act of condemnation had been promulgated under the name of a pardon.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 299.

**vociferously** (vō-sif'ę-rus-li), *adv.* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling or shouting.

**vociferousness** (vō-sif'ę-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being vociferous; clamorousness.

**vocular** (vok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice (see *vocule*), + *-ar*3.] Vocal. [Rare.]

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favor him with something which would render the series of *vocular* exclamations so designated an involuntary process.
*Dickens*, Oliver Twist, vii.

**vocule** (vok'ūl), *n.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice, dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] A faint or slight sound of the voice, as that made by separating the organs in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*. [Rare.]

**vodka** (vōd'kä), *n.* [Russ. *vodka*, brandy, dim. of *voda*, water.] A sort of whisky or brandy generally drunk in Russia, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

The captain shared with us his not very luxurious meal of dried Caspian carp and almost equally dry sausage, washed down by the never-failing glass of *vodka*, and then we again started on our forward journey.
*O'Donovan*, Merv, iii.

*Vodki* is the chief means of intoxication.
*A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, i.

**vodu,** *a.* and *n.* Same as *voodoo.*

**voe** (vō), *n.* [Also *vo*, Sc. *vae;* < Icel. *vāgr*, also written *vogr*, a creek, bay: common in local names.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Shetland.]

**Voëtian** (vō-ē'shiąn), *n.* [< *Voëtius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A follower of Voëtius of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, to the literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

**vogie** (vō'gi), *a.* [Also *voky*, *vokie;* origin obscure.] Vain; proud; also, merry; cheery. [Scotch.]

We took a spring, and danced a fling.
And wow but we were *vogie!*
*Jacobite Relics*, p. 81. (*Jamieson.*)

**voglite** (vōg'līt), *n.* [Named after J. F. *Vogl*, a German mineralogist.] A hydrated carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper, of an emerald-green color and pearly luster, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

**Vogt's angle.** In *craniom.*, the angle formed by the junction of the nasobasilar and alveolonasal lines.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* [< F. *vogue*, fashion, vogue (= Sp. *boga*, fashion, reputation, = Pg. It. *voga*, a rowing), orig. sway, the swaying motion of a ship, the stroke of an oar, < *voguer* = Pr. Pg. *vogar* = Sp. *bogar* = It. *vogare*, row or sail, proceed under sail, < OHG. *wagōn*, MHG. *wagen*, G. *wogen*, fluctuate, float, < *waga*, a waving, akin to *wāg*, MHG. *wāc*, a wave (> F. *vague*), G. *woge*, a wave: see *waw*1.] **1.** The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute, or estimation; common currency: now generally used in the phrase *in vogue:* as, a particular style of dress was then *in vogue;* a writer who was *in vogue* fifty years ago; such opinions are now *in vogue.*

The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest *Vogue* now at Court, but many great ones have clashed with him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 31.

Though Christianity were directly contrary to the Religions then *in vogue* in the world, yet they [men] knew of no other way of promoting it but by patience, humility, meekness, prayers for their persecutors, and tears when they saw them obstinate. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

The Wits of the Age, the great Beauties, and short-liv'd People of *Vogue*, were always her Discourse and Imitation.
*Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The *vogue* of operas holds up wonderfully, though we have had them a year. *Swift*, Letter, March 22, 1708–9.

I demanded who were the present theatrical writers *in vogue.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

**2.** General drift of ideas; rumor; report.

The *vogue* of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel.
*Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730.

Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk . . . goes general of the fleet; but most opinions give it to my Lord Denbigh. . . . Captain Pennington hath the *vogue* to go his vice-admiral.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 131.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [Formerly also *voyce;* < ME. *voice, woice*, earlier *vois, voys, voiz, voce*, < OF. *vois, voiz, vuiz*, F. *voix* = Pr. *votz, voutz* = Sp. Pg. *voz* = It. *voce*, < L. *vox*, a voice, utterance, cry, call, a speech, saying, sentence, maxim, word, language, = Gr. ἔπος (**Fέπος*), a word (see *epos, epic*), = Skt. *vachas*, speech. From the L. *vox*, or the verb *vocare*, call, are ult. E. *vocal, vowel, vocable, advocate, advowson, avocation, vouch, avouch, convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, equivocal, univocal, vocation, vociferate*, etc.] **1.** The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, crying, shouting, etc.; the sound made by a person in speaking, singing, crying, etc.; the character, quality, or expression of the sounds so uttered: as, to hear a *voice;* to recognize a *voice;* a loud *voice;* a low *voice.*

Thei gon before him with processioun, with Cros and Holy Watre; and thei syngen Veni Creator Spiritus with an highe *Voys*, and gon towardes him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 244.

Ther sat a faucon over hire hed ful hye,
That with a pitous *voys* so gan to cry.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 404.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 273.

*Voice* as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering audible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of man and other animals: contradistinguished from *speech* or *articulate language.* Voice is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal cords (see *cord*1), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. Voice can, therefore, be found only in animals in which this system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx (or syrinx) actually exist. Fishes, having no lungs, are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though various noises may issue from their throats (see *croaker, grunt,* and *drum*). In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the tones of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to the action of the mouth-organs than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal cords. In singing the successive sounds correspond more or less closely to the ideal tones of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female tone is an octave or so higher than the lowest tone of the male voice; and the female's highest tone is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is four octaves or more, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. In medicine, *voice* is the sound of utterance as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall in auscultation. In zoölogy, *voice* is ordinarily restricted to respiratory sounds or vocal utterance, as above explained, and as distinguished from any mechanical noise, like stridulation, etc. The more usual word for the voice of any animal is *cry;* and the various cries, distinctive or characteristic of certain animals, take many distinctive terms, according to their vocal quality, as *bark, bay, bellow, bleat, bray, cackle, call, caw, chatter, chirp, chirrup, cluck, coo, croak, crow, gabble, gobble, growl, grunt, hiss, honk, hoot, howl, low, mew, neigh, peep, pipe, purr, quack, roar, scream, screech, snarl, snort, song, squall, squawk, squeak, squeal, trumpet, twitter, warble, waul, whine, whinny, whistle, whoop, yawp, yell, yelp*, and many others. The voices of some animals, as certain monkeys and large carnivores and ruminants, may be heard a mile or more. The voice reaches its highest development, in animals other than human, in the distinctively musical class of birds, some of which, notably parrots and certain corvine and sturnoid birds, can be taught to talk intelligible speech.

**2.** The faculty of speaking; speech; utterance.

It [emancipation] shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a *voice,*
It shall belt with joy the earth!
*Whittier*, Laus Deo!

**3.** A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being: as, the *voice* of the winds.

The floods have lifted up their *voice.* Ps. xciii. 3.

The twilight *voice* of distant bells.
*Whittier*, The Merrimack.

Rain was in the wind's *voice* as it swept
Along the hedges where the lone quail crept.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

**4.** Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses or to the mind.

I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 61.

E'en from the tomb the *voice* of Nature cries.
*Gray*, Elegy.

**5.** Opinion or choice expressed; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage: as, you have no *voice* in the matter.

*Sic.* How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
*First Cit.* He has our *voices*, sir. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 164.

Matters of moment were to be examined by a Jury, but determined by the maior part of the Councell, in which the President had two *voyces.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

They who seek nothing but their own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the *Voices* never so numerous that oppose it.
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of the church. *Bp. Fell.*

My *voice* is still for war.
Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some *voice* in whatever decision was arrived at. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 861.

**6.** One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent *voice* of parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiii.

This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the *voice* of emotions common to all mankind. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 173.

**7.** Wish or admonition made known in any way; command; injunction.

Ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God. Deut. viii. 20.

He is dull of hearing who understands not the *voice* of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

**8†.** That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.

The common *voice*, I see, is verified
Of thee. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 176.

I fear you wrong him;
He has the *voice* to be an honest Roman.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Philenzo 's dead already; . . .
The *voice* is, he is poison'd.
*Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy counsellor, as the *voice* goes.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 19.

**9†.** A word; a term; a vocable. *Udall.*—**10.** In *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.—**11.** In *gram.*, that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices, active and passive, having different endings throughout. In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle, certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices; every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only to certain verb-phrases, made with help of an auxiliary: thus, *he is praised, we have been loved.*—**Equal voices,** in *music.* See *equal.*—**In my voice!,** in my name.

Implore her, *in my voice*, that she make friends
To the strict deputy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 185.

**Inner voice.** See *inner part*, under *inner.*—**In voice,** in a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or singing.—**Mean voice.** See *mean*3.—**Middle voice,** in *music.* See *middle part*, under *middle.*—**Veiled voice.** See *veil, n.*, 7.—**Voice of the silence,** intelligible words which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—**With one voice,** unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which *with one voice*
Call Agamemnon head and general.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 221.

**voice** (vois), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voiced*, ppr. *voicing.* [< *voice, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor; report.

Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than *voice* it with claims and challenges. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is *voiced* by all to be exceeding great.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 148.

We are, in fact, *voicing* a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

**2.** To fit for producing the proper sounds; regulate the tone of: as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. See *voicing.*—**3.** To write the voice-parts of. *Hill*, Dict. Mus. Terms.—**4†.** To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To *voice* him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 242.

Like the drunken priests
In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason
*Voicing* the leader on a demi-god.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Rumour will *voice* me the contempt of manhood,
Should I run on thus. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

5. In *phonetics*, to utter with voice or tone or sonancy, as distinguished from breath.

**II.†** *intrans.* To speak; vote; give opinion.

I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.
*Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 41.

**voiced** (voist), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, *sweet-voiced*.

That 's Erythræa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her.
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

**voiceful** (vois'fûl), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ful.*] Having a voice; vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear
The *voiceful* heralds' sceptres, sat within a sacred sphere,
On polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.
*Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 459.

The swelling of the *voiceful* sea.
*Coleridge*, Fancy in Nubibus.

**voicefulness** (vois'fûl-nes), *n.* The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep *voicefulness* fills the air.
*Portfolio*, N. S., IX. 187.

**voiceless** (vois'les), *a.* [< *voice* + *-less.*] 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb.

The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.
*Coke.* (*Latham.*)

Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

2. In *phonetics*, not voiced or sonant; surd.

**voicelessness** (vois'les-nes), *n.* The state of being voiceless; silence.

**voice-part** (vois'pärt), *n.* See *part*, 5, and *part-writing*.

**voicer** (voi'sėr), *n.* One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes.

**voice-thrill** (vois'thril), *n.* Same as *vocal fremitus* (which see, under *vocal*).

**voicing** (voi'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voice*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Voicing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutest details.

**void** (void), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *void*, *voyd*, *voide*, < OF. *voide*, *vuide*, m. and f., also *void*, *vuid*, *vuit*, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste; F. *vide*, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, < L. *viduus*, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. *veuf*, m., *veuve*, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. *viduus*. The F. *vide* for *vuide*, however, has been influenced by association with the L. *vidnus*. Another derivation, < LL. as if **vocitus* for **vacitus*, akin to *vacare*, be empty, *vacuus*, empty, *vacivus*, *vocivus* (see *vacuous*, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. *avoid*, *devoid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Empty, or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled: as, a *void* space or place.

And he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the *voyde* place at the table that Ioseph made.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

The earth was without form, and *void* [was waste and *void*, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.
Gen. i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 37.

In the *void* offices around
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; without incumbent.

The Bisheprick of Winchester falling *void*, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to elect his Brother Athelmar. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawam (being the best place in the land for tillage and cattle), least an enemy, finding it *void*, should possess and take it from us.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 118.

3†. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the *void* time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat, that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger.*

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with *of*: as, *void of* learning; *void of* common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and *voide of* good educacions.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 19.

Ye must be *void* from that desperate solicitude.
*Travers*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 3.

He that is *void of* wisdom despiseth his neighbour.
Prov. xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

*Voide* leves puld to be.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Wyth bones & *voyd* morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

My word . . . shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. Isa. lv. 11.

The game [rocks of Scilly] is reckoned in the same manner as at mississipi, and the cast is *void* if the ball does not enter any of the holes.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in *law*, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void*; a promise without consideration is *void*. In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. *Void* is, however, often used in place of *voidable*. *Voidable* is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged *void*, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disaffirmed it. That which is void is generally held incapable of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

7†. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thow haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a *voyde* wayferinge man, than woldest thow synge byforn the thef.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

**To make void**, to render useless or of no effect.

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is *made void*, and the promise made of none effect. Rom. iv. 14.

It was thy device
By this alliance to *make void* my suit.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 142.

**Void for uncertainty**, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—**Void space**, in *physics*, a vacuum.—**Syn.** 1, 2, and 4. *Devoid*, etc. See *vacant*.—6. Invalid.

**II.** *n.* 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a vacuum.

The *Void* of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.
*Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

The illimitable *Void*. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 34.

I do not like to see anything destroyed, any *void* produced in society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching *void*
The world can never fill.
*Cowper*, Oh, for a closer walk with God!

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied areas.

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the *void*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 86.

3†. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine.
*Coronation of Anne Boleyn* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50).

**void** (void), *v.* [< ME. *voiden*, < OF. *voider*, *voidier*, *vuidier*, *vuider*, F. *vider* = Pr. *voiar*, *voyar*, *vueiar*, *voidar* = Cat. *vuydar*, make void; from the adj. Cf. *avoid*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They *voidede* the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assigned. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Now this feeat is done, *voyde* ye the table.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be *voided* straight.
*Marlowe*, Faustus, iii. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 62.

The princes would be private. *Void* the presence.
*Marston*, The Fawne, iii.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to *void* excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Walles and of many other thinges hen zit apertly sene; but the richesse is *voyded* clene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 279.

Whan the water was all *voided*, thei saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did *void* your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 118.

3†. To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's self of.

He was glad of the gome, & o goodc chere
*Voidet* his visor, auentil hym seluyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night,
Were bound about and *voyded* from before.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

5†. To avoid; shun.

I *voyde* companye, I fle gladnesse.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 295.

This was the meane to *voyde* theyre stryves
And alle olde gruchehyng, and her hartis to glade.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

6†. To dismiss; send away.

He leet *voyden* out of his Chambre alle maner of men, Lordes and othere: for he wolde speke with me in Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste,
And *voyded* weren they that *voyden* oughte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 912.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To go; depart.

With grete indygnacyon charged hym shortely without delaye to *voyde* out of his londe.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Hit vanist verayly & *voyded* of syzt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1547.

Let all that sweet is *void!* In me no mirth may dwelt.
*F. Greville* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (*a*†) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor *voided*." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 544.

(*b*) To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]—3†. To become empty or vacant.

Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice *voydeth* of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yr of.
*Henry V.* (Ellis's Hist. Letters, I. 71).

**voidable** (voi'da-bl), *a.* [< *void* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In *law*, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See *void*, *v. t.*, 6.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**Voidable contract.** See *contract*.

**voidance** (voi'dans), *n.* [< ME. *voidaunce*, < OF. *voidance*, < *voider*, make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of voiding or emptying.

*Voydaunce* (or voydynge), vacacio, evacuacio.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

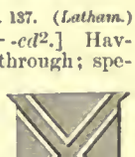
2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they require in the *voidance* of food conceits.
*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or *voidances*, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.
*Bacon*, Letters, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

**voided** (voi'ded), *a.* [< *void*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a void or opening; pierced through; specifically, in *her.*, pierced through so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See *voided per cross*, below. Also *voursie*, *vuidé*.



Azure a Saltier Voided Argent.

All [spangles] are *voided:* that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern.
*S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics*, p. 93.

**Voided of the field.** See *castle*, 2.—**Voided per cross**, in *her.*, having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under *clechê*.—**Voided per pale**, in *her.*, having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

**voider** (voi'dėr). *n.* [Early mod. E. *voyder*, < ME. *voider;* < OF. *vuideur*, a voider, emptier, < *vuidier*, etc., make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue *Voyders* ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a *voider*.
*Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 3.

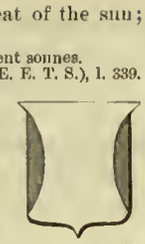
Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a *Voyder* and a wooden Knife to take away all.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. A clothes-basket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A means of avoiding; in the following

quotation, a screen from the heat of the sun; an arbor.

With *voiders* vnder vines for violent sonnes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

5. In *her.*, same as *flasque*.—6. In *medieval armor*, a contrivance for covering any part of the body which the plate-armor left exposed, as at the joints. It was commonly of chain-mail. The name was also given to the rondels. Compare *gusset*.


Argent two Voiders Gules.

**voiding** (voi'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2. That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment.

Oh! bestow
Some poor remain, the *voiding* of thy table,
A morsel to support my famish'd soul.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, v.

**voiding-knife**† (voi'ding-nīf), *n.* A knife or scraper used for clearing off crumbs and other remnants of food from the table into the voider.

**voidly** (void'li), *adv.* [< ME. *voidly*; < *void* + *-ly*2.] In a void manner; emptily; vainly; idly.

At Vaxor the vayn pepull *voidly* honourit
Bachian, a bale fynde, as a bliat god.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4384.

**voidness** (void'nes), *n.* The state or character of being void. (*a*) Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (*b*) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (*c*) Want of substantiality. (*d*†) A void; a vacuum.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a *voidnesse* without the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 671.

**voigtite** (voig'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. K. W. *Voigt* (1752–1821), a German mining official.] An altered and hydrated variety of the mica biotite, allied to the vermiculites.

**voin**†, *v.* Same as *foin*1.

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly.
*Sir J. Harington*, Ajax, Prol. (*Nares.*)

**voir dire** (vwor dēr). [OF. *voir dire*, to say the truth: see *verdict*.] In *law*. See *examination on the voir dire*, under *examination*.

**voisinage**† (voi'zi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *voisinage*: see *vicinage*.] Vicinage; neighborhood.

That indeed was spoken to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

**voiture** (voi'tūr), *n.* [F., = It. *vettura*, < L. *vectura*, transportation, conveyance: see *vecture*, *vettura*.] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

**voivode, vaivode** (voi'-, vā'vōd), *n.* [Also *vayvode*, and, after the G. or Pol. spelling with *w*, *waiwode*, *waywode*, also *waivode*; = F. *vayvode* = G. *vayvode*, *woiwode*, *wojewode*, < Russ. *vovoda* = Serv. *vojvoda* = Bohem. *vojevoda* = Pol. *wojewoda* = OBulg. *vojevoda* (> Lith. *vaivada* = Hung. *vajvoda*, *vajda* = NGr. *βοεβόδας*), a commander, general, etc.] The leader of an army; the title of certain rulers, particularly in Slavic countries; later, often in various countries, as in Poland, the head of an administrative division, as a province; in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes; in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.

The governor here [at Antioch] has the title of *waiwode*, and is under the pasha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 192.

Two chiefs, Ladislaus of Gara, palatine of the kingdom, and Nicholas of Wilac, *waivode* of Transylvania, . . . both aspired to the throne [of Hungary].
*W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xvii.

**voivodeship, vaivodeship** (voi'-, vā'vōd-ship), *n.* [< *voivode*, *vaivode*, + *-ship*.] The office or authority of a voivode.

John was to retain the title of king, together with Transylvania, and all that part of Hungary which was in his possession; and, on his death, his male issue was only to inherit his paternal dominions, and to hold the *waivodeship* of Transylvania. *W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xxxiii.

**vol** (vol), *n.* [F. *vol*, flight, in her. lure, < *voler*, fly: see *volant*.] In *her.*, two wings expanded and joined together where they would spring from the body of the bird, so as to make one figure. When the term is used alone the wings are understood to be raised with their points upward. See *vol abaissé*, below. Also called *wings conjoined in base*.—**Vol abaissé**, two wings joined together as in the vol, but with the points downward so that the joined part comes at the top of the escutcheon. Also called *wings conjoined in lure*. (See also *demi-vol*.)

**vola** (vō'lą), *n.*; pl. *volæ* (-lē). [L.] The hollow of the hand or foot.—**Superficialis volæ**, the volar artery, a branch of the radial in the ball of the thumb, which often connects with the continuation of the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch. See cut under *palmar*.

**volable** (vol'ą-bl), *a.* [Appar. intended to be formed < L. *volare*, fly, + *-able*.] Nimble witted: a word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Armado.

A most acute juvenal; *volable* and free of grace!
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 67.

**volacious** (vō-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *volare*, fly, + *-acious*.] Apt or fit to fly. *Eneye. Diet.*

**voladora** (vol-ą-dō'rą), *n.* [< Sp. *voladora*, fem. of *volador*, flier.] In *mining*, one of the stones which are attached to the cross-arms of the arrastre, and are dragged round upon its floor, for the purpose of finely pulverizing the ore. See *arrastre*.

**volæ**, *n.* Plural of *vola*.

**volaget**, *a.* [< ME. *volage*, < OF. (and F.) *volage* = Pr. *volatge* = It. *volatico*, < L. *volaticus*, flying, winged, < *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Giddy.

With herte wylde and thonght *volage*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1284.

Anon they wroughten al hire lust *volage*.
*Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 135.

**Volans** (vō'lanz), *n.* [L., ppr. of *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The constellation Piscis Volans.

**volant** (vō'lant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *volant* = Sp. Pg. It. *volante*, < L. *volan(t-)s*, ppr. of *volare* (> It. *volare* = Sp. Pg. *volar* = F. *voler*), fly. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *volage*, *volatile*, *volery*, *volet*, *volley*, *avolate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Passing through the air; flying.

A star *volant* in the air. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525.

His *volant* Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
To bliss unbounded, glory without end.
*Wordsworth*, In Lombardy.

2. Able to fly; capable of flight; volitant: correlated with *reptant*, *natant*, *gradient*, etc.—3†. Freely passing from place to place; current.

The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* in the pope's court. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

His *volant* tonch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 561.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) Represented as flying: noting a bird. (*b*) Represented as if in the air, not supported by anything, or creeping: noting insects or other flying creatures: as, a hive surrounded by bees *volant*.—**Volant en arrière**. See *arrière*.—**Volant overture**, in *her.*, flying with the wings spread out. Compare *overt*, 3, that epithet being abandoned for *overture* for the sake of euphony.


Volant.

II.† *n.* 1. A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

The Dutch had acted the *volant*, and done enough on the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 474. (*Davies.*)

2. A flounce, whether of a woman's skirt, or of a cover or curtain, or the like, especially when rich and decorative: as, a *volant* of point lace.

**volante** (vō-lan'te), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'flying': see *volant*.] A two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Spanish-American countries, having a chaise-body hung forward of the axle, and driven by a postilion.

The black driver of a *volante* reins up the horse he bestrides, and the animal himself swerves and stops.
*G. W. Cable*, Grandissimes, p. 440.

**volant-piece** (vō'lant-pēs), *n.* A part of the helmet which could be removed at will. It often formed one piece of armor, with an additional gorgerin or grande garde covering the throat from below the collar-bone, and reaching to the top plate or skull of the helmet, protecting especially the left side. This was adjusted at the moment of taking places for the tilt, and was secured with screws or the like. Compare *demi-tonnière*.

**Volapük** (vō-lä-pük'), *n.* [< Volapük *Volapük*, lit. 'world-speech,' < *vol*, world, reduced and altered from E. *world*, + *-a-*, connecting vowel of compounds, + *pük*, speech or language, reduced and altered from E. *speak*.] An artificial language for international use, invented about 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. The vocabulary consists of English, Latin, German, and other words cut down and variously manipulated, and the inflections and formatives are regular, admitting no exceptions.

*Volapük* is designed to serve as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are not the same.
*Charles E. Sprague*, Hand-Book of Volapük, p. v.

Music will be the universal language, the *Volapük* of spiritual being. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, p. 99.

**Volapükist** (vō-lä-pük'ist), *n.* [< *Volapük* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in Volapük; an advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

The *Volapükists* have thirteen newspapers in different parts of the world, printed in the new idiom.
*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**volar** (vō'lär), *a.* [< *vola* + *-ar*3.] 1. Of or pertaining to the palm, especially the ball of the thumb; thenar: as, the *volar* artery (the superficialis volæ).—2. Palmar; not dorsal, as a side or aspect of the hand: as, the *volar* surface of the fingers.

In many Mammals the limbs themselves, owing to the rich supply of nerves on their *volar* and plantar surfaces, and to the power of movement possessed by their terminal joints, have similar functions.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

**volary**† (vol'a-ri), *n.* See *volery*.

**volata** (vō-lä'tą), *n.* In *music*, a run, roulade, or division.

**volatile** (vol'a-til), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *volatil*, n., < OF. (and F.) *volatil* = Sp. *volátil* = Pg. *volatil* = It. *volatile*, < L. *volatilis*, flying, winged (LL. neut. *volatile*, a winged creature, a fowl), < *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] I. *a.* 1†. Flying, or able to fly; having the power of flight; volant; volitant.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 728.

2. Having the quality of taking flight or passing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporating rapidly; becoming diffused more or less freely in the atmosphere.

It is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling, without your consciousness, like ether out of a phial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and less *volatile* residuum.
*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 43.

There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and *volatile*. *Emerson*, Circles.

3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change: as, a *volatile* disposition.

You are as giddy and as *volatile* as ever.
*Swift*, To Gay, May 4, 1732.

What do you care about a handsome youth?
They are so *volatile*, and tease their wives!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 24.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

*Volatile* and fugitive instances of repentance.
*Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

**Volatile alkali**, ammonia.—**Volatile flycatcher**. Same as *volatile thrush*.—**Volatile liniment**, liniment of ammonia.—**Volatile oil**, an odorous vegetable principle having a strong pungent smell and taste, easily distilled with boiling water. The volatile oils contain no true fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. Also called *essential oil*.—**Volatile salts**. See *salt*1.—**Volatile thrush**. See *Seisura*.—**Syn. 3.** Changeable, giddy, flighty, inconstant. See *volatility*.

II.† *n.* 1. A winged creature, as a bird or butterfly.

Make we man to onre ymage and likenesse, and be he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the *volatils* of hevene, and to unresonable beatis of erthe.
*MS. Bodl.* 277. (*Halliwell.*)

The flight of *volatiles*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. Wild fowl collectively.

With him broghte he a jubbe of malvesye,
And eek another, ful of fyn vernage,
And *volatyl*, as ay was his usage.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 73.

**volatileness** (vol'a-til-nes), *n.* Volatility.

Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had by oversight, or the *volatileness* of his genius, suffered to creep into his works. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 48.

**volatilisable, volatilisation**, etc. See *volatilizable*, etc.

**volatility** (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *volatilité* = Sp. *volatilidad* = Pg. *volatilidade* = It. *volatilità*; as *volatile* + *-ity*.] 1. The character of being volatile or of having the power of flight. [Rare.]

The *volatility* of the butterfly.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state or property of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; that property of a substance which disposes it to become more or less freely or rapidly diffused and wasted in the atmosphere; capability of evaporating, or being dissipated at ordinary atmospheric temperatures: as, the *volatility* of ether, alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists.
*Arbuthnot.*

3. The character of being volatile; frivolous, flighty, or giddy behavior; mutability of mind; levity; flightiness; fickleness: as, the *volatility* of youth.

A *volatility* of temperament in the young lady.
*G. Meredith*, The Egoist, vi.

=**Syn. 3.** *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness.

**volatilizable** (vol'a-ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *volatilize* + *-able*.] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled *volatilisable*.

**volatilization** (vol-a-til-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *volatilisation* = Sp. *volatilization* = Pg. *volatilisação* = It. *volatilizzazione*; as *volatilize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of volatilizing, etherealizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. *Boyle.* Also spelled *volatilisation*.

Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two opposite promontories: the promontory of *Volatilization*, or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of Solidification, or the concentration of the community into the individual.
*Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 112.

The residue thus left by *volatilization* of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime. *Science*, XIII. 361.

**volatilize** (vol'a-til-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *volatilized*, ppr. *volatilizing*. [< F. *volatiliser* = Sp. *volatilizar* = Pg. *volatilisar* = It. *volatilizzare*; as *volatile* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor or invisible effluvia.

In temperature as well as brightness, the voltaic arc exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its means the most refractory substances are fused and *volatilized*.
*G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 401.

Emerson, on his part, has *volatilized* the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty.
*Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 98.

**II.** *intrans.* To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

It [mercury] also *volatilises* entirely by heat.
*G. Gore*, Electro-Metal., p. 358.

As the temperature increases we find . . . metals which *volatilize* at a low temperature.
*J. N. Lockyer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 77.

Also spelled *volatilise*.

**volation** (vō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *volare*, pp. *volatus*, fly: see *volant*.] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation: as, "the muscles of *volation*," *Coues*.

**volational** (vō-lā'shon-al), *a.* [< *volation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.

**volator** (vō-lā'tor), *n.* [< NL. *volator*, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.

**vol-au-vent** (vol'ō-von'), *n.* [F., lit. 'flight in the wind': *vol*, flight (see *vol*); *au*, in the, to the; *vent*, wind (see *vent*²).] A sort of raised pie consisting of a delicate preparation of meat, fowl, or fish inclosed in a case of rich light puff-paste.

**volborthite** (vol'bôr-thīt), *n.* [So called after Alexander von *Volborth*, a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals of a green or yellow color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

**volcanian** (vol-kā'ni-an), *a.* [< *volcano* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or resembling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

A deep *volcanian* yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace.
*Keats*, Lamia, i.

**volcanic** (vol-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *volcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico*; as *volcano* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by volcanoes or volcanic action: as, *volcanic* heat, *volcanic* rock, *volcanic* phenomena, etc.—**Volcanic bombs**, masses of lava, varying greatly in shape and size, but usually roughly rounded and occasionally hollow. Blocks of this kind, of immense size, have been thrown out by some South American volcanoes.—**Volcanic focus**, the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region or beneath a volcano.—**Volcanic glass**, vitreous lava; obsidian.—**Volcanic mud**, the mixture of ashes and water either discharged from the crater of a volcano or formed on its flanks by the downward rush of water: called *lava d'acqua* in Italy, and *moya* in South America. It was by mud-lava that Herculaneum was overwhelmed, and mud has been poured out on an immense scale by the volcanoes of Java and South America.—**Volcanic rock**, rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; lava.

**volcanically** (vol-kan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a fiery or explosive manner.

The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted asunder *volcanically*. *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

**volcanicity** (vol-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *volcanic* + *-ity*.] Same as *volcanism*: rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term *volcanicité* formerly in use, but later French writers prefer *volcanisme*.

The term volcanic action (volcanism or *volcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 178.

**volcanism** (vol'ka-nizm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism*.] The phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. As used by Humboldt and some others, it includes also earthquakes, hot springs, and every form of geological dynamics directly connected with the "reaction of the interior of our planet against its crust and surface" (*Humboldt*). Also *vulcanism*.

To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of *volcanism*, and of which the earthquake and volcano are two of the most striking manifestations.
*J. D. Whitney*, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain-Building, p. 69.

**volcanist** (vol'ka-nist), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

**volcanity** (vol-kan'i-ti), *n.* [< *volcan(ic)* + *-ity*.] The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

**volcano** (vol-kā'nō), *n.*; pl. *volcanoes*, *volcanos* (-nōz). [Formerly also *vulcano*; = F. *volcan* (> Sp. *volcan* = Pg. *volcão*, *vulcão*), < It. *volcano*, also *vulcano*, a burning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etna, which was especially feigned to be the seat of Hephæstus (Vulcan), < L. *Volcanus*, later *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see *Vulcan*.] 1. A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the earth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals. These materials are molten rock (lava), ashes, cinders, large fragments of solid rock, mud, water, steam, and various gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conical accumulations of the erupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term *volcano* is usually applied. The opening through which the lava rises is called the *vent* or *chimney*, and the cup-shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts, the *crater*; there may be one such opening at the summit or on the flanks of the cone, or there may be a considerable number of them. In many volcanoes a central cone has upon its flanks a considerable number of minor cones (parasitic cones, as they are sometimes called). Etna has more than two hundred quite conspicuous cones within a radius of ten miles from the center of the main crater. The size and elevation of volcanoes vary greatly. The very high ones, like Cotopaxi and Popocatepetl and many others, are built up on high plateaus; others, like the extinct or dormant volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada of California, are chiefly made up of other than volcanic material, masked by the flow of eruptive matter down the slopes of a preëxisting older mass. Volcanoes and volcanic regions vary greatly in the degree of their activity and in the length and frequency of their periods of repose; those volcanoes which during the historic period have shown no signs of activity are said to be extinct, or dormant if a long interval has elapsed since the last eruption. Nothing definite was known of the volcanic forces pent up within the area covered by Vesuvius prior to A. D. 79, when the great catastrophe took place by which Pompeii was overwhelmed, and which was briefly described by Pliny the Younger in his narrative of the death of his uncle, Pliny the Elder. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are very irregularly distributed over the earth, but are chiefly in the neighborhood of the ocean. The Asiatic and the American shores of the Pacific — not continuously, but in many places — are dotted with volcanoes, from Japan to the islands of the Indian Ocean, and from Patagonia to Alaska. The most active volcanic center in the world is the island of Java and its vicinity. This island, having about the area of England, contains forty-nine great volcanic cones, some of which are 12,000 feet in height. The eruption of Krakatoa, an island in the Sunda Strait, which took place in the closing days of August, 1883, was the most violent and destructive event of the kind of which history has any record. Nearly forty thousand persons were drowned along the coast adjacent to the Strait of Sunda by waves set in motion by the inrush of water to fill the cavity caused by the expulsion of material from the crater.

2. A kind of firework. See *fizgig*¹, 2.—**Submarine volcano.** See *submarine*.—**Volcano-ship**, a vessel loaded with combustibles and missiles for explosion against another ship or against a stationary structure.

The burning *volcano-ship* at the siege of Antwerp.
*Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 157.

**volcanoism** (vol-kā'nō-izm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism*.] Violent and destructive eruptiveness. [Rare.]

Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful *volcanoism*, to scorch and consume! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 10.

**volcanological** (vol-kā-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *volcanolog-y* + *-ical*.] Relating to or in the manner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from the point of view of the investigator of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanological*.

**volcanology** (vol-kā-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *volcano* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanology*.

His annual account of the progress in *volcanology* and seismology for 1885. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 210.

**vole**¹ (vōl), *n.* [< F. *role*, < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] In *card-playing*, a winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

Ladies, I'll venture for the *vole*.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

"A *vole!* a *vole!*" she cried, "'tis fairly won;
My game is ended, and my work is done." *Crabbe*.

**vole**¹ (vōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *voled*, ppr. *voling*. [< *vole*¹, *n.*] In *card-playing*, to win all the tricks played in one deal.

**vole**² (vōl), *n.* [Short for *vole-mouse*.] A short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense. All the *Arvicolinæ* are voles, though some of them, as the lemming and muskrat, are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be aquatic, abound in the sphagnous swamps and low moist ground of nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadow-mouse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is *A. agrestis*.

Common European Meadow-vole (*Arvicola agrestis*).

The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, *A. amphibius*, almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed, among them one common to the northerly parts of both hemispheres, the red-backed vole, *Evotomys rutilus*. The commonest representatives in the United States are *Arvicola riparius*, *A. austerus*, and *A. pinetorum*. A very large species of British America is *A. xanthognatha*. The name *vole* is purely British, being seldom heard in the United States, or used in books treating of the American species, which are called *field-mice* and *meadow-mice*. See also cuts under *Arvicola*, *Evotomys*, *Synaptomys*, and *water-rat*.

**volently**† (vō'lent-li), *adv.* Willingly. [Rare.]

Into the pit they run against their will that ran so *volently*, so violently, to the brink of it.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

**volery**† (vol'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *voleries* (-riz). [Also *volary*, *vollary*; < OF. *voliere*, a cage, coop, dove-cote, F. *volière*, an aviary, also OF. *volier*, a large cage or aviary; cf. *voleric*, "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'place of flying'; < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A large bird-cage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,
Like him, to make the air one *volary*.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xvi.

Sitting moping like three or four melancholy Birds in a spacious *Vollary*. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, v.

Having seene the roomes, we went to ye *volary*, wch has a cupola in the middle of it, greate trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drank at two fountaines.
*Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*, amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

**volet** (vol'ā), *n.* [OF. *volet*, a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A veil, especially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—2. In *painting*, one of the wings or shutters of a picture formed as a triptych, as in Rubens's "Descent from the Cross" in Antwerp Cathedral, the volets of which are painted on both sides.

Small triptychs with folding-doors or *volets* in boxwood. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.* 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.

**volget**, *n.* [< L. *volgus*, *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] The vulgar; the rabble.

One had as good be dumb as not speak with the *volge*.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. viii. 32. (*Davies*.)

**volitable**† (vol'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *volitare*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] Capable of being volatilized; volatilizable.

**volitant** (vol'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *volitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *volitare*, fly to and fro, freq. of *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a *volitant* quadruped.

**Volitantia**† (vol-i-tan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *volitan(t-)s*, flying: see *volitant*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two families, *Dermoptera* and *Chiroptera*, or

the so-called flying-lemurs and the bats—thus an artificial group, now abolished.

**volitation** (vol-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] The act of flying; the power of flight, or its habitual exercise; flight; volation.

**volitational** (vol-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *volitation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to volitation or flight.

**Volitatores**† (vol′i-tā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volitare*, fly: see *volitant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group.

**volitatory** (vol′i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly, + *-ory*.] Same as *volitorial*.

**volitient** (vō-lish′ẹnt), *a.* [Irreg. < *voliti(on)* + *-ent*.] Having freedom of will; exercising the will; willing. [Rare.]

> I [Lucifer] chose this ruin; I elected it
> Of my will, not of service. What I do
> I do *volitient*, not obedient.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

**volition** (vō-lish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *volition* = Sp. *volicion* = Pg. *volição* = It. *volizione*, < ML. *volitio(n-)*, will, volition, < L. *velle*, ind. pres. *volo*, will: see *will*[1].] 1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will. Volition does not consist in forming a choice or preference, but in an act of the soul in which the agent is generally held to have a peculiar sense of reaction.

> The actual exercise of that power [the will], by directing any particular action or its forbearance, is . . . *volition*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 5.

Will is indeed an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing, sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides other meanings. But *volition* always signifies the act of willing, and nothing else. Willingness, I think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called *volition*.
*Reid*, Letter to Dr. J. Gregory (Works, ed. Hamilton, p. 79).

An artist's brain receives and stores images often without distinct *volition*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

When a man's arm is raised in sequence to that state of consciousness we call a *volition*, the *volition* is not the immediate cause of the elevation of the arm.
*Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. The power of willing; will.

In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, . . . a *volition* not less supreme. *D'Israeli*.

The play of the features, the vocal exclamations, the gesticulations of the arms, &c., come under the domain of our *volition*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 362.

**volitional** (vō-lish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *volition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to volition.

> The *volitional* impulse. *Bacon*.

What is termed self-control, prudential restraint, moral strength, consists in the intellectual permanency of the *volitional* element of our feelings.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 21.

There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the lighting of every cigar, the drinking of every cup, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every bit of work, are subjects of express *volitional* deliberation. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 122.

**Volitional insanity**, a form of mental disease in which the most striking phenomena are those relating to perverted or impaired will-power.

**volitionally** (vō-lish′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act of willing.

It was able to move its right leg *volitionally* in all directions. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1415.

**volitionary** (vō-lish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *volition* + *-ary*.] Volitional.

Dr. Berry Haycraft gave an account of some experiments which extend our knowledge of *volitionary* movement and explain the production of the muscle and heart sounds. *Nature*, XLI. 358.

**volitionless** (vō-lish′ọn-les), *a.* [< *volition* + *-less*.] Without volition.

> The *volitionless* will.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 415.

**volitive** (vol′i-tiv), *a.* [< *volit(ion)* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

It is, therefore, an unreasonable conceit to think that God will continue an active, vital, intellective, *volitive* nature, form, power, force, inclination, in a noble substance, which shall use none of these for many hundred or thousand years, and so continue them in vain.
*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

2. Originating in the will.

Wundt regards apperception as a particular process, inserted between perception and *volitive* excitement.
*Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VI. 519.

3. In *rhet.*, expressing a wish or permission: as, a *volitive* proposition.

**Volitores** (vol-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Volatores*, pl. of *volator*, a flier: see *volator*.] In Owen's classification, those birds which move solely or chiefly by flight, or are preëminent in ability to fly. It is the fifth order of the system, embracing 11 families, as the swifts, humming-birds, goatsuckers, kingfishers, hornbills, etc., intervening between his *Cantores* or singers and *Scansores* or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, or to *Picariæ* with the old group *Scansores* eliminated. [Not in use.]

**volitorial** (vol-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Volitores* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Volitores*.

**Volkmannia** (volk-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of *Volkamer*, a German botanist.] 1. A Linnean genus of verbenaceous shrubs, now included in *Clerodendron*. Several species are cultivated for beauty or fragrance in tropical gardens, as *C.* (*V.*) *aculeatum*, an American plant, and especially *C.* (*V.*) *fragrans* from China. *C.* (*V.*) *inerme* of maritime India is richly perfumed, and has a local reputation as a febrifuge. 2. [*l.c.*] A plant of the former genus *Volkameria*.

**Volkmannia** (volk-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Volkmann* (see def.).] A fossil plant found in the coal-measures, and in regard to the nature of which there has been much uncertainty. It has recently been shown to be the fruit of *Asterophyllites* of Brongniart (*Calamocladus* of Schimper). The plant was named by Sternberg, in 1820, in honor of G. A. Volkmann, author of "Silesia Subterranea" (1720), in which work some of the fossil plants of that part of Germany were described.

**vollenget**, *n.* See *valanche*.

**volley** (vol′i), *n.* [Formerly also *vollie*, *voley*; < OF. *volee*, F. *volée* = Sp. *volada* = It. *volata*, a flight, < ML. as if **volata*, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. The flight of a number of missile weapons together; hence, the discharge simultaneously, or nearly so, of a number of missile weapons.

> A *volley* of our needless shot. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 5.

It may even be the case that in defensive positions, where the extent of ground open to view is considerable, long-range infantry fire regulated by *volleys* may be attempted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 357.

2. Hence, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

> A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 33.
>
> What were those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouthes let fly Oaths and Curses by the *voley*? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.
>
> We heard a *volley* of oaths and curses.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, a return of the ball by the racket before it touches the ground, especially a swift return.—**At volley, on the volley** [F. *à la volée*], on the fly; in passing; at random.

> What we spake *on the voley* begins to work.
> *Massinger*, Picture, iii. 6.
>
> *P. jun.* Call you this jeering! I can play at this;
> 'Tis like a ball at tennis.
> *Alm.* It is indeed, sir,
> When we do speak *at volley* all the ill
> We can one of another. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv.

**volley** (vol′i), *v.* [< *volley*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discharge in a volley, or as if in a volley: often with *out*. Compare *volleyed*.

> Another [hound]
> Against the welkin *volleys out* his voice.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 921.

2. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return on the fly: said of the ball; drive (the ball) with the racket before it strikes the ground.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To fly together, as missiles; hence, to issue or be discharged in large number or quantity.

> The *volleying* rain and tossing breeze.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

Nothing good comes of brass, from whose embrasures there *vollies* forth but impudence, insolence, defiance.
*A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 72.

2. To sound together, or in continuous or repeated explosions, as firearms.

> And there the *volleying* thunders pour,
> Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, ii.
>
> Cannon in front of them
> *Volley'd* and thunder'd.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return the ball before it touches the ground, especially by a swift stroke: as, he *volleys* well.

**volley-gun** (vol′i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

**volow**† (vol′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *folewen*, *folwen*, *fulwen*, *fullen*, < AS. *fulwian*, *fullian*, baptize: see *full*[3]. The word is usually derived from L. *volo*, I will, that being the first word of the response used in the service.] To baptize: applied contemptuously by the Reformers.

They brought them to confirmation straight from baptism, so that now oft-times they be *volowed* and bishopped both in one day.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 72.

**volower**† (vol′ō-ėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

**Volscian** (vol′sian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Volsci*, the Volscians: see II., 1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Volscians.

**II.** *n.* 1. A member of an ancient Italic people who dwelt southeast of Rome.—2. The language of the Volscians, related to Umbrian.

**volsella** (vol-sel′ạ), *n.* 1. Same as *vulsella*.—2†. Same as *acanthobolus*.

**volt**[1] (vōlt), *n.* [< F. *volte*, a turn or wheel, < It. *volta*, a turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn about or round: see *vault*[2], *volute*.] 1. In the *manège*, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

**volt**[2] (vōlt), *n.* [= F. *volte*; < It. *Volta*, the name of the discoverer of voltaism.] The practical unit of electromotive force. It is $10^8$ absolute units of E. M. F. on the centimeter-gram system, and is a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell.

**volta** (vōl′tạ), *n.*; pl. *volte* (-te). [It., a turn: see *volt*[1].] 1. An old dance. See *lavolta*.—2. In *music*, turn or time: as, *una volta*, once; *due volte*, twice; *prima volta*, first time. Abbreviated *v*.

**volta-electric** (vol′tạ-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism: as, *volta-electric* induction.

**volta-electricity** (vol′tạ-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* Same as *voltaic electricity*, or *galvanic electricity*. See *electricity*. See *voltaic current*, under *voltaic*.

**volta-electrometer** (vol′tạ-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents; a voltameter.

**volta-electromotive** (vol′tạ-ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Producing, or produced by, voltaic electromotion.—**Volta-electromotive force**, electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

**voltage**[1] (vōl′tāj), *n.* [< *volt*[1] + *-age*.] In the *manège*, the act of making a horse work upon volts.

> He assays
> Which way to manage an untrained horse,
> When, how, to spur and reign, to stop and raise,
> Close-sitting, *voltage* of a man-like force,
> When in career to meet with gallant course.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**voltage**[2] (vōl′tāj), *n.* [< *volt*[2] + *-age*.] Electromotive force reckoned in volts. The voltage of a dynamo under any particular working conditions is the number of volts of electromotive force in its circuit under these conditions.

**voltagraphy** (vol-tag′rạ-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta(ic)* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying by electrotypy.

**voltaic** (vol-tā′ik), *a.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist (1745–1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of producing an electric current at the expense of chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals. Of the two, however, the higher credit is due to Volta; consequently, *voltaic* is more commonly used than *galvanic*.—**Poles of a voltaic pile.** See *pole*[2].—**Voltaic arc.** See *arc*[1], and *electric light* (under *electric*).—**Voltaic arch.** Same as *voltaic arc*.—**Voltaic battery, cell.** See *battery*, 8 (*b*), and *cell*, 8 (with cuts).—**Voltaic current**, an electric current produced by a voltaic battery: sometimes applied to electric currents generally.—**Voltaic field**, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—**Voltaic induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Voltaic pencil**, a pencil by which etchings are executed by the action of a voltaic arc at its point.—**Voltaic pile**, a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession: an early form of chemical battery devised by Volta. See cuts under *battery*, 8.

**Voltairean** (vol-tãr′ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *Voltairian*.

**Voltairian** (vol-tãr′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Voltaire* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, who when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, l. j." (that is, F. *le jeune*, the younger)), a famous French poet, dramatist, and historian (1694–1778); resembling Voltaire.

"Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked his joke, and would not have objected to be called *Voltairian*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

**II.** *n.* One who advocates the principles of Voltaire.

**Voltairianism** (vol-tãr′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Voltairian* + *-ism*.] The Voltairian spirit; the doctrines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

He interprets *Voltairianism* as "a school based on destructive irony." *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 92.

**Voltairism** (vol-tãr'izm), *n.* [< *Voltaire* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The principles or practice of Voltaire; skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contention; which indeed has jangled more and more down to *Voltaireism.* *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

**voltaism** (vol'tạ̈-izm), *n.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That branch of electrical science which discusses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the Italian physicist Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. See *voltaic.*

**voltaite** (vol'tạ̈-īt), *n.* [< *Volta* (see *voltaic*) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a hydrous sulphato of iron, occurring in isometric crystals of a green to black color: first found at the solfatara near Naples.

**voltameter** (vol-tam'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta(ic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

**voltametric** (vol-tạ-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltameter: as, *voltametric* measurement.

**volt-ammeter** (vōlt'am$^{e}$e-tėr), *n.* 1. A combination of a volt-meter and a transformer, for the measurement of alternating currents. The secondary or thick-wire coil of the transformer is included in the circuit through which the current passes, while the primary or thin-wire coil is closed through the volt-meter. 2. An instrument which can be used for measuring either volts or amperes.

**volt-ampere** (vōlt'am-pār$^{e}$), *n.* The rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electromotive force is one volt and the current one ampere; a watt.

**voltaplast** (vol'tä-plást), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

**Volta's pile.** See *battery*, 8 (*b*).

**Volta's pistol.** See *pistol.*

**voltatype** (vol'tạ̈-tīp), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *τύπος*, type: see *type.*] Same as *electrotype.*

**volt-coulomb** (vōlt'kö-lom$^{e}$), *n.* Same as *joule.*

**volte,** *n.* Plural of *volta.*

**volti** (vōl'ti), *v.* [It., impv. of *voltare*, turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn: see *volt*¹, *volve.*] In *music*, same as *verte.*—**Volti subito.** See *verte subito.*

**voltiger**† (vol'ti-jėr), *n.* [< F. *voltigeur*, a leaper: see *voltigeur.*] Same as *voltigeur.*

The *voltiger* of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from one horse to another without putting foot to ground, and these horses were called desultories. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

**voltigeur** (vol-ti-zhėr'), *n.* [F., < *voltiger*, < It. *volteggiare*, vault, < *volta*, a turn, volt: see *volt*¹.] 1. A leaper; a vaulter.—2. Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed picked company, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a member of one of several special infantry regiments.

Volt-meter.

**voltite** (vol'tīt), *n.* In *elect.*, an insulating material consisting of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraffin.

**volt-meter** (vōlt'mē$^{t}$tėr), *n.* An electrometer, or a high-resistance galvanometer, or a galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its terminals. The cut shows one form of volt-meter, for the construction of which see *ampere-meter.*

**volto**†, *n.* [It.: see *vault*¹.] A vault.

Entring the church, admirable is the breadth of the *volto* or roofe. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

**Voltolini's disease.** A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deafness.

**Voltzia** (volt'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after P. L. *Voltz* (1785–1840), a French mining engineer.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant which first appeared in the Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. *Voltzia* belongs to the *Coniferæ*, and is placed by Schenk among the *Taxodineæ.* It is a tree of considerable height, resembling *Araucaria* in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the *Taxodineæ.* The fossils called *Cyclopteris Liebeana* by Geinitz are considered by Kidston as being, in all probability, the bracts of a cone of *Voltzia.* The *Glyptolepis* of Schimper and the *Glyptolepidium* of Heer were also (in 1884) placed by Schenk under *Voltzia.*

**voltzine** (volt'sin), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ine*².] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin lamellar structure. It is an oxyaulphid of zinc.

**voltzite** (volt'sīt), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ite*².] Same as *voltzine.*

**volubilate** (vol'ū-bi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *volubilis*, turning (see *voluble*) + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, twining; voluble.

**volubile** (vol'ū-bil), *a.* [Formerly also *volubil*; < L. *volubilis*, whirling, that is turned round: see *voluble.*] 1†. Same as *voluble*, 1.

This less *volubil* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 594.

2. In *bot.*, same as *voluble*, 4. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 95.

**volubility** (vol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *volubilité*, < L. *volubilita(t-)s*, a rapid whirling motion, fluency (of speech), < *volubilis*, whirling, voluble: see *voluble.*] 1. The state or character of being voluble in speech; excessive fluency or readiness in speaking; unchecked flow of talk.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He [the emperor] first attacked Cardinal Fesch, and, singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon *volubility* into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.
*Memoirs of Talleyrand*, in The Century, XLI. 761.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

*Volubility* of human affairs. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**voluble** (vol'ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *voluble* = Sp. *voluble* = Pg. *volubil* = It. *volubile*, < L. *volubilis*, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about: see *volve.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is euen and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most *voluble* and apt to turne, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

Yeares, like a ball, are *voluble*, and run;
Houres, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally *voluble?* *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a *voluble* politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very *voluble.*
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 242.

A man's tongue is *voluble*, and pours
Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you hear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 228.

If a man hath a *voluble* Tongue, we say, He hath the gift of Prayer. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

[Formerly it might be used of readiness and ease in speaking without the notion of excess.

It [speech] ought to be *voluble* vpon the tongue, and tunable to the eare.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 168.

He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 65. (*Trench.*)]

3†. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts
Faith in a fever, and deifies alone
*Voluble* chance.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

4. In *bot.*, of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop.

**volubleness** (vol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being voluble; volubility.

**volubly** (vol'ū-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how *volubly* doth talk
This eating gulf!" *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 41.

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dexterously and *volubly* urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private conversation. *Macaulay*, History.

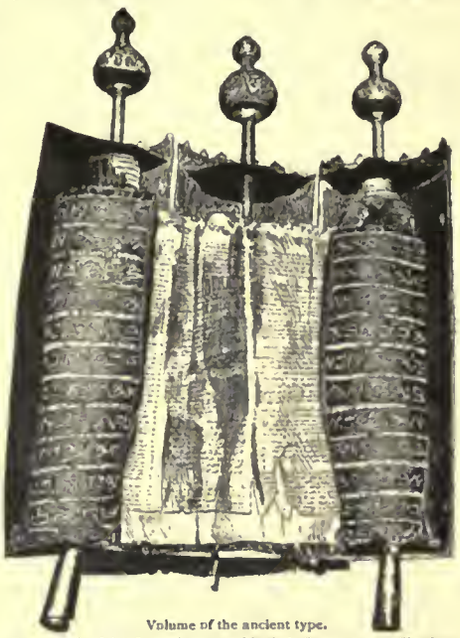
**Volucella** (vol-ū-sel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < L. *volucris*, fitted for flight: see *Volucres.*] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and parasitic, in the larval state, upon the larvæ of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and seven in Europe.

**Volucres** (vol'ū-krēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volucer* or *volucris*, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial: as a noun, a bird; < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] 1. In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of *Passeres*, embracing those lower *Passeres* which form Sundevall's scutelliplantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, insusceptible of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups; on the whole it agrees best with *Picariæ* as commonly accepted. 2. In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picariæ* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Picæ* of Linnæus. [Rare in both senses.]

**volucrine** (vol'ū-krin), *a.* [< L. *volucris*, a bird, + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The *volucrine* clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with bird-cages.
*P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 349.

**volume** (vol'ūm), *n.* [< F. *volume* = Sp. *volumen* = Pg. It. *volume*, < L. *volumen* (*volumin-*), a roll (as of a manuscript), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll round or about: see *voluble.*] 1. A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll.



Volume of the ancient type.
Pentateuch of the Samaritans, used in their Synagogue at Shechem.

The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *umbilicus*, the extremities of which were called the *cornua*, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the *volume* [roll, R. V.] of the book it is written.
Heb. x. 7.

In history a great *volume* is unrolled for our instruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Hence—2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large *volume;* a work in six *volumes.*

He furnish'd me
From mine own library with *volumes.*
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They [men] cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God which are every where to be seen in the large *volume* of the Creation.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

Luther's works were published at Wittemberg in Latin and German, in nineteen *volumes*, large folio, and at Jena in twelve. *Burney*, Hist. Music, III. 39, note.

3. Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, *volumes* of smoke.

Hid in the spiry *Volumes* of the Snake,
I lurk'd within the Covert of a Brake.
*Dryden*, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Thames's fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
*Fenton*, Ode to John, Lord Gower, at. 3.

4. An amount or measure of tridimensional space; solid contents; hence, an amount or aggregated quantity of any kind.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast *volume* of light and heat.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 246.

The judge's *volume* of muscle could hardly be the same as the colonel's; there was undoubtedly less beef in him.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Railroad men have found out . . . that so small a matter apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors, or the scarcity or abundance of towels on sleeping-cars, will sensibly influence the *volume* of travel.
*D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 112.

Very probably these recent climatic changes, both marine and terrestrial, in the North Atlantic region, have been due in large measure to variations in the *volume* of the Gulf Stream. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 42.

5. In *music*, quantity, fullness, or roundness of tone or sound.—**Atomic volume.** See *atomic*.—**Specific steam-volume.** See *steam*.—**Specific volume,** the quotient of the molecular weight of a compound body by its specific gravity. In the case of a liquid the specific gravity is taken at the boiling-point.—**To speak or tell volumes,** to be full of meaning; be very significant.

The epithet, so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of "poor Goldsmith" *speaks volumes*.
*Irving*, Oliver Goldsmith, xlv.

**Volume-integral.** See *integral*.=**Syn. 4.** *Bulk, Magnitude*, etc. See *size*[1].

**volume** (vol'ūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *volumed*, ppr. *voluming*. [< *volume*, *n.*] To swell; rise in bulk or volume.

The mighty stream which *volumes* high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air.
*Byron*, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

**volumed** (vol'ūmd), *a.* [< *volume* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a rounded form; forming volumes or rolling masses; consisting of rounded masses.

With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.
*Byron*, Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specified amount or number).

**volumenometer** (vol*ᵉ*ū-me-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volumen*, a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity.

**volumenometry** (vol*ᵉ*ū-me-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *volumenometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of determining by displacement the volumes of solid bodies, or the spaces occupied by them; stereometry.

**volumeter** (vol'ū-mē-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volu-* (*men*), a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, broadly, any instrument for measuring the volumes of gases, as a graduated glass tube in which a gas may be collected over water or mercury, the gas displacing the liquid as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced being indicated by the graduations. Lunge's volumeter comprises a tube called a *reduction tube*, in which a volume of one hundred cubic centimeters of air as measured under connected pressure of barometer and temperature is confined. By an ingenious arrangement this confined air is then made to bring to a similar condition of pressure the gas to be measured in a measuring-tube, which also forms part of the apparatus. Thus a connection of pressure and temperature need be made only once for a series of volumetric measurements.

**volumetric** (vol-ū-met'rik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *volu-* (*men*), volume, + Gr. *μετρικός*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, pertaining to or noting measurements by volume, as of gases or liquids: opposed to *gravimetric*.

It is possible in this way to determine quickly by a *volumetric* process even so little as one-fourth per cent. of alcohol in a mixture. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 39.

Mosso's *volumetric* measurements indicated that in hypnotic catalepsy there was slightly more blood in the left arm. *Mind*, IX. 96.

**Volumetric analysis.** Same as *titration*.

**volumetrical** (vol-ū-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *volumetric* + *-al*.] Same as *volumetric*.

The amount of metallic iron and its condition of oxidation in the ore were determined by Marguerittе's *volumetrical* method. *Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 397.

**volumetrically** (vol-ū-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* [< *volumetrical* + *-ly*[2].] By volumetric analysis.

**voluminal** (vō-lū'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *volumen* (*-min-*), volume, + *-al*.] Pertaining to volume or cubical contents: as, *voluminal* expansion.

**voluminosity** (vō-lū-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *voluminous* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being voluminous; copiousness; prolixity.

The later writings [of H. Müller-Stübing] have gone on with bewildering *voluminosity*.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 117.

**voluminous** (vō-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< F. *voluminеux* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluminoso*, < LL. *voluminosus*, full of windings, bendings, or folds, < L. *volumen*, a roll, fold: see *volume*.] **1†.** Consisting of coils or convolutions.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
*Voluminous* and vast. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 652.

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; swelling: literally or figuratively.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxxi.

It was essential that a gentleman's chin should be well propped, that his collar should have a *voluminous* roll.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvi.

We call the reverberations of a thunder-storm more *voluminous* than the squeaking of a slate pencil.
*W. James*, Mind, XII. 1.

3. Having written much; producing many or bulky books; also, copious; diffuse; prolix: as, a *voluminous* writer.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon*.

4. Being in many volumes; hence, copious enough to make numerous volumes: used of the published writings of an author: as, the *voluminous* works of Sir Walter Scott.

**voluminously** (vō-lū'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in large quantity; copiously; diffusely.

The doctor *voluminously* rejoined.
*Swift*, Battle of the Books.

**voluminousness** (vō-lū'mi-nus-nes), *n.* **1†.** The state of being in coils or convolutions.

Solid bones crushed by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine *voluminousness*.
*Shelley*, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

His [Aquinas's] works mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions.
*Dodwell*, Letters of Advice, ii.

3. The state of being voluminous or bulky.

The reader will have noticed, in this enumeration of facts, that *voluminousness* of the feeling seems to bear very little relation to the size of the organ that yields it.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 140.

**volumist†** (vol'ū-mist), *n.* [< *volume* + *-ist*.] One who writes a volume; an author. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your Courts, hot *Voluminists* and cold Bishops.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**voluntarily** (vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *voluntarily*; < *voluntary* + *-ly*[2].] In a voluntary manner; of one's own motion; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others; spontaneously; freely.

When that Gaffray had all thes thynges said,
Raymounde hertly glade reioyng that braide,
That Gaffray gan hire *voluntarily*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5055.

At last died, not by his enemies command, but *voluntarily* in his olde age. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

And the faculty of *voluntarily* bringing back a wandering attention over and over again is the very root of judgment, character, and will.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 424.

**voluntariness** (vol'un-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of willing, choosing, or determining; the state or character of being produced voluntarily.

The *voluntariness* of an action.
*Hammond*, Works, I. 234.

**voluntarious†** (vol-un-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary*.] Voluntary; free.

Men of *voluntarious* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth.
*Testament of Love*, ii.

**voluntariously†** (vol-un-tā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Voluntarily; willingly.

Most pleasantly and *voluntariously* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments.
*Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1550.

**voluntary** (vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **voluntarie*, < OF. (and F.) *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, willing, of free will, < *volunta(t-)s*, will, choice, desire, < *volun(t-)s*, *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *volition*, *will*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the will; done of or due to one's own accord or free choice; unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free.

The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which is vincible and *voluntary*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, IV. 1. 6.

*Voluntary* works be called all manner of offering in the church, except your offering days and your tithes.
*Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* choosing.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 16.

The true Charity of Christians is a free and *voluntary* thing, not what men are forced to do by the Laws.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

I have made myself the *voluntary* slave of all.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

Very little time was allowed between the accusation, condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a *voluntary* confession was wanting, they never failed extorting a forced one by tormenting the suspected person.
*Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxiv.

2. Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will: as, the movement of a limb is *voluntary*, the action of the heart involuntary.

We always explain the *voluntary* action of all men except ourselves on the principle of causation by character and circumstances. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 48.

It follows from this that *voluntary* movements must be secondary, not primary functions of our organism.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 487.

We see here that atrophy begins in the most *voluntary* limb, the arm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 174.

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental.

Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 300.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, . . . and kills another passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther.
*Perkins*. (*Johnson*.)

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. iii. 2.

5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the *voluntary* theory or controversy.—**6.** In *law*: (*a*) Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person: as, a *voluntary* confession. (*b*) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See *voluntary conveyance*, below.—**Voluntary affidavit** or **oath.** (*a*) An affidavit or oath made in a case in which the law has not sanctioned the administration of an oath or affirmation. (*b*) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made freely, without the compulsion of subpœna or other process.—**Voluntary agent.** See *agent*.—**Voluntary appearance,** the spontaneous appearance of a defendant for the purpose of resisting an action or other proceeding without having been served with process, or without requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to compel appearance.—**Voluntary association.** See *association*.—**Voluntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy*.—**Voluntary conveyance,** a conveyance made without valuable consideration; a conveyance in the nature of a gift. The importance of the distinction between this and a conveyance for value is that the former may be voidable by creditors in some cases where the latter may not.—**Voluntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.—**Voluntary grantee,** the grantee in a voluntary conveyance.—**Voluntary jurisdiction,** a jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any of the court judges, and in any place and on any lawful day.—**Voluntary manslaughter.** See *manslaughter*, 2.—**Voluntary motion.** See *motion*.—**Voluntary muscle, voluntary muscular fiber,** striated red muscular fiber (except that of the heart), as distinguished from smooth pale muscular fiber: so called as being under the control of the will. See cut under *muscular*.—**Voluntary partition,** a partition accomplished by mutual agreement, as distinguished from one had by the judgment of a court.—**Voluntary school,** in England, one of a class of elementary schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, many of them in part maintained and regulated by religious bodies. The number of those schools has been greatly reduced since 1870, when education was made compulsory by the Education Act, and board schools were established.

The landowning class . . . have . . . spent their wealth largely . . . in bettering in many ways the condition of the labourers, in building cottages, and improving *voluntary schools*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 738.

**Voluntary waste,** waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property, as where, without the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, or pulls down a wall.=**Syn.** *Voluntary, Spontaneous, Willing*. *Voluntary* supposes volition, and therefore intention, and presumably reflection. *Spontaneous* views the act as though there were immediate connection between it and the cause, without intervention of the reason and the will: *spontaneous* applause seems to start of itself. *Willing* has in the authorized version of the Bible a range of meaning up to desirous or anxious, as in Mat. i. 19, xxvi. 41, Luke x. 29, but now is strictly confined to the

negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the *voluntary* study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.
*Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 54.

*Spontaneous* joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 255.

He lent a *willing* ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *voluntaries* (-riz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies' faces and fierce dragons' spleens.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 67.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.—3. Any work or performance not imposed by another.

At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some *voluntaries* of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

4. In *church music*, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not rubrically prescribed.

The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing *voluntaries*.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Virgilius and Horatius.

My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite *voluntaries!* Now do play us one.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

**At voluntary**†, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

Cyrces cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and womens flatteries too forceable to resist *at voluntarie*.
*Greene*, Never Too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).

**voluntary**† (vol'un-tā-ri), *adv.* [< *voluntary*, *a.*] Voluntarily.

Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owches, rings,
And all that els was pretious and deare,
The sea unto him *voluntary* brings.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 23.

I serve here *voluntary*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 103.

**voluntaryism** (vol'un-tā-ri-izm), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ism*.] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and control.

Esther . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Endowments and *Voluntaryism*.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xli.

The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute *voluntaryism*, against the Independents and the famous fifteen proposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christian Fundamentals." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 541.

In education, *voluntaryism* has been most prominent and most beneficent from early times.
*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 148.

**voluntaryist** (vol'un-tā-ri-ist), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a *Voluntaryist* can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.
*New York Evangelist*, Oct. 19, 1876.

**voluntative** (vol'un-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *voluntā(t-)s*, will, + *-ive*.] Voluntary.

The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute *voluntative* power.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 425.

**volunte**†, *n.* See *volunty*.

**volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *volontaire*, now *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person who enters into any service of his own free will.

He has had Compassion upon Lovers, and generously engag'd a *Volunteer* in this Action, for our Service.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 14.

2. A person who enters military service of his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the government provides the various bodies of volunteers, or citizen-soldiery, with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants proportioned to the number of efficient members, etc. A British volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's notice, except in a crisis of imminent danger to the country. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States, receive pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal *volunteers* was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 193.

*Volunteers* often complain that they are not taken seriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 615.

3. In *law*, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.—4. A tree which grows spontaneously: as, that pear-tree in my garden is a *volunteer*. [Southern U. S.]

**II.** *a.* 1. Entering into military service by free will and choice: as, a *volunteer* soldier.—2. Composed of volunteers: as, a *volunteer* corps.

The *volunteer* artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 275.

**volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *v.* [< *volunteer*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

The chief agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him.
*Gifford*, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster, iii. 1.

Bit by bit, the full and true
Particulars of the tale were *volunteered*
With all the breathless zeal of friendship.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 282.

**II.** *intrans.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to *volunteer* for a campaign.

**volunteerly**† (vol-un-tēr'li), *adv.* Voluntarily; as a volunteer.

*Volunteerly* to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell,
Brave Ilay did suffer for a'.
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

**voluntomotory** (vol"un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *volunt(ary)* + *motory*.] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or subject to the will: with Remak specifying the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or *involuntomotory* (which see).

The *volunto-motory*, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

**volunty**†, *n.* [< ME. *voluntе*, also *volente*, *voulente*, < OF. *volente*, *voluntе*, F. *volonté* = Sp. *voluntad* = It. *voluntà*, will, < L. *voluntā(t-)s*, will, desire: see *voluntary*.] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

For that he
May not fulfille his *volunte*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5276.

For of free choice and hertely *volente*,
She hathe to God avowed chastité.
*Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 339, f. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

After me made by thy will and *uolente*
To take this woman of the fayry,
This here diffamed serpent vnto se.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3473.

"Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs youre *volente*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after theyr *voulente* have it hald yn meen of the maner of Hetersete, whych sufficient evidenses that ye have specifyeth no thyng soo. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

**voluperet**, *n.* [ME., also *volupeer*, *voleper*.] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

The tapes of hir white *voluper*
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

**voluptie**†, *n.* See *volupty*.

**voluptuary** (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *voluptuaire* = It. *voluttuario*, < L. *voluptuarius*, for earlier *voluptarius*, of or pertaining to pleasure, < *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight: see *voluptuous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are *voluptuary*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The works of the *voluptuary* arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous: as, *voluptuary* habits.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *voluptuaries* (-riz). A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries* of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

We have the *Voluptuary*, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

**voluptuate**† (vō-lup'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *voluptu(ous)* + *-ate*2.] To make luxurious or delightful.

'Tis watching and labour that *voluptuates* repose and sleep. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 44.

**voluptuosity**† (vō-lup-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *voluptuous* + *-ity*.] Voluptuousness.

In some children nature is more prone to vice than to vertue, and in the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuositie*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 6.

**voluptuous** (vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *voluptuous*, < OF. **voluptueus*, F. *voluptueux* = Sp. Pg. *voluptuoso* = It. *voluttuoso*, < L. *voluptuosus*, full of gratification, delightful, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure: see *volupty*.] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, *voluptuous* tastes or habits.—2. Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

He that is temperate ficeth pleasures *voluptuous*.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

*Voluptuous* idleness. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy *voluptuous* ways!
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 65.

Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and *voluptuous* loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

The face *voluptuous*, yet pure; funeste, but innocent.
*J. S. Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, i.

Low *voluptuous* music winding.
*Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, ii.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

Thou wilt bring me soon
. . . where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, as beseems
Thy daughter and thy darling, without end.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 869.

Jolly and *voluptuous* livers.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. iv.

=Syn. *Carnal*, *Sensuous*, etc. See *sensual*.

**voluptuously** (vō-lup'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live *voluptuously*.

*Voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 27.

**voluptuousness** (vō-lup'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there 's no bottom, none,
In my *voluptuousness*; your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 61.

The *voluptuousness* of holding a human being in his [the slave-owner's] absolute control.
*Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

To the north-east, in places, the backs and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral *voluptuousness*, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.
*The Century*, XXIV. 421.

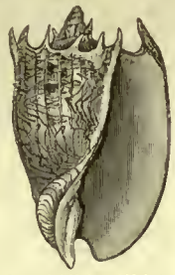
**volupty**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voluptie*; < OF. *volupte*, F. *volupté* = Pr. *voluptat* = It. *voluptà*, *voluttà*, < L. *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

**Voluspa** (vol-us-pä'), *n.* [< Icel. *Völuspá*, the song of the sibyl, < *völu*, gen. of *völva*, also *völfa* (pl. *völur*), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + *spá*, prophesy, also pry, look, > Sc. *spae*: see

*spae*, and cf. *spaewife*.] **1.** The name (literally, 'the Prophecy of the Sibyl') of a poem of the Elder Edda.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Erroneously, a Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

Here seated, the *voluspa* or sibyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer. *Scott*, Pirate, xxi.

**Voluta** (vō-lū'tă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *voluta*, a spiral, volute: see *volute*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Volutidæ*, used with various restrictions, now containing oviparous volutes with a short spire, large aperture, and long first columellar fold, as *V. imperialis*. See *volute*, 2, and *Volutidæ* (with cuts).—**2.** In *arch.*, same as *volute*. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.



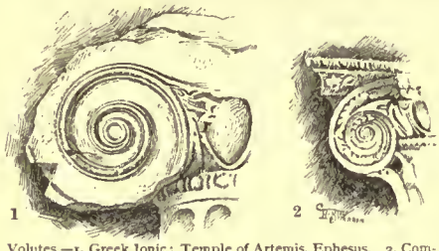
Imperial Volute (*Voluta imperialis*).

**Volutacea** (vol-ū-tā'sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-acea*.] A group of gastropods; the volutes. See *Volutidæ*.

**volutation**† (vol-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *volutatio*(*n-*), a rolling about, a wallowing, < *volutare*, freq. of *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] **1.** A wallowing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.—**2.** A compound circular motion consisting of a rotation of a body about an axis through its center combined with a revolution about a distant axis.

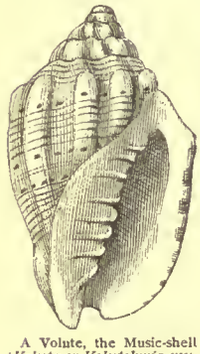
In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.
*Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxi.

**volute** (vō-lūt'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *volute* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluta*, < L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll, a volute, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about, roll, = E. *wallow*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a spiral scroll forming an essential part of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a characteristic ornament. The number of volutes in the Greek Ionic capital is four, two each on opposite faces. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former order being sixteen in number. See *helix*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *Acanthus*, *Corinthian*, *Ionic*, and *composite*. Also *voluta*.



Volutes.—1. Greek Ionic: Temple of Artemis, Ephesus. 2. Composite (Roman): Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

**2.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A member of the *Volutidæ*. The volutes are chiefly tropical shells, especially of Indo-Pacific waters, some of them of great rarity and beauty, and highly prized by collectors, as *V. imperialis*, the imperial volute, which shows beautiful sculpture and tracery, and has a circlet of spinea like a diadem crowning the very large body-whorl (see cut under *Voluta*). The peacock-tail volute, *Voluta* (or *Scaphella*) *junonia*, of quite another form, is white with orange spots, and was long considered one of the rarest of shells, bringing a very high price. Many of the volutes being well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indian music-shell, *Voluta musica*, so called because the markings resemble written music. This species, unlike most volutes, is operculate, and is placed by some authors in another genus, *Volutolyria* or *Musica*. Some volutes are known as *bat-shells*, as *V. vespertilio*; others as *yets* or *boat-shells* and *melon-shells* (see cuts under *Cymbium* and *Melo*); and some forms, as *Cymbium*, are oviparous. See also cut under *Volutidæ*. (*b*) A volution or whorl of a spiral shell.—**Canal of a volute**, a channel inclosed by a list or fillet, in the face of the circumvolutions of the Ionic capital.—**False volutes**, the *Turbinellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*



A Volute, the Music-shell (*Voluta* or *Volutolyria musica*).

**II.** *a.* In *bot.*, rolled up in any direction.

**volute-compass** (vō-lūt'kum*'*pas), *n.* A form of compass used, in drafting, to trace a spiral by means of the gradual mechanical expansion of the legs.

**voluted** (vō-lū'ted), *a.* [< *volute* + *-ed*[2].] Having a coil, whorl, or volute, as a shell.

**volute-spring** (vō-lūt'spring), *n.* A spring consisting of a flat bar or ribbon, usually of steel, coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a volute. It is commonly made in a conical form, so that the spring can be compressed in the direction of the axis about which it is coiled.

**volute-wheel** (vō-lūt'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A water-wheel with a volute-shaped casing about it to guide the water to its vanes and buckets.—**2.** A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective form of blower. *E. H. Knight.*

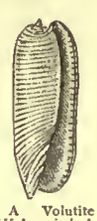
**Volutidæ** (vō-lū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Voluta*; the volutes. They have a large undivided foot, widely separate tentacles, eyes external to the tentacles, and a single (or triple) row of radular teeth, each median tooth generally having a trifurcate or simple apex. The operculum is generally absent; when present, as in *Volutolyria*, it is corneous and unguiculate, with apical nucleus in the adult. The animals are retractile in a shell generally of a more or less obconic shape, with a plicated columella. They are mostly ovoviviparous, but in the genus *Voluta* eggs are laid in a very large thin horny capsule. The species are numerous, especially in tropical seas, and many have shells of remarkable beauty, highly esteemed by conchologists. See *Voluta* (with cut) and *volute*, 2 (*a*) (with cut, and other cuts there cited).

*Voluta* or *Amoria undulata*, of Australia, one of the *Volutidæ*, crawling with extended foot and tentacles.

**volution** (vō-lū'shon), *n.* [< L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] **1.** A rolling or winding; a twist; especially, a spiral turn; a convolution.

The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps
Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps. . . .
The swift *volution* and the enormous train
Let sages versed in nature's lore explain.
*Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii. 43.

**2.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A whorl; one turn of a spiral shell. (*b*) A set of whorls; the spire of a shell; the spiral turning or twisting of a shell. See cuts under *spire*[2], *n.*, and *univalve*.—**3.** In *anat.*, a convolution or gyration; a gyrus: as, the *volutions* of the brain.



A Volutite (*Volvaria bulloides*).

**volutite** (vol'ū-tīt), *n.* [< *volute* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil volute, or a similar shell, as a species of *Volvaria* (which see).

**volutoid** (vol'ū-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *volute* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a volute; of or relating to the *Volutidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A volute.

**volva** (vol'vă), *n.*; pl. *volvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *volva*, *vulva*, a wrapper, covering, < *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *vulva*.] In *bot.*, a wrapper or external covering of some sort; specifically, in *Hymenomycetes*, same as *velum universale*. Compare *exoperidium*. See *velum*, 2, and cut under *Fungi*.

**Volvaria** (vol-vā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *volva*, a wrapper, cover: see *volva*, *vulva*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Actæonidæ*, represented by extinct Tertiary shells, as *V. bulloïdes*: formerly including certain smooth shells of the family *Marginellidæ*. See cut under *volutite*.

**volvate** (vol'vāt), *a.* [< *volva* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, producing, furnished with, or characteristic of a volva.

**volve**† (volv), *v. t.* [< L. *volvere*, turn, roll round or about, roll. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*, *revolve*, etc., *volute*, *volt*[1], *vault*[1], *vault*[2], etc.] To turn over; revolve, especially in the mind; consider; think over.

I *volued*, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteyning famouse hlatories.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., Pref.

I have been *volving* and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or facete contrivance I might . . . modulate them.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 109. (*Davies.*)

**volvelle** (vol-vel'), *n.* [F.] A small and generally circular movable plate affixed to an engraving containing a dial or lottery, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer; any movable engraving superimposed on another for the purpose of showing variations. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 217.

**volvocinaceous** (vol*'*vō-si-nā'shius), *a.* [As *Volvocin-cæ* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or characterizing the *Volvocineæ*.

A peculiar condition of the *Volvocinaceous* Algæ (Stephanosphæra pluvialis, etc.).
*H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 235.

**Volvocineæ** (vol-vō-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *Volvox* (*-oc-*) + *-ineæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, typified by the genus *Volvox*.

**volvocinian** (vol-vō-sin'i-an), *a.* [As *Volvocin-cæ* + *-ian*.] Resembling a volvox, as an infusorian; volvocinaceous.

I have cited the two *volvocinian* genera Pandorina and Volvox as examples of the differentiation of homoplastida into the lowest heteroplastida. *Nature*, XLI. 318.

**Volvox** (vol'voks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *volvere*, roll, turn about: see *volve*.] **1.** A small genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Volvocineæ* and class *Cœnobieæ*. It has a spherical cœnobium of a pale-green color, which is constantly rotating and changing place, looking like a hollow globe, composed of numerous cells (sometimes as many as twelve thousand) arranged on the periphery at regular distances, and connected by the matrical gelatin. It is furnished with a red lateral spot, contractile vacuoles, and two long-exserted cilia. Propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. *V. globator*, the best-known species, is not uncommon in clear pools, ponds, etc. It was long regarded as an infusorial animalcule.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus: as, the globate *volvox*.

**volvulus** (vol'vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *volvere*, turn, roll: see *volve*.] Occlusion of the intestine, caused by a sharp bend or twist of the tube.

**volyer** (vol'yėr), *n.* The lurcher. [Prov. Eng.]

**vomet**†, *v.* [< ME. *vomen*, < OF. *vomir*, < L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit.

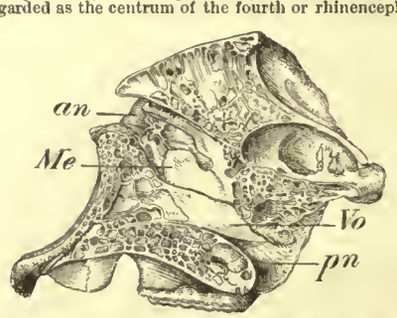
He shal hurtle the hond of Moab in his *vomyng*.
*Wyclif*, Jer. xlviii. 26.

**vomet**†, *n.* [ME., < *vome*, *v.*] Vomit.

Alle forsothe boordis ben fulfild with the *vome* and filthis. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 8.

**vomela, vormela**, *n.* The Sarmatian polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*. See *sarmatier*.

**vomer** (vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vomer*, a plowshare.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; a membrane-bone or splint-bone developed in the median line of the skull, beneath the basicranial axis, primitively consisting of paired halves, which sometimes remain separate, one on each side of the middle line. Its special shapes and connections are extremely variable in the vertebrate series; in general, it is situated below or in advance of the basisphenoid, below or behind the mesethmoid, and between the maxillary, palatine, or pterygoid bones of opposite sides, serving thus as a septum between right and left nasal or nasopalatine passages. In man the vomer is plowshare-shaped, articulating with the sphenoid behind, the mesethmoid above, the palatal plates of the maxillary and palatal bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the nose in front; it thus forms much of the nasal septum, or partition between right and left nasal cavities, its posterior free border definitely separating the posterior nares. In birds its extremely variable shapes and connections furnish valuable zoölogical characters. (See *ægithognathous*, and cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *saurognathous*, and *schizognathous*.) The vomer is by Owen regarded as the centrum of the fourth or rhinencephalic




Section of Skull of Elephant, greatly reduced, showing *Me*, mesethmoid; *Vo*, vomer; *an*, *pn*, anterior and posterior nares.

cranial vertebra—a view now entertained by few, it being generally regarded as a mere splint-bone. It is wanting in many vertebrates. The so-called vomer of fishes and batrachians is not homologically the bone of that name in higher vertebrates, but is identified by some with the parasphenoid (which see, with cut); while others name the ichthyic vomer the *anteal bone*. It often bears teeth. See cuts under *Chelonidæ*, *craniofacial*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Ophidia*, *parasphenoid*, *Physeter*, *Pythonidæ*, *Rana*, *teleost*, and *Thinocoridæ*.

The bones in Fish and Amphibians usually denominated *vomers* must part with their claims to that title and yield it to the so-called parasphenoid.
*Sutton*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 570.

**2.** In *ornith.*, the pygostyle or rump-post; the large, peculiarly shaped terminal bone of the tail of most birds, consisting of several ankylosed vertebræ. See cut under *pygostyle*.—**Wings of the vomer.** See *alæ vomeris*, under *ala*.

**vomerine** (vō'mėr-in), *a.* [< *vomer* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the vomer.

**vomic** (vom'ik), *a.* [< L. *vomicus*, ulcerous, < *vomica*, a sore, boil, abscess, < *vomere*, vomit,

discharge: see *vomit.*] Purulent; ulcerous [Rare.]

**vomica** (vom′i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *vomicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of L. *vomicus*, ulcerous: see *vomic.*] In *med.*, a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

**vomicene** (vom′i-sēn), *n.* [< *vomica* in *nux vomica* + *-ene.*] In *chem.*, same as *brucine.*

**vomic-nut** (vom′ik-nut), *n.* [An E. rendering of NL. *nux vomica:* see *nux vomica.*] Same as *vomit-nut.*

**vomit** (vom′it), *v.* [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomere* (> It. *vomire* = F. *vomir:* see *vome*), vomit, discharge, = Gr. *ἐμεῖν* = Skt. √ *vam*, vomit. Cf. *emetic.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; discharge from the stomach through the mouth: often followed by *forth*, *up*, or *out.*

The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou *vomit up.*
Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

During the night the volcano . . . *vomited up* vast quantities of fire and smoke. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 5.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—2. To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

**vomit** (vom′it), *n.* [= Sp. *vómito* = Pg. It. *vomito*, < L. *vomitus*, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit*, *v.*] 1. That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . .
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead *vomit* up.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances. *Arbuthnot.*

**Black vomit**, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorganized blood, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; also, the disease yellow fever.

**vomiting** (vom′i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vomit*, *v.*] 1. The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac orifice, assisted also by contraction of the muscular coats of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

Hold the chalice to beastly *vomitings.*
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 2.

**Fecal or stercoraceous vomiting**, ejection by the mouth of fecal matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremesis.

**vomitingly** (vom′i-ting-li), *adv.* As in vomiting; like vomit.

Take occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epigram, or satire, or sonnet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were *vomitingly* to you, offer itself to the gentlemen. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

**vomition** (vō-mish′ọn), *n.* [= It. *vomizione*, < L. *vomitio(n-)*, a vomiting, < *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch! whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

**vomitive** (vom′i-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vomitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitivo;* as *vomit* + *-ive.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

It will become him also to know not only the ingredients but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or *vomitive* medicines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phlegmatic constitutions, phlebotomy being only necessary for those who abound in blood.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

**vomit-nut** (vom′it-nut), *n.* The seeds of the nux vomica tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica;* quaker-buttons or poison-nut. See *nux vomica.* Also *vomic-nut.*

**vomito** (vom′i-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito* = E. *vomit.*] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the *vomito*—the scourge of those regions.
*L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

**vomitory** (vom′i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vomitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitorio*, < L. *vomitorius*, vomiting (neut. pl. *vomitoria*, the passages in an amphitheater), < *vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *vomitories* (-riz). 1. An emetic.—2. In *arch.*, an opening or passage, usually one of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave direct ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.

Amphitheater at Verona, showing Vomitories.
The large archway is one of the main entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the right of the first is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the auditorium; the square openings are vomitories.

**vomiturition** (vom′i-tū-rish′ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **vomiturire*, desire to vomit, desiderative of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

**vomitus** (vom′i-tus), *n.* [L., prop. pp. of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] Vomiting; vomited matter.—**Vomitus niger**, black vomit; yellow fever.

**vondsiraf**, *n.* Same as *vansire. Flacourt*, 1661.

**Von Graefe's operation for cataract.** See *operation.*

**Von Patera process.** See *process.*

**voodoo** (vö-dö′), *n.* and *a.* [Also *voudou;* < creole F. *vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob. orig. a dial. form of F. *Vaudois*, a Waldensian (the Waldenses, as heretics, being accused of sorcery): see *Waldenses.* Cf. *hoodoo.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any practicer of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothsaying enchantments, charms, witchcrafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinctured with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices a business.

The unprotected little widow should have had a very serious errand to bring her to the *voudou's* house.
*G. W. Cable*, Grandissimes, p. 90.

Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the medicine-men among the Indians, and by the fetich-doctors and *voodoos* among the negroes, for driving diseases out of their patients. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 803.

2. The same title transferred by voodoos to a personal evil spirit supreme among evil powers.

But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of *voudoo.* Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 44.

3. *pl.* The practicers of voodoo rites as a collective body.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voodoos: as, a *voodoo* dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a *voodoo* doctor, or *voodoo* priest (the terms most commonly used in creole countries for any professional voodoo); *voodoo* king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a local preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

**voodoo** (vö-dö′), *v. t.* [Also *voudou;* < *voodoo*, *n.* Cf. *hoodoo*, *v.*] To affect by voodoo conjuration or charms.

What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be *voudoued.* *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 106.

The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjuror to come down and *voodoo* him. The conjuror undertook to rid them of the overseer for $30, but finally came down in his demand to $2.50. *The Century*, XXXV. 112.

**voodooism** (vö-dö′izm), *n.* [Also *voudouism;* < *voodoo* + *-ism.*] The voodoo superstitions and practices. In the main these are only such fantastical beliefs and impotent secret libations, burnings, etc., as are everywhere the recourse of base and puerile conditions of mind. There seems to be little in voodooism to justify the term "worship"; and still less does it seem to contain any group of beliefs, myths, or pious observances that make it in any sense a separate religion.

**vooga-hole** (vö′ga-hōl), *n.* Same as *vug.*

**voracious** (vọ-rā′shus), *a.* [= F. *vorace* = Sp. Pg. *voraz* = It. *vorace*, < L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), swallowing greedily, ravenous, < *vorare*, swallow, devour; cf. Gr. √ *βορ* in *βορά*, food, *βρῶμα*, food (see *broma*), *βιβρώσκειν*, eat, Skt. √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *vorant*, *devour.*] 1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a *voracious* man.

I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . . They are very *voracious*, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

They are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

I would have removed this defect, and formed no *voracious* or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

Confess to me, as the first proof of it [confidence], didst thou never shrink back from so *voracious* and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of Hammon.

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.—**Syn. 1.** *Ravenous*, etc. See *rapacious.*

**voraciously** (vọ-rā′shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously.

**voraciousness** (vọ-rā′shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes . . . near him, and distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite, as knowing that his time is short. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 255.

**voracity** (vọ-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *voracité* = Sp. *voracidad* = Pg. *voracidade* = It. *voracità*, < L. *voracita(t-)s*, ravenousness, < *vorax* (*vorac-*), devouring: see *voracious.*] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

He ate food with what might almost be termed *voracity.*
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

=**Syn.** Avidity, ravenousness. See *rapacious.*

**voraginous** (vọ-raj′i-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *voraginoso*, < LL. *voraginosus*, full of chasms or abysses, < L. *vorago*, a chasm, abyss: see *vorago.*] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast.
*Mallet*, Amyntor and Theodora, i.

**vorago** (vọ-rā′gō), *n.* [L., a gulf, abyss, < *vorare*, swallow, swallow up. Cf. E. *swallow*[1], a gulf, abyss; cf. also *gorge* in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

From hence we passed by the place into wch Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any signe of a lake or *vorago.*
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

**vorant** (vō′rant), *a.* [< L. *voran(t-)s*, ppr. of *vorare*, swallow: see *voracious.*] In *her.*, devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent *vorant* a child.

**vormela**, *n.* See *vomela.*

**-vorous.** [L. *-vorus*, < *vorare*, devour: see *voracious*, *vorant.*] The terminal element, meaning 'eating,' of various compound adjectives, as *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, *insectivorous*, *omnivorous*, *piscivorous*, etc.

**vortex** (vôr′teks), *n.*; pl. *vortices* or *vortexes* (vôr′ti-sēz, vôr′tek-sez). [= Sp. *vórtice* = Pg. It. *vortice*, < L. *vortex*, var. *vertex*, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see *vertex*, another form of the word.] 1. A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not easily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or elongations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the fluid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a neighboring particle, so that a curve, called a *vortex-line*, may be described whose tangents are the axes of rotation of the particles at their points of tangency; and

such a curve must evidently return into itself or reach both extremities to the boundaries of the fluid. A vortex is a portion of fluid in rotational motion inclosed in an annular surface which is a locus of vortex-lines; and an infinitesimal vortex is called a *vortex-filament*. If at any part of a vortex-filament the angular velocity is greater than at another part a little removed along the vortex-line, then (considering a particle a little removed from the central vortex-line) it is plain that of two opposite parts of this particle having the same velocity in magnitude and direction and consequently on its axis of rotation, that one which is in the more rapidly moving stratum must be nearer the central vortex-line, so that the annular boundary of the vortex must present a constriction where the angular velocity is great; and thus it can be shown that the product of the mean angular velocity in any cross-section perpendicular to the vortex-lines multiplied by the area of that section is constant at all parts of the vortex. In a perfect fluid, which can sustain no distorting stress even for an instant, the velocity of a rotating particle cannot be retarded any more than if it were a frictionless sphere; and, in like manner, no such velocity can be increased. Consequently, a vortex, unlike a wave, continues to be composed of the same identical matter. When the motion is continuous throughout the fluid, two vortices exercise a singular action upon one another, each ring in turn contracting and passing through the aperture of the other, which stretches, with other singular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

He soon found himself absorbed in the same *vortex* of worldly passions and interests from which he had been so anxious to escape. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

3. In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Vorticidæ*, containing such species as *V. viridis*.—**Electrolytic vortices**, currents circulating round closed paths in the liquid or liquid and plate, but not passing through the external circuit, in an electrolytic cell.—**Vortex of the heart**, the peculiar spiral concentration of the fibers at the apex, produced by the twisting of the external fibers as they pass back to join those of the inner layer. Also called *whorl of the heart*.—**Vortex-ring**, in *physics*, a vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skilfully emits a puff of tobacco-smoke. Recent labors in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex-filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid (vortex-atoms), have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.—**Vortex theory**, the theory that atoms of ordinary matter are vortices in a fluid. The object of the hypothesis seems to be to explain away action at a distance—a proceeding hardly in harmony with the theory of energy.—**Vortices lentis**, star-like figures seen on the surface of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**vortex-filament** (vôr'teks-fil″a-ment), *n.* In *hydrodynamics*, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

**vortex-motion** (vôr'teks-mō″shon), *n.* A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

**vortex-tube** (vôr'teks-tūb), *n.* An imaginary tube within a fluid whose surface is the locus of vortex-lines through a small closed curve drawn arbitrarily.

**vortex-wheel** (vôr'teks-hwēl), *n.* A turbine.

**vortical** (vôr'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *vortex* (*vortic-*), vortex, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Causing a vortex, as an infusorian.

II. *n.* Any ciliate infusorian which makes a vortex.

**vortically** (vôr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

**vorticel, vorticell** (vôr'ti-sel), *n.* [< NL. *Vorticella*.] An infusorian animalcule of the family *Vorticellidæ*; a bell-animalcule.


*Vorticella nebulifera*, highly magnified.

*a*, circlet of cilia borne upon the disk *b*; *c*, peristome; *e*, esophagus; *f*, contractile vacuole; *g*, one of several food-vacuoles; *h*, nucleus; *i*, endosarc; *k*, ectosarc; *l*, infundibuliform beginning of the muscular stem, most of the length of which is omitted.

**Vorticella** (vôr-ti-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773 or 1786, but existent in form for more than a century before), dim. of L. *vortex*, a whirl: see *vortex*.] The typical genus of *Vorticellidæ*, having a retractile pedicel; the bell-animalcules. Many species are colonial inhabitants of both salt and fresh water; they are very numerous, and among the most elegant animalcules, like tiny transparent wine-glasses or bells borne on fine elastic stems, and continually waving about in the most graceful manner, "as if they were ringing chimes for Undines to dance." *V. convallaria* was described by Leeuwenhoek in 1675 as an "animalcule of the first size," and called by Linnæus *Hydra convallaria* in 1758. It occurs in stagnant water and in infusions. See also cut under *Infusoria*.

**Vorticellidæ** (vôr-ti-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-idæ*.] Vorticels or bell-animalcules, that family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians which are sedentary or attached (the animalcules of all the other families of *Peritricha* being free-swimming). These animalcules are campanulate, ovate, or subcylindrical, with eccentric terminal mouth having a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the mouth, while the left wreathes about a movable ciliate disk; they rarely if ever have trichocysts, but usually a long, slender vestibular seta. The family is one of the largest and most easily recognizable among infusorians, the oral structures being very characteristic. The little creatures inhabit both salt and fresh water. Some are naked, constituting the *Vorticellinæ*; others live in hard (*Vaginicolinæ*) or soft (*Ophrydiinæ*) loricæ or investing sheaths. There are several genera and numerous species. See *Carchesium*, and cuts under *Epistylis*, *Infusoria*, and *Vorticella*.

**vorticellidan** (vôr-ti-sel'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellidæ*; vorticelline in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A bell-animalcule; any vorticel.

**Vorticellinæ** (vôr-ti-se-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-inæ*.] In a strict sense, a subfamily of *Vorticellidæ*, containing only the naked vorticels, solitary or social, and sessile or pedicellate. This definition excludes the *Vaginicolinæ* and *Ophrydiinæ*, which are not naked.

**vorticelline** (vôr-ti-sel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellinæ*.

**vortices**, *n.* Latin plural of *vortex*.

**vorticial** (vôr-tish'al), *a.* An erroneous form of *vortical*.

Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or *vorticial* movements. *Poe*, Eureka.

**Vorticidæ** (vôr-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vortex* (*-tic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Vortex*, containing both fresh-water and marine forms, some of which are parasitic on gastropods and holothurians.

**vorticose** (vôr'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *vortex* (*vortic-*), a whirl, vortex, + *-ose*.] 1. Whirling; vortical.

Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of *vorticose* motion. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 173.

2. In *anat.*, specifying the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the venæ vorticosæ, which are regularly arranged in drooping branches converging to a few equidistant trunks which perforate the sclerotic coat and empty into the ophthalmic vein.

**vorticular** (vôr-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Same as *vortical*.

They [storms] possess truly *vorticular* motion. *The Atlantic*, LXVIII. 68.

**vortiginous** (vôr-tij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. **vortiginosus*, assumed var. of *vertiginosus*, < *vertigo*, a whirling: see *vertiginous*.] Having a motion round a center or axis; vortical.

The fix'd and rooted earth,
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 102.

**votable** (vō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *vote* + *-able*.] Capable of voting; having a right to vote. [Rare.]

When "the *votable* inhabitance convened in His Majesties name September 24, 1754."
*Town Records of Wareham, Mass.*, quoted in New Princeton Rev., IV. 253.

**votal** (vō'tal), *a.* [< L. *votum*, a vow, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a vow or promise; consisting in or involving a promise. [Rare.]

Debt is not deadly sin when a man hath no means, but when he hath no meaning to pay. There must be *votal* restitution, if there cannot be actual.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 145.

**votaress** (vō'ta-res), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ess*.] A female votary.

His woeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
Unto Diana there a *votaress*.
*Shak.*, Pericles, Prol., iv.

**votarist** (vō'ta-rist), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ist*.] A votary.

The *votarists* of Saint Clare. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 5.
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed.
*Milton*, Comus, i. 189.

**votary** (vō'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **votarius*, < L. *votum*, a vow: see *vote*, *vow*.] I. *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; also, consequent on a vow; devoted; votive.

*Votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.
*Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887), p. 397.

II. *n.*; pl. *votaries* (-riz). One who is devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one who is devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Already Love's firm *votary*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 58.

*Votaries* of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
*Cowper*, Verses from Valediction.

He deemed that a faith which taught that Jupiter of the Capitol was a thing of naught was a faith which it became his *votary* to root out from all the lands that bowed to Jove and to Jovius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 139.

Music and painting and sculpture could also boast of distinguished *votaries* under the Regency.
*The Academy*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 360.

**vote** (vōt), *n.* [< F. *vote*, a vote, = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, wish, vote, < L. *votum*, a promise, wish, an engagement, < *vovere*, pp. *votus*, promise, dedicate, vow, wish: see *vow*.] 1†. An ardent wish or desire; a prayer; a vow.

All the heavens consent
With harmony to tune their notes,
In answer to the public *votes*,
That for it up were sent.
*B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

*Iol.* The end of my
Devotions is that one and the same hour
May make us fit for heaven.
*Sev.* I join with you
In my *votes* that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, v. 1.

Those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, . . . "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears, &c."
*Prideaux*, Euchologia, p. 226.

2. A suffrage; the formal expression of a will, preference, wish, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc. This vote or choice may be expressed by holding up the hand, by standing up, by the voice (*viva voce*), by ballot, or otherwise.

Each party gaped, and looked alternately for their *vote* almost to the end of their speeches.
*Burke*, American Taxation.

He . . . was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a *vote* for the county.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

Hence—3. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections; a ballot, a ticket, etc.: as, a written *vote*.

The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The *vote* that shakes the turrets of the land.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poetry, A Metrical Essay.

4. That which is allowed, conveyed, or bestowed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant: as, the ministry received a *vote* of confidence; the *vote* for the civil service amounted to $24,000,000.—5. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting: as, the *vote* was unanimous; the *vote* was close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a movement to capture the labor *vote*.—**Casting vote**. See *casting-vote*.—**Cumulative vote**. See *cumulative system of voting*, under *cumulative*.—**Limited vote**, a form of voting by which the elector is restricted to a less number of votes than there are vacancies, as in the case of a three-cornered constituency (which see, under *three-cornered*).—**Straw vote**. See *straw*1.—**The floating vote**. See *floating*.—**To split one's votes**. See *split*.

**vote** (vōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voted*, ppr. *voting*. [< F. *voter*, vote, < *vote*, vote: see *vote*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To give a vote; formally to express or signify the mind, will, or choice in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding as to any measure in which one has an interest in common with others.

They *voted* then to do a deed
As kirkmen to devise.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).

For their want of intimate knowledge of affairs, I do not think this ought to disqualify them [women] from *voting* at any town-meeting which I ever attended.
*Emerson*, Woman.

**Cumulative system of voting**. See *cumulative*.—**To vote straight**, to vote the entire ticket, as of a political party, without scratching. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To enact or establish by vote, as a resolution or an amendment.—2. To grant by vote, as an appropriation.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds.
*Swift*.

3. To declare by general consent; characterize by expression of opinion: as, they *voted* the trip a failure. [Colloq.]

It has come to be *voted* rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all.
*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**To vote down**, to defeat (a proposition), as in a legislative body; give public judgment against; hence, to put an end to.

Old truths *voted down* begin to resume their places.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

It is of no use to *vote down* gravitation or morals.
*Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

**To vote in**, to choose by suffrage; elect, as to an appointment or office, by expression of will or preference: as, he was *voted in* by a handsome majority.

**voteless** (vōt'les), *a.* [< *vote* + *-less.*] Having no voto; not entitled to a voto.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using *voteless* miners and navvies at Nominations and Elections. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

**voter** (vō'tėr), *n.* [< *vote* + *-er*[1].] One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.

Of late years, . . . when it has been considered necessary by politicians to cultivate the foreign-born *voters*, there has been a great tendency to appoint naturalized citizens as consuls. *Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 81.

**Registration of voters.** See *registration*.

**vote-recorder** (vōt'rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* An electrical device which records the yea or nay of a voter when the corresponding knob or button is pressed.

**voting-paper** (vō'ting-pā'pėr), *n.* A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

**votist**† (vō'tist), *n.* [< L. *votum*, vow, + *-ist.*] One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

Try
If a poor woman, *votist* of revenge,
Would not perform it.
*Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

**votive** (vō'tiv), *a.* [< F. *votif* = Sp. Pg. It. *votivo*, < L. *votivus*, of or pertaining to a vow, conformable to one's wish, < *votum*, vow: see *vote*, *vow*.] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a *votive* picture.

Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,
But *votive* tears and symbol flowers.
*Shelley*, Hellas.

We set to-day a *votive* stone,
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.
*Emerson*, Concord Monument.

*Votive* tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.
*C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [Rare.]

*Votive* abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.
*Feltham*, Resolves, I. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a wayside tournament as he rides on his *votive* quest.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

**Votive mass.** See *mass*[1].—**Votive offering**, a tablet, picture, or the like dedicated in fulfilment of the vow (Latin *ex voto*) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to deities or heroes, and were affixed to the walls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed sacred. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

**votively** (vō'tiv-li), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

**votiveness** (vō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being votive.

**votress**† (vō'tres), *n.* Same as *votaress*.

**vouch** (vouch), *v.* [< ME. *vouchen*, *vowchen*, < OF. *voucher*, *vocher*, < L. *vocare*, call, call upon, summon: see *vocation*, *voice*. Cf. *vouchsafe*, *avouch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To call to witness.

And *vouch* the silent stars, and conscious moon.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 22.

2. To declare; assert; affirm; attest; avouch.

Praised therefore be his name, which *voucheth* us worthy this honour.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176.

What can you *vouch* against him, Signior Lucio?
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 326.

What we have done
None shall dare *vouch*, though it be truly known.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

Go tell the lords o' the city I am here;
Deliver them this paper; having read it,
Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
Will *vouch* the truth of it. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to *vouch* the property of him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 126.

4. To support; back; second; follow up. [Rare.]

Bold words *vouch'd* with a deed so bold.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 66.

5. In *law:* (*a*) To produce vouchers for, in support of a charge in account. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxi.

=**Syn.** 2. To asseverate, aver, protest.

**II.** *intrans.* To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in *old Eng. law*, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

*Vouch* with me, heaven. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and *vouching* for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter.
*Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I dare swear the lady will *vouch* for every article of it.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**To vouch to warranty**, in *old Eng. law*, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him. =**Syn.** Of *vouch for*, warrant, assure, guarantee.

**vouch** (vouch), *n.* [< *vouch*, *v.*] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attestation.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *vouches!* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 124.

**vouchee** (vou-chē'), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as *vouchee* some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense withal, and therefore was, as we now say, not worth powder and shot. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 31.

**voucher** (vou'chėr), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his *voucher*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 165.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible *vouchers* are required.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, a receipt or other written evidence of the payment of money.

The stamp is a mark, . . . and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight.
*Locke*, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its *voucher*, certified them to be right. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 260.

3. In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written *vouchor*.] (*b*) The calling in of a person to vouch.—**Double voucher**, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being sued, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to vouch for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to bar contingent interests, etc.

**vouchment** (vouch'ment), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ment.*] A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 77. (*Davies.*)

**vouchor** (vou'chėr), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-or*[1].] See *voucher*, 3 (*a*).

**vouchsafe** (vouch-sāf'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vouchsafed*, ppr. *vouchsafing*. [< ME. *vouchen safe*, *saf*, *sauf*, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; < *vouch* + *safe.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the quen be of-sent, *sauf* wol i *fouche*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4152.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As ge haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *saue*.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 260. (*Richardson.*)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescension: as, not to *vouchsafe* an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she *vouchsafes* no notice. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 45.

In your pardon, and the kiss *vouchsafed* me,
You did but point me out a fore-right way
To lead to certain happiness.
*Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iii. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you *vouchsafed* me in this simple Cell. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 69.

3†. To receive or accept by way of condescension.

There she sate, *vouchsafing* my cloak (then most gorgeous) under her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,
If thou *vouchsafe* them. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 294.

**II.** *intrans.* To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyede devoutly to God, that he wolde *vouche saf* to suffre him gon up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 149.

God *vouched sauf* thurgh thee with us to acorde.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 27.

*Vouchsafe*, noble Lady, to accept this simple remembrance. *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, Ded.

**vouchsafement** (vouch-sāf'ment), *n.* [< *vouchsafe* + *-ment.*] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [Rare.]

Peculiar experiences being such *vouchsafements* to them, which God communicated to none but his chosen people.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

**voudou, voudouism.** See *voodoo*, *voodooism*.

**vouge** (vōzh), *n.* Same as *voulge*.

**vough**, *n.* Same as *vug*.

**voulge** (vōzh), *n.* [< OF. *voulge*, *vouge*, *voouge*, F. *rouge* (ML. *ranga*), a hunting-spear, a lance; origin unknown.] A weapon consisting of a blade fitted on a long handle or staff, used by the foot-soldiers of the fourteenth century and later. It varied in form, resembling sometimes the fauchard, sometimes the war-scythe, sometimes the halberd, and was frequently like an ax the blade of which, with but slight projection, has great length in the direction of the staff, and is finished at the end in a sharp point.

Voulge of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**vound**†, *a.* An unexplained word, perhaps a mistake for *round*, occurring in the following passage:

Though it were of no *vounde* stone,
Wrought with squyre and scantilone.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7063.

**vour**†, *v. t.* [ME. *vourer*, < OF. **vourer*, *vorer*, < L. *vorare*, devour, eat; cf. *voracious*, *devour*.] To devour.

Thei whom the swerd deuowrede [var. *vourede*].
*Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 8.

**vourer**†, *n.* A devourer.

Lo! a man deuourere, ether glotoun [var. *vourer* or glotoun]. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 34.

**voussoir** (vö-swor'), *n.* [F.; cf. *voussure*, the curvature of a vault, prop. < **vousser*, < LL. as if **volutiare*, make round, < L. *volutus*, a rolling, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] In *arch.*, a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is often termed the *keystone*. See *arch*[1], 2.

**voussoir** (vö-swor'), *v. t.* [< *voussoir*, *n.*] To form with voussoirs; construct by means of voussoirs. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.

**voutet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vault*[1].

**voutret, vouturt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vulture*.

**vow** (vou), *n.* [< ME. *vow*, < OF. *vou*, *vo*, *veu*, F. *vœu* = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, < L. *votum*, a promise, dedication, vow, < *vovere*, promise, vow: see *vote*, *n.*, of which *vow* is a doublet.] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or dedicate to the deity something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a *vow* to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their *vows* to!
How easily I would grant! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Forc'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than forc'd *Vows*, hateful to God who loves a chearful giver. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

A *vow* is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a *vow* is taken, and . . . it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to God in honour of a saint. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage *vow*.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by *vowes* devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 175.

But, for performance of your *vow*, I entreat
Some gage from you.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2†. A solemn asseveration or declaration; a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his *vow?*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

3†. A votive offering; an ex-voto.

Belonging to this church is a world of plate, some whole statues of it, and lamps innumerable, besides the costly *vowes* hung up, some of gold, and a cabinet of precious stones. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

**Baptismal vows.** See *baptismal.*—**Monastic vows.** See *monastic.*

**vow** (vou), *v.* [< ME. *vowen*, < OF. *vouer*, *vower*, F. *vouer* = Sp. Pg. *votar* = It. *votare*, promise, vow, vote, < ML. *votare*, promise, vow, < L. *votum*, promise, vow: see *vow*, *n.* Cf. *vote*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To promise solemnly; undertake, by a solemn promise, as to God or a deity, to do, perform, or give; devote.

And Jacob *vowed* a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, . . . then shall the Lord be my God: . . . and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee. Gen. xxviii. 20–22.

Mine own good maister Harvey, to whom I have, both in respect of your worthinesse generally and otherwyse upon some particular and special considerations, *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

By Mahomet
The Turk there *vows*, on his blest Alcoran,
Marriage unto her.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

I *vow* and I swear, by the fan in my hand,
That my lord shall nae mair come near me.
*The Gypsie Laddie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 117).

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath.

Weeping, cursing, *vowing* vengeance.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 31.

3. To assert or maintain solemnly; asseverate; swear.

He heard him swear and *vow* to God
He came but to be duke of Lancaster.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 60.

*Brisk.* I *vow* it is a pleasureable Morning; the Waters taste so finely after being fuddled last Night. Neighbour Fribbler, here 's a Pint to you.
*Frib.* I'll pledge you, Mrs. Brisket; I have drunk eight already. *Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

Sir Peter *vows* he has not his equal in England; and, above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was my first experience with camels, and I *vowed* that it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen. *The Century*, XLI. 351.

**II.** *intrans.* To make vows or solemn promises; protest solemnly; asseverate; declare emphatically.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. Eccl. v. 5.

**vow-breach** (vou'brēch), *n.* The breaking of a vow.

He that vows . . . never to commit an error hath taken a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly be imputed, by changing his unavoidable infirmity into *vow-breach*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

**vow-break** (vou'brāk), *n.* Same as *vow-breach*.

**vow-breaker** (vou'brā'kėr), *n.* One who breaks his vow or vows.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whom these euangelical *vow-breakers* pretend to be their proctor for theire unlaufnl marriages.
*M. Harding*, quoted in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc.), III. 386.

**vowel** (vou'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vowell*; < F. *voyelle* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, a vowel, < L. *vocalis*, a vowel, fem. (sc. *littera*, letter) of *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound: see *voice*, *vocal.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the openest, most resonant, and continuable sounds uttered by the voice in the process of speaking; a sound in which the element of tone, though modified and differentiated by positions of the mouth-organs, is predominant; a tone-sound, as distinguished from a fricative (in which a rustling between closely approximated organs is the predominant element), from a mute (in which the explosion of a closure is characteristic), and so on. *Vowel* and *consonant* are relative terms, distinguishing respectively the opener and closer utterances; but there is no absolute division between them. Certain sounds are so open as to be only vowels; certain others so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants. Thus, *i* and *n* have frequently vowel-value in English, as in *apple*, *token*; and *r* is in various languages a much-used vowel. Also, the semivowels *y* and *w* are not appreciably different from the *i*-vowel (of *pique*) and the *u*-vowel (of *rule*) respectively. A sound, namely, is a vowel if it forms the central or open element of a syllable, being a syllable either alone or in conjunction with the closer sounds (consonants) that accompany it. (See *syllable.*) The openest of the vowels is *a* (as in *far*, *father*); the closest are *i* and *u* (in *pique*, *rule*); and these three, with *e* and *o* (as in *they*, *tone*), intermediate respectively between *a* and *i* and *a* and *u*, are hardly wanting in any known human language. But many others are found in various languages, and their number is theoretically unlimited.

2. The letter or character which represents such a sound.—**Neutral vowel.** See *neutral.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—**Vowel points.** See *point*[1].

**vowel** (vou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vowcled*, *vowelled*, ppr. *vowcling*, *vowelling*. [< *vowel*, *n.*] To provide or complete with vowels; insert vowels in (a word or syllable).

With pauses, cadence, and well-*vowelled* words.
*Dryden*, To Roscommon.

The *vowelling* of Greek and Latin proper names shews that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 797.

**vowelish**† (vou'el-ish), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ish*[1].] Of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 3.

**vowelism** (vou'el-izm), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ism.*] The use of vowels.

**vowelist** (vou'el-ist), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ist.*] One who is addicted to vowelism.

As a repetitionary *vowelist*, Mr. —— is virtuous compared with Milton. *Athenæum*, No. 3280, p. 334.

**vowelize** (vou'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vowelized*, ppr. *vowelizing*. [< *vowel* + *-ize.*] To insert vowel-signs in, as in Semitic words or shorthand forms written primarily with consonants only.

"Tom Brown's School-Days" will be immediately issued in the easy reporting style [of shorthand], fully *vowelized*.
*The American*, VI. 314.

**vowelless** (vou'el-les), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-less.*] Without a vowel or vowels.

Hebrew, with its *vowel-less* roots, which require vocalisation before they can attain any meaning.
*Farrar*, Language and Languages, p. 395.

**vowelly** (vou'el-i), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ly*[1].] Abounding in vowels; characterized by vowel-sounds.

The mellifluence and flexibility of the *vowelly* language [Italian] were favorable to unrhymed verse.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 349.

**vower** (vou'ėr), *n.* [< *vow* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a vow.

These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those *vowers*, as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the christen prynces in no wyse to trust them.
*Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 142.

**vowess** (vou'es), *n.* [< *vow* + *-ess.*] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun. [Rare.]

In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the habit of a *vowesse*.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**vow-fellow** (vou'fel'ō), *n.* One who is bound by the same vow. [Rare.]

*Vow-fellows* with this virtuous duke.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 38.

**vowless** (vou'les), *a.* [< *vow* + *-less.*] Without a vow; not bound by a vow.

He hath done with their own vows, and now descends to us, whom he confesses *vowless*.
*Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 17.

**vowson**†, *n.* Same as *advowson.*

The seyd William was with the prior of Norwiche of counseille in hese trewe defence ageyn the entent of the seyd Walter in a sute that he made ageyn the seyd priour of a *voweson* of the chyrche of Sprouston in the counte of Norffolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 18.

**vox** (voks), *n.* [L.: see *voice.*] Voice; in *music*, a voice or voice-part.—**Vox angelica**, in *organ-building*, a stop having two pipes to each digital, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, so that by their dissonance a wavy effect is produced. The pipes are of narrow scale, and the tone is delicate. Also *vox cælestis*, *unda maris*, etc.—**Vox antecedens**, the theme or antecedent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox barbara**, a barbarous or outlandish word or phrase: commonly used, in zoölogy and botany, of those terms which are ostensibly New Latin, but which are neither Latin nor Greek, nor of classic derivation and formation, or are hybrids between Latin and Greek. Some thousands of such words are current, though rejected by some purists; and their use is far less objectionable than the unending confusion in nomenclature which attends the attempt to discard them. (See *synonym*, 2 (*b*).) Usually abbreviated *vox barb.*—**Vox cælestis.** Same as *vox angelica.*—**Vox consequens**, the answer or consequent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox humana**, in *organ-building*, a reed-stop having short capped pipes, so constructed as to reinforce the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The imitation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or choir is possible. The tremulant is usually combined with the vox humana. A stop of the same name, but of much less effectiveness, is often placed in reed-organs.—**Vox quinta.** Same as *quintus.*

**voyage** (voi'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voiage*; < ME. *voyage*, *voiage*, *veiage*, *veage*, *viage*, *vyage*, < OF. *voiage*, *veiage*, *viage*, F. *voyage* = Sp. *viaje* = Pg. *viagem* = It. *viaggio*, travel, journey, voyage, < L. *viaticum*, provision for a journey, LL. a journey, neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to travel, < *via*, a way, road, journey, travel: see *viaticum*, of which *voyage* is a doublet.] 1. Formerly, a passage or journey by land or by sea; now only a journey or passage by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country: as, a *voyage* to India.

It is longe tyme passed that ther was no generalle Passage ne *Vyage* over the See; and many Men desiren for to here spoke of the holy Lond, and han thereof gret Solace and Comfort. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

Now to thia lady lete vs turne ageyn,
Whiche to Surry hath take hir *viage*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 226.

When I was determined to enter into my fourth *voyage*, I cast into the ship, in the atead of merchandise, a pretty fardle of books.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Provyded also that no person or persons having chardge of any *Viage*, in passinge from the Realme of Ireland or from the Isle of Manne into this Realme of England, do from the laste daye of June next comynge wittingly or wyllingly transporte . . . any Vacabond Roge or Beggar.
*Laws of* 14 *Eliz.* (1572), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.

The pasha was lately returned from his *voyage* towards Mecca, it being his office always to set out with provisions to meet the caravan in its return: they go about half way to Mecca, setting out the same day that the caravan usually leaves Mecca.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

All being embarked, they bade farewell to the gazing throng upon the beach, who continued shouting after them, . . . wishing them a happy *voyage*.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 110.

2. *pl.* A book of voyages: used like *travels.*—3†. The practice of traveling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts. *Bacon.*

4†. A way or course taken; an attempt or undertaking; an enterprise; an expedition.

And ek Diane! I the biseke
That this *viage* be noght to the loth.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 732.

If you make your *voyage* upon her and give me directly to understand you have prevailed, I am no further your enemy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 170.

He ran away from me, . . . and pretended he would go the Island *voyage* [that against Hispaniola]; since, I ne'er heard of him till within this fortnight.
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

So great a dignitie in time past was not obteined to the maisters ther of by rebellion, . . . but by fighting valiauntly with the Moorea in the *voiage* of Granado.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 261.

**Broken voyage.** See *broken.*—**Continued** or **continuous voyage.** See *continued.*—**Dance voyage**, an unsuccessful fishing-voyage. [Local, New Eng.]—**Mixed voyage.** See *mixed.*—**To do voyage**†, to make a journey; set out on an enterprise.

Pandare . . . caste, and knew in good plyte was the moone
To *doon viage*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 75.

=**Syn.** 1. *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. (see *journey*), cruise, sail.

**voyage** (voi'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voyaged*, ppr. *voyaging*. [< OF. *voyager*, travel, < *voyage*, travel: see *voyage.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take a journey or voyage; especially, to sail or pass by water.

Beautiful bird! thou *voyagest* to thine home.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

A mind for ever
*Voyaging* through strange seas of Thought alone.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii.

**II.** *trans.* To travel; pass over; traverse.

Long were to tell
What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain
*Voyaged* the unreal, vast, unbounded deep.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 471.

The Rhone of to-day must be something like the Rhine of fifty years ago, though much less *voyaged* now than that was then. *The Century*, XL. 636.

**voyageable** (voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *voyage* + *-able.*] Capable of being sailed or traveled over; navigable.

**voyager** (voi'āj-ėr), *n.* [< *voyage* + *-er*[1].] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that of a *Voyager* at Sea. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 39.

In a few short moments I retrace
(As in a map the *voyager* his course)
The windings of my way through many years.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 17.

**voyageur** (vwo-ya-zhėr'), *n.* [F., < *voyager*, travel; as *voyager.*] The Canadian name of one of a class of men employed by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies in transporting men and supplies, and, in general, in keeping up communication between their various stations, which was done exclusively in bark canoes, the whole region formerly under the exclusive control of these companies being almost everywhere accessible by water, with few and short portages. These men were nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of labour. This almost incredible toil the *voyageurs* bore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.

*Gov. Simpson*, Journey Round the World, I. 22.

**voyaging** (voi'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voyage*, *v.*] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the *voyagings* and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third.

*Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 184.

**voyalt**, *n.* Same as *viol*[1], 2.

**V. P.** An abbreviation of *vice-president*.

**V-point** (vē'point), *n.* The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the *V-point* of cirrus stripes.

**vraisemblance** (vrā-soṅ-bloṅs'), *n.* [F., < *vrai*, true, + *semblance*, appearance: see *very* and *semblance*, and cf. *verisimilitude*.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

**v. s.** In *music*, an abbreviation of *volti subito*.

**V. S.** An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

**vs.** An abbreviation of *versus*.

**V-shaped** (vē'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the letter V; like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—**V-shaped barometric depression**, a region of low barometer inclosed by one or more V-shaped isobars, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalls, technically called *line-squalls*.

**v. t.** The abbreviation, used in this work, of *verb transitive*.

**V-threaded screw.** See *screw*[1].

**V-tool** (vē'tōl), *n.* In *joinery* and *carving*, a cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V, a sort of angular gouge.

**vue** (vū), *n.* [OF., sight, view: see *view*.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as *œillère*.

**vug** (vug), *n.* [Also *vugh*, *vough*, *vooga*; < Corn. *vug*, *vugh*, *vugga*, *vooga*, etc., a cave, cavern; cf. Corn. *fogo*, *fogou*, *fou*, a cave (= W. *ffau*, a cave, den), Corn. *hugo*, *googoo*, *ogoo*, *ogo* (Jago), a cave, W. *ogof*, *gogof*, a cave.] In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode. *Vug* is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a *geode*. See *geode*. Also called *tick-hole*, *vooga-hole*.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (*vughs*) in lodes. *R. Hunt*, British Mining, p. 486.

**vuggy** (vug'i), *a.* [< *vug* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

**vuider**, *n.* Same as *voider*.

**Vulcan** (vul'kan), *n.* [= F. *Vulcain* = Sp. Pg. *Volcano* = It. *Volcano*, *Vulcano*, < L. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire; cf. Skt. *ulkā*, a firebrand. Cf. *volcano*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became with the advance of time completely identified with the Greek Hephæstus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora and of the golden dogs of Alcinoüs. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (exomis) of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed, upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26th, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

3†. A volcano.

Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the *Wicanes*, that ben everemore brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcans* and mouths of fire at the Indies, worthy doubtlesse to be observed, I will speake in their order.

*Acosta*, Hist. Indies (tr. by E. Grimston, 1604), iii. 2 [(Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

**Vulcan powder**, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

**Vulcanalia** (vul-ka-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Vulcan*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.

**Vulcanian** (vul-kā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Volcanius*, *Vulcanius*, < *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of *vulcanian* activity.

*R. A. Proctor*, Poetry of Astronomy, p. 228.

2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

**Vulcanic** (vul-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *vulcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico*; as *Vulcan* + *-ic*. Cf. *volcano*.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a *vulcanic* rarity (so long as he was of another parish), could not tickle his outworn palate. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 120.

**vulcanicity** (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *vulcanic* + *-ity*.] Same as *volcanicity*.

This [heat-producing] power, inadequate though it may be to explain the phenomena of *vulcanicity*.

*J. Prestwich*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 425.

The term volcanic action (vulcanism or *vulcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

**vulcanisable, vulcanisation**, etc. See *vulcanizable*, etc.

**vulcanism** (vul'kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, same as *volcanism*. The words *volcano* and *volcanic* are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, *volcanism*, *volcanicity*, *volcanology*, and not *vulcanism*, etc.

In the lapse of ages . . . the very roots of former volcanoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of *vulcanism* which could not be studied in any modern volcano. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

**Vulcanist** (vul'kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ist*.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See *Huttonian*.

It is sufficient to remark that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to fire or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of *Vulcanists* and Neptunists. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.

*Playfair*, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory [(Coll. Works, I. 21).

**vulcanite** (vul'kan-īt), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ite*[2].] 1. The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as *soft rubber*. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish; it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caoutchouc solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called *ebonite*.

2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanite flask**, an iron box closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a vulcanizing furnace.

**vulcanizable** (vul'kan-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *vulcanize* + *-able*.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled *vulcanisable*.

**vulcanization** (vul'kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-ation*.] A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goodyear, who obtained his first patent for it in 1844. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zinc-white, whiting, etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as *ebonite* or *vulcanite*. See *vulcanite*. Also spelled *vulcanization*.

**vulcanize** (vul'kan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulcanized*, ppr. *vulcanizing*. [= F. *vulcaniser*; as *Vulcan* (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.—**Vulcanized fiber.** See *fiber*[1].—**Vulcanized glass**, glass cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—**Vulcanized rubber**, caoutchouc incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.

II. *intrans.* To admit of vulcanization.

Rubber *vulcanizes* at 276° Fah.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 140.

Also spelled *vulcanise*.

**vulcanizer** (vul'kan-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-er*[1].] Apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber. Also spelled *vulcaniser*.

**vulcanot**, *n.* An old form of *volcano*.

**vulcanological** (vul'ka-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *volcanological*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 410.

**vulcanology** (vul-ka-nol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *volcanology*.

**vulg.** An abbreviation of *vulgar* or *vulgarly*.

**Vulg.** An abbreviation of *Vulgate*.

**vulgar** (vul'gär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vulgare*; < F. *vulgaire* = Sp. Pg. *vulgar* = It. *volgare*, < L. *vulgaris*, *volgaris*, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, < *vulgus*, *volgus*, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. *vraja*, a flock, herd, multitude, *varga*, a group, troop, < √ *varj*, turn, twist, set aside, = L. *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*[2]. From L. *vulgus* are also E. *vulgate*, etc., *divulge*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the common people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

A fewe of them went a lande for freashe water, and fownd a greate and high howse after the maner of their buyilding, haulnge xii. other of their *vulgare* cotages placed abowte the same.

*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 70).

An habitation giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 90.

"Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the *vulgar* fight. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poesie] *vulgar* for all English mens vse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

As naked as the *vulgar* air. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 387.

They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and *vulgar* matters, without reaching to their real purport. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no *vulgar* Affection. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a *vulgar* and illustrative way.

*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 45.

If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grew by any *vulgar* stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.

*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, vernacular or trivial, as opposed to *scientific* or *technical*, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See *pseudonym*, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poesie be a *vulgar* Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle obseruations shew how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feete of the auncients into our *vulgar* language. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was *vulgar*, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, *vulgar* musick. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 150.

Gold;
Before whose image bow the *vulgar* great.

*Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.

*Vulgar* prejudices of every kind, and particularly *vulgar* superstitions, he treats with a cold and sober disdain peculiar to himself. *Macaulay*, History.

We can easily overpraise the *vulgar* hero. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

I go a good deal to places of amusement. I find no difficulty whatever in going to such places alone. . . . But, at the theatre, every one talks so fast that I can scarcely make out what they say; and besides, there are a great many *vulgar* expressions. *H. James, Jr.*, A Bundle of Letters, ii.

**Vulgar era.** See *era*.—**Vulgar fraction**, in *arith.* See *fraction*.—**Vulgar purgation.** See *purgation*, 2.—**Vulgar substitution.** See *substitution*, 4. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *common*.—**4.** Rustic, low-bred.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** A vulgar person; one of the common people: used only in the plural.

Rude mechanicals, that rare and late
Work in the market-place; and those are they
Whose bitter tongues I shun, . . .
(For those vile *vulgars* are extremely proud,
And foully-languag'd). *Chapman*, Odyssey, vi. 425.

**2.** The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

In our olde *vulgare*, profite is called weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

Therefore, you clown, abandon — which is in the *vulgar* leave — the society — which in the boorish is company — of this female — which in the common is woman. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. I. 53.

**The vulgar**, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class.

Therefore *the vulgar* did about him flocke, . . .
Like foolish flies about an hony-crocke. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

A mere invention to keep *the vulgar* in obedience. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**vulgarian** (vul-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vulgaris*, vulgar, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Vulgar. [Rare.]

With a fat *vulgarian* sloven,
Little Admiral John
To Boulogne is gone. *Sir J. Denham*, to Sir J. Mennis. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *n.* A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

There's Dipley, in the tallow trade — . . . Curse the whole pack of money-grubbing *vulgarians!* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

Even the heir of a hundred sovereigns may be born a brute and a *vulgarian*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., III. 635.

**vulgarisation, vulgarise.** See *vulgarization*, *vulgarize*.

**vulgarism** (vul′gär-izm), *n.* [< *vulgar* + *-ism*.] **1.** Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity; commonness.

Degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Shall I gulp wine? No, that is *vulgarism*. *Keats*, To ——.

**2.** A phrase or expression used only in common colloquial, especially in coarse, speech.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversations of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, § 14.

Such *vulgarisms* are common [as] — the Greeks fell to their old trade of one tribe expelling another — the scene is always at Athens, and all the pother is some little jilting story — the haughty Roman snuffed at the suppleness. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 380.

*Vulgarisms* and low words. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

**vulgarity** (vul-gar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vulgarities* (-tiz). [< F. *vulgarité* = Sp. *vulgaridad* = Pg. *vulgaridade* = It. *volgarità*, < LL. *vulgarita(t-)s*, *volgarita(t-)s*, the multitude, lit. the quality of being common or of the multitude, < L. *vulgaris*, common, vulgar: see *vulgar*.] **1.** The state or character of being vulgar; mean condition in life; meanness; commonness.

The necessities of public business, its vast extent, complexity, fulness of details, and consequent *vulgarity*, as compared with that of the ancients. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**2.** Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; also, that which is vulgar; a vulgar act or expression: as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language.

Making believe be what you are not is the essence of *vulgarity*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

To learn his negative merits, let us begin with the enumeration of the ignobie *vulgarities*, farcical business, and other evils happily sifted out and thrown away as not comporting with the high seriousness of this grand style, this new gospel of comedy, of which Aristophanes is the evangelist. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 274.

**3†.** The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar.

The meere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidnesse of sin. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 3. (*Davies.*)

**vulgarization** (vul″gär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *vulgarize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Wide dissemination; the process of rendering commonly known or familiar.

The inclusion of anthropology in the general exhibition of liberal arts is of great value in respect of that *vulgarization* which is the aim of the French anthropologists. *Athenæum*, No. 3225, p. 229.

Within the last few years competent authorities of different countries have been preoccupied with the inconveniences and injury that may result to public health and morality by the *vulgarisation* of hypnotic phenomena. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 861.

**2.** A making coarse or gross; the impairing of refinement or elegance.

Persia has thus fairly well escaped *vulgarization* and misrepresentation at the hands of the globe-trotter, with his worthless "impressions." *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 454.

Also spelled *vulgarisation*.

**vulgarize** (vul′gär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulgarized*, ppr. *vulgarizing*. [< F. *vulgariser* = Sp. Pg. *vulgarizar* = It. *vulgarizzare*; as *vulgar* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make vulgar or common.

The care of Augustus Cæsar, ne nomen suum obsoleficret, that the majesty of his name should not be *vulgarized* by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like a citation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

His marriage to that woman has hopelessly *vulgarized* him. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and *vulgarizes* the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a decorous actor. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring *vulgarizes*; family union elevates. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

**2†.** To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode. *Daniel*, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled *vulgarise*.

**vulgarly** (vul′gär-li), *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cleere gaines of those metals, the Kings part defraied, to the Adventurers is but small, and nothing neere so much as *vulgarly* is imagined. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 74.

It is *vulgarly* believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 262.

**2†.** By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
So *vulgarly* and personally accused. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. I. 160.

**3.** Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

**vulgarness** (vul′gär-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.

**vulgate** (vul′gāt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Sp. *vulgado* = OIt. *vulgato*, < L. *vulgatus*, common, general, ordinary, pp. of *vulgare*, make common, spread abroad, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*. II. *n.* = F. *vulgate* = It. *vulgata*, < ML. *vulgata*, sc. *editio*, the common edition, fem. of L. *vulgatus*, common: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Common; general; popular.

In this, the *vulgate* text [of "Persæ" of Æschylus], the word ἐκσῳζοίατο might not itself arouse suspicion. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

**2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

**II.** *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it and Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592–3. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

**2.** The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the *vulgate*; "you threaten me, forsooth!" *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xiii.

**vulgus** (vul′gus), *n.* [L. *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] See the quotation.

Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *Vulgus* (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

**vuln** (vuln), *v. t.* [< OF. **vulnerer*, < L. *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] To wound: in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as vulning herself when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compare *pelican in her piety*, under *pelican*.

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually *vulning* herself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

**vulned** (vulnd), *a.* [< *vuln* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, wounded: noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being generally mentioned. Frequently, however, *vulned* refers to the bleeding of the wound: thus, the blazon may be *pierced by an arrow and vulned*.

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, *Vulned* Proper. *Guillim*, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

**vulnera,** *n.* Plural of *vulnus*.

**vulnerability** (vul″ne-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vulnerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

**vulnerable** (vul′ne-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *vulnérable* = Sp. *vulnerable* = Pg. *vulneravel* = It. *vulnerabile*, < LL. *vulnerabilis*, wounding, injurious, < L. *vulnerare*, wound, hurt: see *vulnerate*.] **1†.** Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte. *Embassy of Sir R. Sherley* (1609). (*Davies.*)

**2.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is *vulnerable*: the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it. *Junius*, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The hat is the *vulnerable* part of the artificial integument. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

**vulnerableness** (vul′ne-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Vulnerability.

**vulnerary** (vul′ne-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vulnéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vulnerario*, < L. *vulnerarius*, of or pertaining to wounds, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound: see *vulnerate*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

**2.** Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

Her aunt sought in their baggage for some *vulnerary* remedy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [henna] is further credited with the possession of *vulnerary* and astringent properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 654.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *vulneraries* (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing.

Like a balsamic *vulnerary*. *V. Knox*, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

**vulnerate†** (vul′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare* (> It. *vulnerare* = Sp. Pg. *vulnerar* = OF. **vulnerer*), wound, injure, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound; cf. Skt. *vrana*, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of *vellere*, perf. *vulsi*, pluck, tear: see *vulture*.] To wound; hurt; injure.

Rather murder me than *vulnerate* still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

**vulneration†** (vul-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vulnération* = Sp. *vulneracion* = Pg. *vulneração*, < L. *vulneratio*(*n-*), a woundiug, an injury, < *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*. *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, iv.

**vulnerose** (vul′ne-rōs), *a.* [= It. *vulneroso*, < L. *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound, + *-ose*.] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

**vulnific** (vul-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vulnificus*, wound-making, < *vulnus*, a wound, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**vulnifical** (vul-nif′i-kal), *a.* [< *vulnific* + *-al*.] Same as *vulnific*.

**vulnus** (vul′nus), *n.*; pl. *vulnera* (-ne-rä). [L.] A wound.—**Vitis vulnus**, the wound-gall of the grape. See *vine-gall*.—**Vulnus sclopeticum**, a gunshot-wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

**Vulpecula cum Ansere** (vul-pek′ū-lä kum an′se-rē). [L.: *vulpecula*, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox;

*cum*, with; *anserc*, abl. of *anser*, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Eagle and the Swan, and is generally called *Vulpecula*. It has one star of the fourth magnitude.

**vulpecular** (vul-pek'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

**Vulpes** (vul'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < L. *vulpes*, *volpes*, also *vulpis*, a fox; cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the *Vulpinæ*, whose type species is the common red fox, *Canis vulpes* of earlier naturalists, now *Vulpes vulgaris* or *V. fulvus*. All the vulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as *Urocyon* (the gray foxes of America), *Otocyon* or *Megalotis* of Africa, and *Nyctereutes* of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (none in South America), closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fennec (*Vulpes* (*Fennecus*) *zerda*), the Asiatic corsac (*V. corsac*), the North American kit (*V. velox*), and the circumpolar isatis, or arctic fox (*V. lagopus*). See cuts under *arctic*, *cross-fox*, *fennec*, *fox*, and *kit-fox*.

**vulpicide**[1] (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A fox-killer.

**vulpicide**[2] (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

*Vulpicide*, committed in defence of property, and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen, excites an anger that cries aloud for positive penalties.

*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

**Vulpinæ** (vul-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vulpes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Vulpes* in a broad sense, containing the foxes as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines. The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually contracts to a vertical elliptical figure. But the group is not sharply delimited from *Caninæ*, as the South American fox-wolves (see *Pseudalopex*) and some African forms (see *Thous*) connect the two. See *Urocyon* (with cut), *Vulpes* (with cuts there cited), and compare *Megalotinæ*.

**vulpinate**†, *v. i.* "To play the fox"; deceive with crafty wiles or deceits. *Blount*, 1670.

**vulpine** (vul'pin), *a.* [= F. *vulpin* = Sp. *vulpino* = It. *volpino*, *volpigno*, < L. *vulpinus*, of or pertaining to a fox, < *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the *Vulpinæ*; related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from *lupine* or *thooïd*.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights. . . . Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a *vulpine* curse at me, and then retreated.

*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 12.

Smooth *vulpine* determination. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiv.

**Vulpine opossum, phalanger,** or **phalangist,** *Phalangista* (now *Trichosurus*) *vulpinus*, also called *brush-tailed*

Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpinus*).

*opossum*, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers.—**Vulpine series,** the alopecoid series of canines.

**vulpinism** (vul'pi-nizm), *n.* [< *vulpine* + *-ism*.] The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. *Carlyle*.

**vulpinite** (vul'pi-nīt), *n.* [< *Vulpino* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A scaly granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio*.

**vulsella** (vul-sel'ä), *n.* [Also *rolsella*; < L. *vulsella*, *volsella*, *vulsilla*, pincers, < *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck: cf. *vulture*.] 1. Pl. *vulsellæ* (-ē). A forceps; specifically, a forceps, usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies lodged in the throat or other passages. Also *vulsella forceps*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] A genus of monomyarian bivalves, containing such as *V. lingulata* of East Indian seas.

*Vulsella lingulata.*

**vulsellum** (vul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *vulsella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *vulsella*, 1.

The greater part of the growth was severed by working the écraseur, and removed through the mouth with a *vulsellum*.

*Lancet*, 1889, I. 1082.

**vulternt**, *n.* An old spelling of *vulturn*.

**Vultur** (vul'tėr), *n.* [NL.: see *vulture*.] A Linnean genus of *Falconidæ*, variously defined. (*a*) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (*b*) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as *V. monachus*.

**vulture** (vul'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *vultur*, *voltur*, *voutur*, *voutre*, < OF. *voutour*, *voltour*, *voutcur*, F. *vautour* = Pr. *voltor*, *voutor* = Sp. *buitre* = Pg. *abutre* = Olt. *voltore*, It. *avoltore*, *avoltojo* = W. *ffwltur*, < L. *vultur*, *voltur*, OL. also *vulturus*, *volturus*, also *vulturius*, *volturius*, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker,' < *vellere* (perf. *vulsi*), pluck: see *vellicate*, and cf. *vulnerate*.] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order *Raptores*, which have the head and neck more or less bare of feathers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superficial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (*a*) The Old World vultures, which, in spite of their peculiar outward aspect, are so little different from ordinary hawks and eagles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily *Vulturinæ* of the family *Falconidæ*. Of these there are several genera and numerous species, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offal and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cinereous or brown vulture, *Vultur monachus* or *V. cinereus*, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the Mediterranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of *Gyps*. The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is *Pseudogyps bengalensis*. Related species are the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis* (see cut under *Gypohierax*), the immense *Otogyps auricularis*, of Africa (see *Otogyps*), and *Lophogyps occipitalis*. The Egyptian vulture, quite unlike any of the foregoing, is *Neophron percnopterus*, often called *Pharaoh's hen* (see cut under *Neophron*). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in *Vulturinæ*, sometimes in *Falconinæ*. (See cut under *Gypaëtus*.) (*b*) The American vultures of the suborder *Cathartides*. The species of this group with which the name *vulture* is specifically connected are the urubu, or black vulture, *Catharista atrata*; the turkey-buzzard or turkey-vulture, *Cathartes aura*; and the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*: the condor usually keeps its own distinctive name. See *Cathartidæ*, and cuts under *condor*, *king-vulture*, *turkey-buzzard*, and *urubu*.

Brown Vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

Whos stomak fowles tyren everemo,
That hyghten *volturis*, as bookes telle.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits!

*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

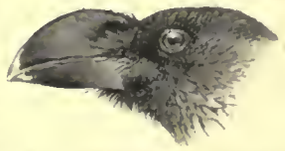
Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,
Prey to the *vulture* of a vast desire
That feeds upon my life. *O. W. Holmes*, Regrets.

Let Austria's *vulture* have food for her beak.

*Whittier*, From Perugia.

**Abyssinian vulture,** the *Lophogyps occipitalis*, in which the head is not bare, the bill is red, with black tip and blue base, the feet are flesh-color, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821.—**Arabian vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*, *Latham*, 1781.—**Ash-colored vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Bearded vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bengal vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Black vulture.** (*a*) See def. 1 (*b*). (*b*) The *Vultur monachus*, *Latham*, 1781.—**Brown vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Californian vulture,** the Californian condor. See cut under *condor*.—**Changoun vulture,** the Bengal vulture: so called by Latham, 1801, after *le changoun* of Levaillant, 1799.—**Cinereous vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Crane-vulture.** See *secretary-bird*.—**Crested** or **coped black vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. *Edwards*, 1760.—**Eagle-vulture,** the West African *Gypohierax angolensis*. Also called *vulturine sea-eagle*. See cut under *Gypohierax*.—**Eared vulture,** a vulture of the genus *Otogyps*, specifically *O. auricularis*.—**Egyptian vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fulvous vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps fulvus*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Gingi vulture,** *Neophron gingianus*, the Indian representative of the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1787 and 1821.—**Indian vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps indicus*, of the Indian and Malayan peninsulas, Burma, and Siam.—**King of the vultures,** the king-vulture. See def. 1 (*b*). *Edwards*, 1743.—**Maltese vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Nubian vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps auricularis*.—**Pileated vulture,** *Neophron pileatus*, the South African representative of the Egyptian vulture, first described as *Vultur pileatus* by Burchell in 1824.—**Pondicherry vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps calvus*.—**Rachamah vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Bruce*, 1790.—**Rüppell's vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps rueppelli*.—**Sacred vulture,** a bird described by William Bartram in 1791, under the name of *Vultur sacra*, as inhabiting Florida. It has not been identified, but is supposed to be the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*.—**The vulture**†, the fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus*. *Albin*, 1740.—**Turkey-vulture.** See *turkey-buzzard*, and cut under *Cathartes*.—**White vulture,** the Egyptian vulture.

**vulture-raven** (vul'tūr-rā'vn), *n.* A book-name of the thick-billed African ravens, of the genus *Corvultur*, *C. albicollis* and *C. crassirostris*. They are noted for the stoutness and especially the depth of the bill, resulting from the strong convexity of the high-arched culmen, like that of a bird of prey. *C. albicollis* is 18 inches long, with the bill 3 inches along the culmen; the plumage is glossy-black, with concealed white on the neck; the beak is dark-brown, with the tips of the mandibles whitish; the feet are brownish-black, the irides hazel-brown. This species is South African. *C. crassirostris*, of northeastern Africa, is larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the *South Sea raven*, and later by Levaillant as the *corbivau* (whence the generic name *Corvultur* imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is *Corvus vulturinus*.



Head of Vulture-raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), reduced.

**Vulturidæ** (vul-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vultur*, a vulture (see *vulture*), + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called *vultures* in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family *Falconidæ*, of which they may at most form a subfamily *Vulturinæ*, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See *vulture*.

**Vulturinæ** (vul-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vultur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See *vulture*.

**vulturine** (vul'tūr-in), *a.* [< L. *vulturinus*, of or pertaining to a vulture, < *vultur*, a vulture, see *vulture*.] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ*.—2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in scenting carrion. Also *vulturish*.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor.

*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

**Vulturine eagle,** *Aquila verreauxi*, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as *Aquila vulturina* by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts;

the cere and toes are yellow, the eyes are umber-brown, and the beak is horn-color.—**Vulturine guinea-fowl**, the naked-necked guinea-fowl, *Acryllium vulturinum*. This is a remarkable form, with the head and upper part of the neck nearly bare, like a vulture's, the lower neck, the

Vulturine Guinea-fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*).

breast, and fore back plumaged with very long discrete lance-linear feathers of black, white, and blue color; the narrow acuminate middle tail-feathers long-exserted; the general plumage black, spotted with white; the lower breast light-blue; and the flanks purple, ocellated with black and white. This guinea-fowl inhabits Madagascar as well as various parts of continental Africa.—**Vulturine raven**, the vulture-raven.—**Vulturine sea-eagle**, an occasional erroneous name of the Angola vulture of West Africa. See cut under *Gypohierax*.

**vulturish** (vul'tūr-ish), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *vulturine*, 2.

> Hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245. (*Davies.*)

**vulturism** (vul'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *vulture* + *-ism*.] Vulturine character or quality; rapacity. *Carlyle*.

**vulturn** (vul'tėrn), *n.* [Arbitrary var. of *vulture*, appar. through *vulturine*.] The brush-turkey of Australia, *Talegallus lathami*: so named from the nakedness of the head suggesting a vulture. See cut under *Talegallus*.

**vulturous** (vul'tūr-us), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ous*.] Like or characteristic of a vulture.

> Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a *vulturous* hunger for self-indulgence.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

**vulva** (vul'vä), *n.* [= F. *vulve* = Sp. Pg. *vulva* = It. *volva*, < L. *vulva*, *volva*, a covering, integument, womb, < *volvere*, roll around or about: see *volve*, *volute*.] 1. In *anat.*, the external organs of generation of the female; especially, the orifice of these parts, the external termination of the vagina—of an elliptical contour in the human female.—2. In *entom.*, the orifice of the oviduct.—3. In *conch.*, the oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells when the right and left valves are in apposition. See *Veneridæ*.—**Velamen vulvæ**. See *velamen*.—**Vestibule of the vulva**. See *vestibule*.

**vulvar** (vul'vär), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the vulva; vulviform.—**Vulvar canal**. Same as *vulva*, 2.—**Vulvar enterocele**. (*a*) A vaginal hernia protruding through the vulva. (*b*) A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the ischium and the vagina into one of the labia majora; pudendal enterocele or hernia.—**Vulvar hernia**. Same as *vulvar enterocele*.

**vulvate** (vul'vāt), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ate*[1].] Shaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform.

**vulviform** (vul'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vulva*, womb, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, shaped like the vulva of the human female; oval, with raised lips and a median cleft.—2. In *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

**vulvismus** (vul-vis'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva*, vulva.] Same as *vaginismus*.

**vulvitis** (vul-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vulva.

**vulvo-uterine** (vul-vō-ū'tę-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus: as, the *vulvo-uterine* canal (the vagina).

**vulvovaginal** (vul-vō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.—**Vulvovaginal canal**. Same as *vagina*.—**Vulvovaginal glands**, the glands of Bartholin or odoriferous glands in the female, corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male. See *gland*.

**vulvovaginitis** (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *vulva* + *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

**vum** (vum), *v. i.* A corruption or equivalent of *vow*, used in the expression "I *vum*," a mild expletive or oath. Compare *swan*[2]. [New Eng.]

> The Deacon awore (as Deacons do,
> With an "I dew *vum*," or an "I tell yeou").
> *O. W. Holmes*, Deacon's Masterpiece.

**vummera**, *n.* Same as *wummerah*.

**V-vat** (vē'vat), *n.* In *mining*, a pointed or V-shaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores are sized or classified by the aid of water. The earthy particles mingled with the ore entering above fall against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete separation of the ore from the gangue is effected. These boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more, and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which the general principle was the invention of Von Rittinger, an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be of great value in ore-dressing. Also called *pointed box*, *pyramidal box*, and *spitzkasten*.

**v. y.** An abbreviation in book-catalogues of *various years*.

**vycet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vise*[1].

**vying** (vī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *vie*[1], *v.*] Competing; emulating.

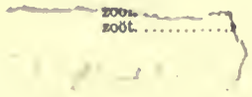
**vyingly** (vī'ing-li), *adv.* Emulously. *Encyc. Dict.*

**vynet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vine*.

**vynert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *viner*[1], *viner*[2].

**vyret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vire*[1].

**vysart**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vizor*.


zool.
zoöl.

# 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.
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.
â 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.
ô 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).
ů 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 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:

ạ as in errant, republican.
ẹ as in prudent, difference.
ị as in charity, density.
ọ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ụ as in Persia, peninsula.
ẹ̈ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

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.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

### SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


MDCCCLXXXIX